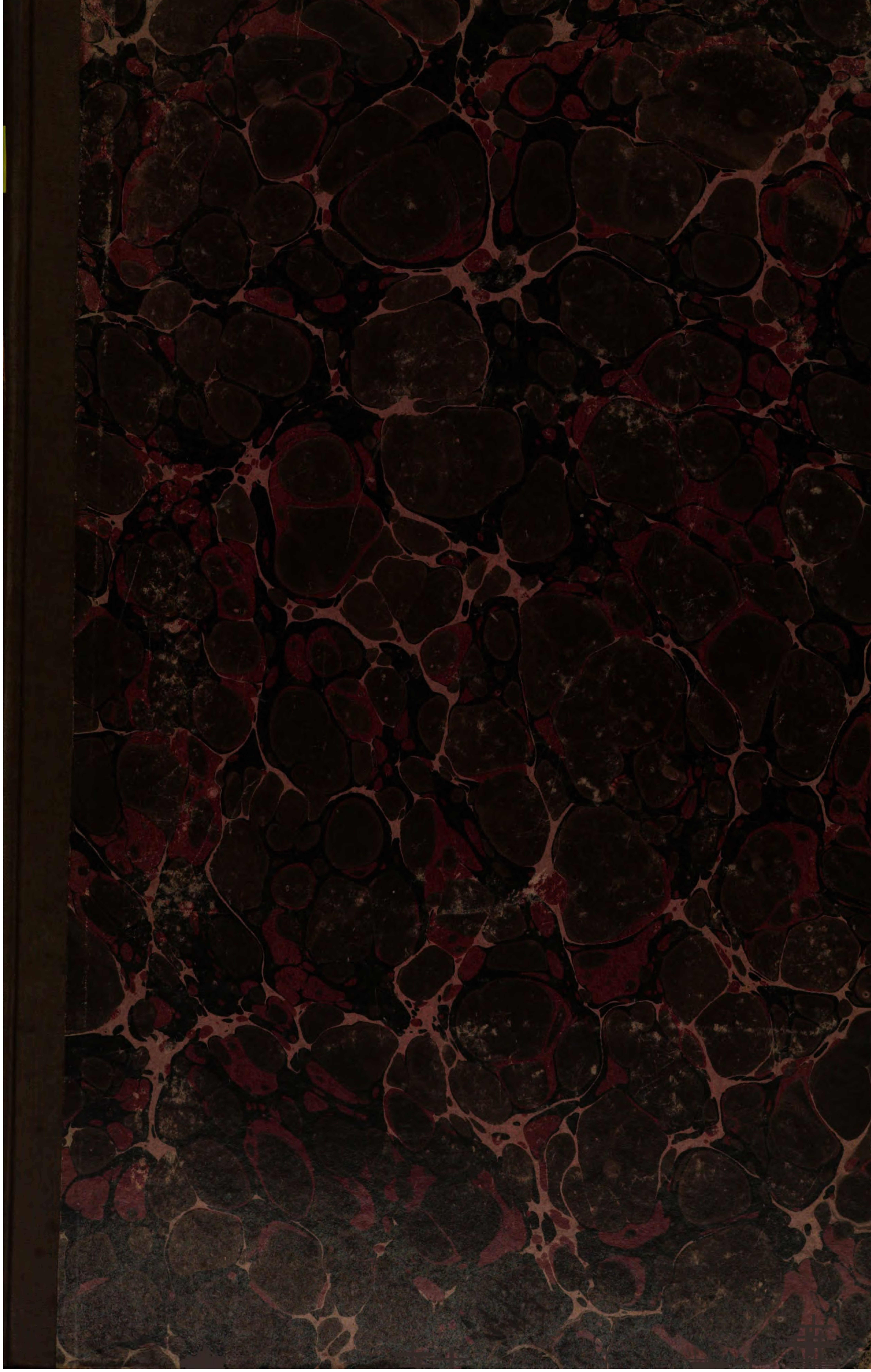




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THE FIRST REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE LAND REVENUE

IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL

FOR THE YEAR 1817

AND FOR THE YEAR 1818

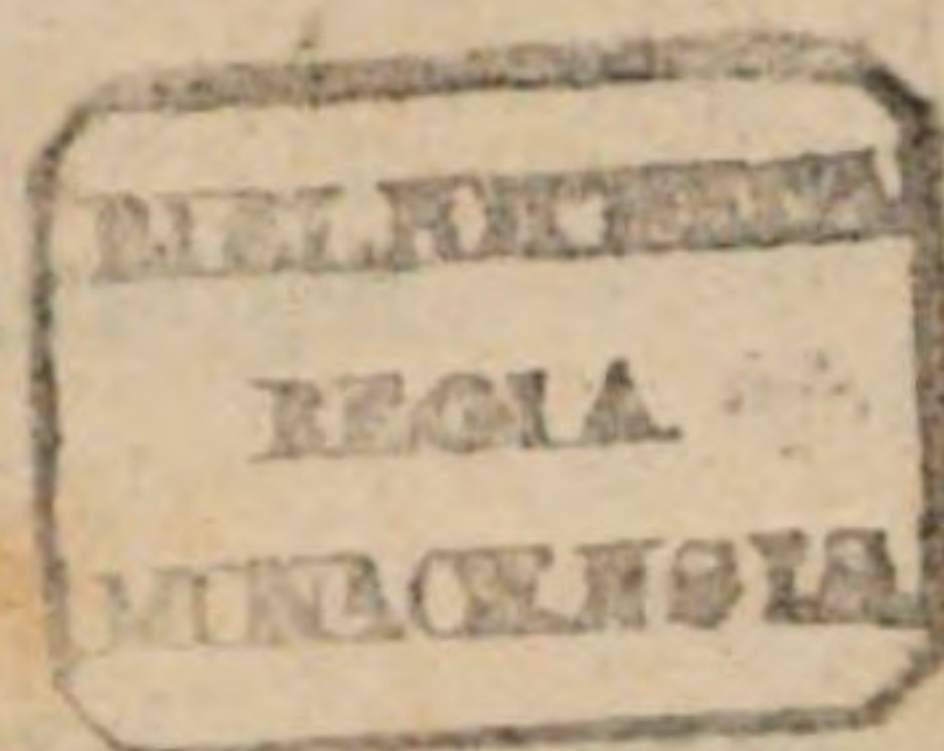
IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1818.

FIRST REPORT
ON THE
COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

BETWEEN
FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN,

ADDRESSED TO



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF
PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS,

BY

GEORGE VILLIERS AND JOHN BOWRING,

WITH A

Supplementary Report,

BY

JOHN BOWRING.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1834.

FIRST REPORT

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

THE RIGHT HON. LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

GEORGE JULIEN AND JOHN BOWRING

Supplementary Report

WITH NOTES

BY THE EDITOR OF THE REPORT

LONDON

PRINTED BY WILLIAM TAYLOR, STATIONER, ST. MARK'S STREET,
FOR HIS MASTER, STATIONER OFFICE

1841

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FIRST REPORT

ON THE

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS
OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

MY LORDS,

IN presenting to your Lordships a Report on the Commercial Relations between France and Great Britain, we have thought it desirable to divide the subject into two principal branches: the first of a general, and the second of a particular character. The early portion of our investigations will be directed to an examination of the subject as a whole, exhibiting such points, and drawing such deductions as appear most worthy of attention; while, in the concluding part, we propose to pursue our inquiries in detail through the most important articles which have been or may be profitably interchanged, for the purpose of suggesting, in every individual case, such modifications or alterations as are likely to promote the main object of our mission, namely,—the extension of the trade between the two countries.

We beg leave briefly to recall to your Lordships the circumstances in which this Commission originated, with the conduct of which, on the part of the British Government, we were entrusted.

The Commercial Legislation of France has been founded, for the most part, on the desire to make that country independent of every other, and to force within itself the production of the principal articles of consumption, in spite of natural difficulties, and without any reference to their cost. That legislation received its greatest encouragement under the Imperial régime, when France was excluded from many of the markets of the world, and when, in order to possess without interruption those objects of luxury which long usage had made necessities, it appeared absolutely needful they should be created by her own industry, or grown on her own soil. And though the cost of so producing was ruinous to the consumer, and, in the long run, scarcely less so to the producer, yet the Government and the people lulled each other with the fallacy ‘that the cost mattered not, ‘as the money was spent in the nation, and the wealth of France was not expended ‘on Foreigners.’ The fact, however, cannot be denied, that many of the efforts made by France to produce the commodities she had been accustomed to import, were forced upon her by the isolation into which she was thrown by the naval superiority of Great Britain. But these efforts, however well suited to the peculiar exigencies of the time, and however creditable to the ingenuity of those who exerted them, necessarily flung the capital of France into false and unfavourable positions. When the return of the Bourbons opened to France the commerce of the world, so many interests had been created, so much labour and wealth were engaged in the production of articles which might have been more economically imported, that it was found difficult suddenly to change that legislation which gave to the French producers the benefit of a monopoly, without which they would have fallen; and their fall would inevitably have brought with it much suffering and distress. A part of the arguments on which the prohibitory system was reared, namely,—that drawn from the rivalry of hostile nations,—naturally lost much of its force when France entered upon an era of tranquillity and peace. Mutual intercourse softened mutual jealousy: popular antipathies became gradually lessened by more intimate relations; and, as the severe regulations which a state of warfare introduces, become modified in a period of peace and friendly feeling, it was obvious that important commercial changes were at hand.

It is true, that many attempts had been made by the Government of England to induce that of France to consent to a revision of their commercial policy, and that these had met with little success. Formal negotiations carried on by the higher

authorities of the two Governments, presented formidable difficulties; for such negotiations could scarcely be directed to the minor objects, through which alone, perhaps, those of a higher importance could be ultimately reached. The state of things produced by interference with the natural course of commerce becomes so complicated and artificial, as to render any sudden or extended alteration only less dangerous than persistence in an erroneous course; for, however desirable and imperative it may be to get rid of a vicious system of commercial legislation, yet the interests it has created and fostered become susceptible to alarm in the very ratio of their insecurity, and of the demand they make upon society. In England, it cannot be denied, that opinion had given to the Government a power of calling sound principles into action, which the Government of France did not possess. The perfection of many of our manufactures had been long considered on the Continent as pervading them all. They were represented almost universally as destined to crush all rivals by their irresistible superiority; and the manufacturing interest of France, appealing habitually to the self-esteem and apprehensions of the nation, had acquired a concentrated power, which the commercial and agricultural interests, even though supported by a considerable amount of intelligence among the people, and the favourable dispositions of some members of the Government, were unable to resist.

In the year 1830, one of your Lordships' Commissioners, being then employed by the British Government in the investigation of Financial matters, had frequent occasions of communicating with the official authorities of France, and of ascertaining the feelings that existed on the subject of the Commercial Regulations between that country and England: he found, that though the Government was unwilling to contemplate changes which should be at once extensive and immediate, yet there was a sincere and growing disposition to revise the Tariffs of the two countries, with a view to improve the intercourse between them, by the removal of those restrictions, impediments, and prohibitions, which had hitherto narrowed the sphere of their mutual relations. In order to accomplish this object, Baron Louis, the French Minister of Finance, proposed that a mixed Commission should be nominated by the two Governments, to hold its sittings either in Paris or London, or in both; that they should suggest, for the consideration of each Government, such changes as were likely to be beneficial and practicable, and gather together such facts as might illustrate the past or present state of the commercial relations of the two countries, or be useful with a view to their future extension. He stated, that he should deem every step towards a more liberal intercourse, however seemingly unimportant, as something gained; and that it was his earnest desire to give the inquiry every possible impulse towards a system of freedom. We feel it due to Baron Louis, who took so marked a part in the establishment of our Commission, to state, that he has always exhibited the most intelligent and unwearied zeal for the advancing of its important objects.

The first written communication on the part of Baron Louis was the following:

Paris, le 28 Juillet, 1831.

MONSIEUR,

J'ai lû avec un vif intérêt la Lettre que vous avez bien voulu m'écrire, et je vous remercie beaucoup de l'envoi que vous y avez joint. Les opinions que professe votre Gouvernement en matière de commerce sont aussi les miennes, et je vous répéterai volontiers par écrit ce que je vous ai dit de vive voix. Si, comme la raison l'enseigne, l'affranchissement du commerce est dans les intérêts de tous les peuples, la France et l'Angleterre, les deux nations les plus riches du monde, ne peuvent que gagner toutes deux à étendre des relations d'échange qu'une politique étroite a soumises à trop de restrictions. Un régime de douanes plus liberal augmenterait la richesse des deux états, et donnerait au maintien de la paix de nouvelles garanties. C'est donc avec une véritable satisfaction que je verrais se former une Commission mixte, qui préparerait le travail, et indiquerait les modifications que la législation des deux pays est susceptible de recevoir dans le sens du libre commerce.

Pour ma part, je tiendrais à honneur de contribuer en quelque chose à une réforme de si haute importance pour les progrès de la civilisation. Mais vous devez sentir, Monsieur, que c'est à votre Gouvernement à prendre l'initiative pour un semblable projet: il a déjà entrepris la réforme commerciale: il rencontre moins d'obstacles, et n'a pas à lutter contre des préjugés aussi puissans. Qu'il

‘ exprime son vœu : il trouvera, du côté du Gouvernement Français, concours et sympathie.

‘ *A Monsieur*

‘ LOUIS.’

‘ *Monsieur le Docteur Bowring.*’

And it was repeated in another Letter, dated the 16th August:—

‘ Vous avez dû recevoir par l’entremise de M. Hamilton, Secrétaire de l’Ambassade britannique, la Lettre que j’ai eu l’honneur de vous écrire le 28 Juillet dernier, en réponse à la vôtre du même mois. Je n’en saisis pas moins avec satisfaction cette nouvelle occasion de vous confirmer tout le prix que j’attache au succès des mesures qui pourraient être adoptées de concert entre nos deux Gouvernemens pour étendre leurs relations commerciales en les dégageant des entraves que le régime des douanes apporte encore à leurs développemens.

‘ LOUIS.’

The presence of the Vice President of the Board of Trade in Paris, in the autumn of 1831, and the efforts which he made to give effect to the amicable dispositions of the French Government, removed many obstacles to the appointment of the French Commissioners, and great difficulties of detail, and enabled him to lend important assistance to the initiatory proceedings of the Commission.

The Commissioners nominated by the French Government were

The Baron Freville,* Counsellor of State, and

The Count Tanneguy Duchâtel,† ditto;

and to their intelligence, zeal, and aptitude, no tribute of ours can be sufficiently ample.

The instructions we received from Mr. Poulett Thomson for our guidance were as follows:—

‘ *Paris, 29 November, 1831.*

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ The Government having complied with the suggestion, that they should appoint a Commission in order to discuss conjointly with the French Government the commercial relations between Great Britain and France, and having named you to fill the office of Commissioners for that purpose, I think it right, before I leave you to pursue your labours, to put you in possession of the character which I understand this Commission bears, and to draw your attention to the objects to which it seems to me it is desirable that it should be particularly directed.

‘ As Mr. Bowring has been so long upon the spot, and has been necessarily aware of most of the circumstances which have led to the adoption of the plan of a Commission, it will not be necessary for me to dwell at any length upon them. I have only to remark, that as it appeared that, in spite of the sincere wish which is certainly entertained by all the members of the French Cabinet to facilitate the commercial relations between the two countries, so many obstacles are to be found in the prejudices of interested or ignorant individuals to proceeding directly by diplomatic negotiations, or by direct proposals on the part of the French Government to the Chambers, that it was deemed advisable to abandon both these modes, and to adopt, in the first instance, as a preliminary to either, an inquiry into the whole of the present system, especially that of France.

‘ With this view it was proposed to establish the present Commission, to be composed of individuals of each nation, not with the character of representatives of the commercial interests of their respective countries, to contend for peculiar points, or negotiate for separate advantages, but with one common and uniform object in view, namely,—to ascertain as clearly and exactly as possible, from the documents and information which either Government can command, what is the present state of the trade of the two countries; to examine how it is affected by the Tariffs; how far their provisions are rendered inoperative by the smuggler; and how, with regard to the existing interests, and the obstacles which they must naturally create to the introduction of a better system, a change in favour of a freer communication can be effected.

‘ Prohibition and excessive protection, whether on one side of the Channel or the other, should be considered by the Commissioners of either nation as a common object of attack; but, at the same time, the difficulties in the way of their immediate removal, and the interests which would be compromised by a sudden change,

* Since made a Peer of France.

† Since a Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

‘ whether in one country or the other, should be fairly considered and reported on
 ‘ by all, to enable the Governments hereafter to decide how far it may be prac-
 ‘ ticable to surmount them.

‘ It is obvious, however, that in consequence of the numerous changes that have
 ‘ already been made in the English system, comparatively little remains to be done
 ‘ on our part, while, on the contrary, as the French still retain their prohibitions
 ‘ and protective regulations to the fullest extent, it is in their Tariff that the most
 ‘ important alterations are to be sought for. Of this they are well aware, and it
 ‘ will be to the consideration of this object that your attention will be most particu-
 ‘ larly directed. The principle which you will find them at once willing to admit,—
 ‘ namely, that prohibition shall wholly cease, and be replaced by duties graduated
 ‘ according to the cost of risk of smuggling,—will naturally open a wide field for
 ‘ your inquiries. That part of the Tariff which contains so many and such various
 ‘ restrictions and prohibitions, must of course be thoroughly sifted, and the nature
 ‘ of the articles introduced by the contraband trade, the extent and the expense of
 ‘ their introduction in this manner, should be ascertained as correctly as possible.
 ‘ In the same manner many of their duties, owing to their exorbitant scale, will be
 ‘ found to produce the effect of absolute prohibitions, and should be scrutinized
 ‘ with the same view.

‘ Without wishing, therefore, to direct the specific mode of your proceedings, I
 ‘ would suggest that the fittest course to pursue, will be to take the French Tariff,
 ‘ and after analyzing it in such a manner as may appear most convenient,—for
 ‘ instance, into articles prohibited, but which are the objects of illicit introduction,
 ‘ articles charged with duties so high as to afford encouragement to their fraudu-
 ‘ lent importation, and so forth,—to proceed to examine the whole, article by article,
 ‘ and to record, as you go on, your observations upon each.

‘ In doing this, it will be necessary that you give due weight to the peculiar cir-
 ‘ cumstances in which the commerce and manufactures of France are at this
 ‘ moment placed. There are several articles of vast importance, such as iron,
 ‘ cotton manufactures, and others, which are the subjects of a ruinous system of
 ‘ legislation; but though it is obvious that a reduction of duty on them would be
 ‘ as important to England as advantageous to the general interests of France, yet
 ‘ the opposition to such an amelioration would be so powerful, that you would pro-
 ‘ bably find it vain to contend against it at the present moment, and it may be only
 ‘ by degrees that it will be possible to introduce material alterations in this par-
 ‘ ticular. It would be better, therefore, that your efforts should be primarily
 ‘ directed to the duties on articles apparently of less importance, but which, com-
 ‘ promising smaller interests, are likely to be more easily modified. Of this descrip-
 ‘ tion you will find a great number; although apparently insignificant under a
 ‘ restrictive system, it is found by experience that they grow greatly in importance
 ‘ when the restrictions are removed. By examining with attention this class of
 ‘ duties, you will probably succeed in producing what will ultimately prove a
 ‘ means of very important and extended intercourse between the two countries, and
 ‘ you will pave the way for concession in those objects which at present are more
 ‘ likely to meet with obstacles on the part of the French. It is with this view that
 ‘ I would recommend you to consider no article of commerce as of too little im-
 ‘ portance to deserve your attention, or to be worthy of remark.

‘ The consideration of the Tariff will naturally lead you to that of the system of
 ‘ navigation law which is established by treaty between the two countries; and it
 ‘ appears to me, that your labours may be well directed to an examination of the
 ‘ effect of these regulations, which prohibit in both the admission from the other of
 ‘ extra-European produce. All the facts connected with these provisions of the
 ‘ law, which has now been in operation for six years, it will be desirable to
 ‘ examine, with the view of ascertaining how far the interests of the two countries
 ‘ may demand a modification, or an alteration for the future.

‘ In the course of your inquiries you will probably discover many topics, con-
 ‘ nected with the main object of the Commission, well worthy of being pursued,
 ‘ but which of course it is impossible for me to advert to, or to anticipate. Under-
 ‘ standing, however, that the object of your Commission is to ascertain how the
 ‘ commercial relations of the two countries may be generally extended and im-
 ‘ proved, you will consider yourselves authorized to inquire into whatever you
 ‘ think will tend to this result, and to examine and report on whatever topic con-
 ‘ nected with it you may deem worthy of developement.

‘ It is desirable that you should put the Government in possession of the cha-

‘racter which your proceedings assume, and of the progress, as well as the record of the conferences which you will of course establish. As your Commission is not of a diplomatic character, and can best communicate with home in a semi-official manner, I should request you will be good enough to address those communications to the Board of Trade for the present, as well as any observations or demand for documents you deem it advisable to make; and I shall take care that you shall be furnished with any information or instructions which may be required by the circumstances of the case, and may facilitate the objects of your Mission. If, however, official communications become necessary in the course of your labour, they will naturally be made through the Ambassador, with whom you will be in constant communication.

‘I have the honour to be,

‘Gentlemen,

‘To Messrs. George Villiers and
John Bowring, Paris.’

‘Your obedient humble servant,

‘C. POULETT THOMSON.’

The appointment of this Commission was in itself a valuable point gained, and an evidence of sincerity of purpose; but we were well aware that the interests which had been created in France by her commercial system, and the prejudices which these interests had engendered, presented a formidable barrier against any rapid or extensive change. To alter the whole legislation of a country on matters which involve great pecuniary considerations was no task to be lightly undertaken, or easily accomplished. All that we could hope for the present was, that some modifications might be introduced into the French Tariff, and some principles recognised, whose future developement, when experience had shown their value, might be reasonably anticipated. We could not but feel, and the fact has been again and again presented to us, that England had been long engaged in the career of restriction and prohibition, and that she had in truth furnished example and encouragement to other nations to adopt a system, which, happily for her own interest, she has since had the wisdom to abandon, or considerably to modify, yet that she still retained numerous laws which protected and interfered with free commercial communication. But though hopeless of any extensive or immediate change, we considered that the opportunity was most valuable for gathering together authentic and official facts, and of tracing from sources whose authority could not be disputed, the progress of manufacturing and commercial decline or prosperity; nor has our conviction of the usefulness of our investigations been in any way diminished as we have proceeded in a task which has been materially forwarded by the friendly zeal of our colleagues, and the most unreserved communications on the part of the French authorities.

The situation of the Commissioners being that of inquirers rather than negotiators, and their instructions allowing them the fullest latitude to suggest whatever might appear desirable to their respective Governments, we have felt no hesitation in availing ourselves largely of the privilege, under the knowledge that our suggestions would be in no respect binding upon the official authorities to whom they were addressed. It was no doubt of the highest importance to prevent a recurrence of the disappointments which have hitherto been experienced from Treaties of Commerce between France and England. These arrangements, however usefully intended, were productive of so much inconvenience and suffering from the sudden shifting of capital, as to induce an unwillingness to await patiently for their ultimate but somewhat remote advantages. Every commercial change must, it is certain, affect some interest or other, and by these Treaties, particularly the Treaty of 1786, so many interests were suddenly and severely affected, that they were enabled, by combining together, to overthrow all the expectations of future good which would have inevitably followed the removal of restrictions and prohibitions.

It may also be observed, that Treaties of Commerce are generally agreements for mutual preferences; and, in so far, are encroachments upon sound commercial principles. They are intended to benefit the contracting parties by common intercourse, to the exclusion (and consequently to the detriment) of other nations. They ordinarily propose exclusive advantages, which, if they open some channels of commercial profit, necessarily close others, and prevent the negotiating nations from availing themselves of the improvements, or accommodating themselves to the changes, which the fluctuations of agriculture, manufactures, or trade demand. The Methuen Treaty, for example, bound Great Britain to take the produce of a particular country at diminished duties, whatever superior advantages

any other country might chance to offer, while Portugal was, at the same time, compelled to receive the manufactures of England, whether or not she might have supplied herself more profitably elsewhere. A Treaty therefore with France, proffering reciprocal advantages, that is to say, giving to France peculiar privileges in the English markets, or obtaining peculiar privileges for England in the markets of France, did not appear to offer any prospect of permanent utility; but if it were possible that each country should, for itself, and with a special view to its own interests, remove those impediments to intercourse which had grown out of hostile feelings or erroneous calculations, and by comparing the facts which each Government was enabled to furnish for the elucidation of the inquiry, each should find that it could safely and judiciously prepare for more extended transactions; if, in a word, it could be shown that each possessed sources of wealth which might be made productive to the other, while they lost nothing of their productiveness to the nation that possessed them, we believed that in selecting such topics for our examination, and such objects for their result, we were best discharging the duty which had devolved upon us.

Independently of these general considerations, we were well aware of the existence of a strong feeling in France—a feeling of old date, and strengthened by almost constant appeals to it—that England had some sinister purpose to serve by desiring to enter into a Commercial Treaty with France, and that the undoubted consequences of such an arrangement would be the sacrifice of French industry. In the numerous representations of different manufacturers to the French Government or Legislature, the erroneous impression is almost invariably conveyed, that Great Britain has forced her manufactures upon the world by Treaties, which have given to her some peculiar or monopolizing advantage over rival nations. Frequent petitions have been presented to the French Minister of Commerce and to the Chambers, urging the interference of the Government to obtain beneficial trading conditions with foreign powers, on the ground that to such Treaties, and not to any superiority in her commodities, England was indebted for her extended commercial relations. However mistaken such conceptions are, we could not lose sight of their existence, nor of the fact that Commercial Treaties have frequently been the result of mutual attempts to obtain the most advantageous terms, which, so far from establishing or extending friendly relations, have frequently been the fertile causes of ill will, and the very instruments for defeating the objects which they were intended to accomplish.

The Commissioners held their sittings at the Ministry of Finance. Their first meeting took place on the 3d December, 1831, and the documents were ordered to be prepared which appeared likely to throw light on the inquiries in which we were engaged. After such discussions as the general subject naturally led to, we had to decide on a course of more particular investigation. For this purpose, we proposed to examine

- 1st. The articles peculiarly French.
- 2d. Those peculiarly English.
- 3d. Those the produce of both countries.
- 4th. Those the produce of neither.

Our motive for commencing the inquiry with the articles produced by France was principally for the purpose of giving precedence to those matters in which our colleagues might naturally be supposed to take a more particular interest, and the investigation of which might also induce us to suggest certain modifications, which, if adopted by the English Government, might probably have a useful influence on the conduct of the French Government with regard to the productions of England. Another reason that seemed to recommend this subdivision was, that we thus commenced the inquiry with the subjects that presented the fewest difficulties, and were able to proceed gradually to those that offered the most. Beginning with the articles which are the exclusive productions of either country, no interest in the other would be roused to resist the changes we might propose, and we deemed that any step taken in the way of a liberal policy was likely to facilitate every other step. With this view, we have throughout endeavoured to give precedence in our investigations to those articles which presented the reasonable prospect of alteration, keeping those in the back ground in which particular and influential interests were more immediately concerned. So many influences are opposed to a diminution of the restrictions to which these latter are subjected, that we feared an attempt to introduce a change in them might create impediments in the accomplishment of minor objects. The subjects, therefore, which were the most embar-

passing we left to be last considered, and any purposes of change respecting them to be abandoned for the present, if the prospects of success were hopeless.

In the last division, that of articles produced in neither country, and mostly extra-European, the difficulties of intercourse will be observed not to flow so much out of the amount of duties levied, as from the operation of the navigation laws of England and of France. If these were altered, most of the impediments would be at once removed, but that question, however, (upon which as it comes before us in its bearings upon French relations we shall venture to express our opinion,) involves, we are aware, considerations and consequences of a more extensive nature than any we were charged to discuss; inasmuch as it affects the commercial relations of England not with France alone, but with the whole world.

For the elucidation of this view of the subject, we owe to the zealous attention of Mr. Irving, the Inspector-General of the Customs, the document which will be found in the Appendix (No. I.) It exhibits the Exports and Imports between France and England before and during the Eden Treaty, compared with those of 1828, 1829, and 1830, classified under the separate divisions which the Commission adopted for the basis of their inquiries. An addendum to this document shows the rates and amounts of duties levied during the two periods.

Appendix
No I.

We beg to state, once for all, that we are well aware of many incongruities between, and imperfections in, the different documents to which we shall have the honour of calling your Lordships' attentions;—incongruities and imperfections absolutely inevitable—as it is impossible that the commercial statistics of any country, however excellent its administration, can be other than approximation. A large portion of the foreign transactions of nations infallibly escapes the cognizance of the Custom House, and motives to avoid the publication of facts are constantly in operation. We propose to mention on all occasions the source whence we have derived our documents,—professing only to have collected the best that were obtainable.

It will be more satisfactory, perhaps, to introduce the documents of detail which were furnished us, and to state the information we obtained, under the particular heads which they more especially concern. Those which emanate from the French Custom House were, under the authority of the Minister of Finances, prepared by the Director-General, (Monsieur Grélerin,) who, on many occasions, favoured us with personal explanations, and with the expression of opinions which derived additional value from his official situation. In France, the Custom House, like every other department of receipt, is concentrated in and responsible to the Ministry of Finances. Wherever it was deemed desirable, the original books were laid before us, and, on all occasions, the autograph correspondence with the French Custom Houses. The different systems of official valuation in the two countries, the irregular and contraband trade, and the incongruities of dates, have necessarily prevented the establishment of very exact comparisons.

For example,

The accounts of the English Custom House represent the Importations from France, for the year ending 5th January 1830, as (see Appendix No. II.)	£2,317,686
Which, at the exchange of 25 francs, gives	fr. 57,942,150
While the official accounts from the French Custom House, for the year ending 31st December, 1829, give (see Appendix No. III.)	fr. 61,073,535
Being an amount, more than that given by the English statement, by	fr. 3,131,385

The exports from England to France for the same period, as given by the English Custom House, represent official value (Appendix No. II.) £659,087 or fr. 16,477,175. Whereas the account given in the French official statement for the year 1829 is (Appendix No. III.) 19,142,251, being 2,665,076 francs more than the official value reported by the English accounts. This, perhaps, is not a greater discrepancy than might have been anticipated, on the accounts of exports from France. In that of exports from England, the higher valuation attached in France to metals, minerals, machinery, wool, and other articles forming the principal articles of shipment, may sufficiently account for the incongruity.

Appendix
No. II.

No. III.

On the recommendation of the Commissioners, the British ambassador circulated among the consular agents of Great Britain in France a series of questions, whose object was to ascertain the effects which the alterations in the commercial code of

France had produced, the present situation of the trade between the two countries, whether legitimate or clandestine, and the improvements of which it appeared susceptible in their different districts, if the Tariffs were modified with a view to its extension. We shall hereafter have occasion to refer to some valuable returns, and important suggestions, as the different articles come under review. On general principles, however, the consuls were almost unanimously of opinion that the operations of commerce under a less restricting legislation might be greatly multiplied to the mutual benefit of France and England.

Means for facilitating the transport of Letters, Newspapers, &c.

Appendix No. IV.

Gratuitous exchange of literary productions.

The attention of the Commissioners was called, by the French Minister of Finance, to the means of facilitating the transport of Letters, Newspapers, and other Periodicals. The Minister desired the establishment of daily communications, the allowing the sender of letters, both in France and England, either to pay the postage to their destination, or that the whole should be collected on the delivery of the letter; the return of all rejected letters to the writers, the number of such letters now lost being 3614 in the year 1832 (Appendix No. IV.); the registration of important letters, with a view to their security, on the payment of an additional postage; and the allowance to the newspapers and journals of the other country all the advantages of circulation which each country granted to its own. These topics have since been the subjects of discussion between the departments which they especially concern.

Another object occupied the attention of the Commission, and appeared to them, not only of interest and importance in itself, but also as an evidence of that friendly understanding which happily exists between the two countries. This was the reciprocal and gratuitous exchange, for the use of the public, of the literary productions of the two nations. It was proposed that one copy of every work published in England should be furnished gratuitously to the Public Library in Paris, and that England should in like manner receive, for the British Museum, one copy of every work published in France. Should no insurmountable difficulties present themselves in the adoption of this arrangement, the Commission deemed that such a provision for the perpetual interchange of those productions which exhibit the scientific and intellectual progress of both countries, could not fail of being most useful to literature, to literary men, and to the whole people.

In France, a very large proportion of those who are interested in the continuance of the existing commercial system, are elevated public functionaries, or are placed in immediate contact with them. It would have been idle, therefore, to have attacked great monopolies in their strongest holds. Nor can it be denied, that some of the protected manufactures are of such magnitude as to demand attention and respect. In many of them considerable numbers of workmen are engaged; and, though their employment in protected fabrics leads to the exclusion of a far more considerable number of labourers in those branches of industry whose cultivation would be the natural, instead of the forced growth of capital, yet all serious shiftings or transfer of labour, cannot but involve questions of difficulty and deep concern. In the mean time, the labouring classes, impatient of the suffering which is of necessity consequent upon the changes which every alteration of the Tariff brings with it, naturally ally themselves with their manufacturing masters, who demand the exclusion of the foreign articles which are in competition with their own. Even among these classes, however, the extension of the principles of more liberal intercourse, has produced a decided change, and so strong has been the English interest created, even among the French manufacturers, that the weavers of Lyons have lately petitioned the French Government to give all possible development to the commercial relations between England and France.

Considerations such as these restrained the Commissioners from endeavouring to lay down any general rules whose operation might embarrass them in the progress of their inquiries, or create an opposition from those interested in the preservation of general restrictions, which might prevent any changes to be effected by mutual concurrence. In the second part of this Report we shall exhibit the result of our investigations under their different heads, and shall now state the points on which we deemed ourselves competent to suggest some immediate modifications of the French Tariff on British articles, which might enable us to recommend changes in the duties on those of France introduced into England. The steps which have been taken in England towards an extension of the liberty of commerce, the suppression of prohibitions generally,

the admission of French silk manufactures particularly, which had since grown to a commerce, estimated by the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons at more than twenty millions of francs, the reduction of the duties on French wines, and the great and increasing amount of importations of French produce, had, we deemed, established a strong case for the consideration of France, and created a fair ground for expectation that she would make some early advance in a reciprocal spirit. Our object in fixing on particular articles, was, in the first place, to select those in relation to which a change in the Tariff seemed most peremptorily demanded by the interests of France herself; which, secondly, presented no difficulties of an insurmountable character; and which, thirdly, were of sufficient magnitude to show that the friendly dispositions of the French Government were to be sufficiently influential in their consequence, to give an immediate impetus to the legitimate trade with England, from the alterations we had to recommend.

We thought that the claims of the English silk manufacturers to be allowed to purchase the raw and thrown silks of France both just and reasonable, and that they might be urged with effect at a moment when a Parliamentary Committee was engaged in an inquiry as to the state of the English silk trade; and when urgent demands were made for an increase of duty on, or the total prohibition of foreign manufactured silks. The state of production of the raw and manufactured materials of export and import, and the general facts connected with the subject, will be found in our second Report, under the heads to which they belong: and we shall here only state, that we felt it our duty strongly to recommend the case of our manufacturers, who were compelled to meet in the markets of England the competition of the manufactured silks of a country that denied to them the power of purchasing the raw material. Our colleagues concurred with us in representing to the Government the importance of the English silk market to France, not only to her raw silks, (for the encouragement of her silk growers,) but of her manufactured fabrics, whose introduction would be constantly exposed to uncertainty, if the well-founded complaints of the English manufacturers remained unanswered, and their grievances unredressed. We referred the French authorities to the operation of the law which permitted the exportation of English wool, notwithstanding the remonstrances of our woollen manufacturers, and to the benefits which had been experienced from it. We found, on investigation, that whatever opposition might have existed in the South of France to the exportation of unmanufactured silk, that opposition contemplated, with even more alarm, the possible exclusion of the fabrics of Lyons from the ports of England. Our recommendations were addressed to the Ministers of Finance and of Commerce, and were pressed upon the consideration of the French Cabinet by the British ambassador, who on this, as on every occasion, strenuously exerted himself for the success of our mission; and we had at last the satisfaction of obtaining the pledge of the French Government, (a pledge that has since been redeemed,) that the exportation of raw and thrown silk should be brought forward in the Chambers, on the earliest occasion, as a Government measure.

Among the articles clandestinely imported into France, English cotton twist holds a prominent place. Its importance to the French cotton manufacture has been so strongly felt, even by the Government, that though it is notorious that large quantities are introduced into the factories of Tarare, orders have been issued to secure the twist against seizures, when it has reached its destination. The average difference in the cost of production between France and England, in the higher number of twist, is stated, by the correspondents of the French Custom House, to be from 40 to 60 per cent. and as the Custom House is of opinion that it is not possible to collect a duty exceeding 30 per cent. it is obvious that the door is open to considerable frauds. We laid before the French Government, statements of the exports of cotton twist from England to the countries adjacent to France, of which large proportions were notoriously intended for clandestine introduction, showing the following enormous increase of demand; while it was well known the proportional amount of seizures in France, far from having increased with the increased illicit importation, had greatly diminished, as new means are found for the evasion of the prohibitory laws.

The exports of cotton twist from Great Britain have undergone the following progressive increase:—

	GERMANY.	NETHERLANDS.	ITALY.
1823	12,966,878	3,727,837	2,052,889
1826	16,975,300	5,185,031	5,113,378
1828	17,233,115	7,056,293	5,153,295
1830	21,711,761	7,254,258	8,371,944

Appendix No. V.

C

Progressive increase
of Exports of Cotton
Twist.

Appendix No. V.

Of twists of the finest qualities there are scarcely any manufactures in France; and, therefore,—while, on the one hand, the finest article is of absolute necessity for the production of fine muslins, bobbinet, &c., on the other, as we have stated, the preventive service is insufficient for its exclusion,—we deemed it alike in the financial and manufacturing interest of France, to allow the introduction of English cotton twist at a rate which should exclude the smuggler: its admission was, on these accounts, strongly recommended by the Commission to the Government, who submitted the proposal to the Council of Commerce; the subject led to long debates in the Council, and remained ultimately undecided, but we obtained the assurance of the Government that they would propose to the Legislature the admission of cotton twist, of the numbers above No. 180 Tarare, French number, which is equivalent to about No. 162 English, and about No. 135, No. *métrique*.

There remain, in the Custom House Code of France, many vestiges of a system, whose peculiar characteristic is a jealousy of commercial relations with England. The coal of England, for example, pays a duty severalfold greater than the coal of Belgium. We have not failed to suggest an equalization of the impost. English tin too, though an article which may be called almost a raw material, is subject to a duty of 8*f.* 80*c.* per 100 kilogrammes. The Commission recommended that the duty should be lowered to 1 per cent., and our recommendation was approved of by the Government.

The introduction of these subjects to the consideration of the Legislature, as preliminary to other changes, was at this period of our negotiations unfortunately prevented by the presence of the cholera morbus, and the consequent dispersion of the Chambers, together with the death of the then President of the Council. It only remained for the Commissioners to obtain from the French Government a written acknowledgment of their future purposes. It was communicated to his Majesty's Ambassador, and by his Excellency has been transmitted to the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Before reporting on the various articles which may be objects of future legislation, it will be useful to present a succinct historical review of the commercial relations between France and England. The documents of the Appendix will, we hope, supersede the necessity of a very elaborate or detailed survey.

The earlier periods of French commerce, like those of most other countries, are illustrated rather by isolated facts than by any correct or regular statements of imports and exports. These probably did not exist, even in a rude state, before the seventeenth century, and if they had existed, the Government would not have ventured to give publicity to them. Even in Necker's time we find it asserted, that to state openly the real situation of the country would be to afford foreigners information, which they would infallibly turn to their own benefit, and to the injury of the nation which so unveiled its resources. But from that period statistical reports have undergone several improvements; and, of late, the returns have participated in that order and harmony which characterise the financial accounts of France. It would answer no useful end to follow the fluctuations of French commerce in remote periods, except as they serve to illustrate the capabilities of the country, and hence, to bear upon the probable tendencies of its commercial destinies for the future. There are three epochs which present themselves as likely to offer, each in its turn, considerations worthy of attention. These are,—First, the period previous to the Revolution, or that which preceded the Tariff of 1791; Secondly, that from the Revolution to the restoration of the Bourbons; and, Thirdly, that from 1815 to the present time, which comprises the state in which the Commissioners found the commerce of France. It is hardly necessary to mention that the ancient Legislation of France, more reasonable in effect than much of that of modern times, rather encouraged importation than exportation, and frequently laid considerable duties on the home article, which it was proposed to send away to foreign nations, while it admitted foreign productions at a low rate of duty. The privilege of export was considered so important, that, in 1577, it was claimed by Henry III. as his royal and seignorial right, and his ordonnances regulated the export duty on a variety of French articles, while the produce of foreign countries was admitted at two per cent. on the value, by an ordonnance dated in 1581.

Privilege of export
claimed by Henry
III. in 1577.

Navigation Act of
Louis XIV. in 1664.

Louis XIV., in 1664, introduced a sort of Navigation Act, in order to 'engage builders and merchants to construct French vessels,' by which he levied a tax of 50 sous per ton on all foreign ships, which, being much cheaper than French vessels,

had taken possession of the trade. In 1667 further restrictions were introduced, and in 1687 the exclusive policy was established in its full rigour.

Thus France became the country which adopted, and still exhibits the consequences of a protecting system on a large scale. Its introduction may be traced, or rather its extension as far as possible, to Colbert, a minister to whose name and administration a great portion of applause has been given, but whose system of encouragement was based on a complete ignorance of the true principles of commercial legislation. How small an amount of manufacturing prosperity Colbert produced, and how great an amount of agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing wealth he either destroyed or checked in its natural progress, will be obvious to any observer who looks at the immense natural resources and the active intelligence of France. It may be safely asserted, that the whole of the bounties by which he induced adventurers to enter into remote speculations, as well as the excessive duties which he imposed on cheaper foreign articles, were almost uncompensated sacrifices; while, on the other hand, of the manufactures which he transplanted into France, and which he protected by the exclusion of rival productions, scarcely one took permanent root; and of those which still exist, and which he intended to support, there is perhaps none which would not have been more prosperous and extensive, but for those regulations with which his zeal encumbered the early march of manufacturing industry. The popularity in France of Colbert's commercial legislation, and the erroneous deductions drawn from the consequences of his interference, have produced a most prejudicial effect on the minds of a large portion of the French public. Colbert's system was a vain attempt to force capital in new directions. Thus, in order to compel the establishment of a trade with the West Indies, he made the French people pay a premium of thirty francs upon every ton of goods exported, and of fifty francs for every ton of goods imported, independently of other encouragements. In the same spirit, he incited manufacturing settlers by large rewards to establish themselves in different parts of France, and boasted of his having set up more than 40,000 looms, whose produce was protected by legal enactments; and no one was found to estimate the counterbalance of loss, while the most flattering pictures were drawn of enormous gain. He began in miscalculation, he brought the most despotic interference to support his errors; and, if their consequences be faithfully traced, they will be found little creditable to his own sagacity, while greatly ruinous to the nation for whose benefit they were intended. The French Revolution broke down many of the absurd and pernicious regulations which Colbert had introduced, but the vestiges of others remain; and although they have become habitual, they interfere with improvement, and give superiority to countries where the action of industry and capital is unfettered.

Having stated thus much, it would be unjust to withhold from Colbert the credit to which he is entitled for the admirable order he established in the finances, the efforts which he made to improve, in many particulars, the system of taxation, and his opposition to the inconsiderate plan of funding adopted by Louvois. The commercial and maritime legislation of France owes to him the compilation of the Ordonnance of 1681, a body of maritime law unrivalled to this moment. It must not either be forgotten, that Colbert had before his eyes our navigation law and our system of bounties and restrictions; for bad, and animated by a bad spirit as the French legislation was, ours was to the full as objectionable. Indeed, down to the year 1786 we may be said to have led the way in illiberality; and we could have no right to suppose that the French would not be unreasonably jealous of a nation who excluded her silks and cambrics, and who in a manner, not only injurious but insulting, laid a discriminating duty of 33½ per cent. on her principal commodity, whose Parliament, under the reign of William III., declared the trade with France a nuisance, and at a later period refused to ratify the treaty made by Harley's ministry. These do not excuse the injuries which were inflicted upon France, but they certainly afford some apology for, if not a justification of the hostile spirit in which the prohibitory system was directed against England.

Trade with France declared a nuisance by Parliament in the reign of Wm. III.

The following Synopsis, reduced to English money, and taken from the ancient Registers of France, as given by Arnould in his Balance of Commerce, which we adopt, not so much from a conviction of their accuracy, as from a desire to use the best accessible evidence, shows the fluctuations of the trade with France at three different periods. They exhibit the state of our commercial intercourse the year before the protecting system was called into operation in France, (1687,) its effect upon commerce after thirty years' experiment, and the revival of trading intercourse brought about by the Eden Treaty. The whole amount of Exports and Imports in 1686 was £1,653,000; they would probably have been more than doubled by

Results of the Commerce of France with England for three distinct periods.

the increase of population and the advance of civilization in the progress of thirty years ; but checked by a restrictive Tariff, they only amounted in 1716 to £877,000, or a little more than half their annual amount, more than a quarter of a century before. The Eden Treaty again gave a new impulse to mutual demand, and the trade rose to an annual amount in Exports and Imports of £3,845,000 sterling. Again checked by the Tariff of 1791, its amount fell below that of 1686. It is impossible not to dwell with interest on the reflection, that France and England might have mutually presented to each other a boundless field for commercial enterprise, had they sought to extend, instead of to limit, their means of intercourse. And we trust it will not be deemed intrusive, if we endeavour to strengthen our representations as to the effects of the removal of a system of restrictions and prohibitions upon commercial relations, by exhibiting in a document to be found in our Appendix (No. VI.) the progress of the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland through some of the liberalizing changes it has undergone.

Appendix No. VI.

RESULTS OF THE COMMERCE OF FRANCE WITH ENGLAND FOR THREE DISTINCT PERIODS.*

IMPORTATION FROM ENGLAND INTO FRANCE.				EXPORTATION FROM FRANCE INTO ENGLAND.			
Principal Classes of Merchandise.	Value.			Principal Classes of Merchandise.	Value.		
	1686	1716	1787		1686	1716	1787
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Food, Liquors, Cattle, Medicinal Drugs, Groceries, &c. }	128,360	148,040	357,920	Food, Liquors, Cattle, Medicinal Drugs, Groceries, &c. }	385,560	233,120	761,120
Wood, Metals, Fuel; Raw Articles used for Manufactures; Beasts of Burden; Drugs for Painting, Colouring, and the Arts; Tobacco in Leaf }	252,240	165,800	658,640	Wood, Metals, Fuel; Raw Articles used for Manufactures; Beasts of Burden; Drugs for Painting, Colouring, and the Arts; Tobacco in Leaf }	79,600	40,480	447,160
Merchandise, Manufactured Workmanship, &c.. . . }	338,640	241,200	1,325,600	Merchandise, Manufactured Workmanship, &c.. . . }	468,600	48,360	294,440
Total of Importations	719,240	555,040	2,342,160	Total of Exportations	933,760	321,960	1,502,720

A statement of the exports and imports between France and England, from the year 1698 to the present time, extracted from the official returns of the English Custom House, is given in the Appendix. (No. VIII.) The years of peace are also distinguished from those of war, and an average is given, taken during the whole periods through which peace or war lasted. It will appear singular, that during a greater portion of the early half of the last century the amount of exports and imports should have been nearly as great in the times of war as of peace, and even that during some years of war they should be greater than in the years of peace that preceded or followed them. In the whole period of 134 years there appears to be only fourteen, viz. 1702, 1756, 1778, 1779, 1782, 1796, 1798, 1799, 1805, 1809, and 1823, in which the official value of legal imports from France was exceeded by that of British exports to that country. Under the influence of the Eden Treaty the amounts were rapidly approximating, and there can be little doubt they would soon have become nearly equal. The Tariff of 1791 and the war of 1793 almost wholly annihilated the trade, which, however, returned by large and sudden transactions, in 1801 and 1802, by imports from France to the amount of above two millions; in 1812 and 1814, to the amount of more than three millions; and in 1805 and 1810, by Exports to France, amounting to nearly one million and a half.

Appendix No. VIII.

We have had an opportunity of extracting from official sources the details of the commerce of England with France, as it existed in 1753, (Appendix No. IX.) and as such documents were, at that period, carefully concealed from the public eye, we have thought it not undeserving of attention, to trace some of the extraordinary fluctuations of capital, which a period of eighty years has brought with it. At that time, it is stated that the importations from England had diminished 8,742,424 livres, while the exportations had increased 5,280,597 livres since the preceding

Appendix No. IX.

* In the Appendix No. VII. the Account of the Trade in 1716 and 1787 is given in greater detail.

year.* The accounts were formerly kept under the head of the different departments whence the articles were exported, or through which they were received. Amiens, for instance, represented Calais and the ports on that part of the coast. In 1753, the countries trading with France ranked in the following order of importance :—

Countries trading with France in 1753.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Livres.		Livres.
1. The Levant	30,333,088	1. Spain	58,189,358
2. Spain	23,985,213	2. Holland	33,269,029
3. Italy	17,339,905	3. Italy	31,210,238
4. Holland	16,327,941	4. The Baltic.	31,073,555
5. England	11,404,851	5. Germany	25,388,050
6. Switzerland	11,326,311	6. The Levant	24,421,518
7. Savoy	9,835,875	7. England	13,191,553
8. The Baltic.	9,541,823	8. Flanders	8,050,347
9. Germany	6,365,252	9. Portugal	5,411,038
10. Flanders	4,358,867	10. Switzerland	5,174,725

In 1830, the Imports from the Levant were reduced to nearly a third of their amount 77 years before; those of Spain had diminished; those of Switzerland continued stationary; those of Italy had trebled, as had those of the Netherlands; of England, increased about 50 per cent.; of the Baltic, increased five-fold. (Appendix No. X.)

Appendix No. X.

Of Exports to Spain in 1830, the amount was 40 per cent. less than in 1753; to Holland, nearly stationary; to Italy, the same; to the Baltic, diminished 50 per cent.; to Germany, nearly doubled; to the Levant, lessened 5-8ths; to England, increased three-fold; to the Netherlands, more than four-fold; to Portugal, diminished 2-3rds; and to Switzerland, increased five-fold. (Appendix No. XI.)

Appendix No. XI.

In the mean time, the Importations and Exportations with the United States, in 1830, exceed two-fold the amount from any country in 1753; those of the South American States, and with several Oriental countries, have changed altogether the character of the commercial relations of France, and far more than supplied the defalcations which some of the Returns present.

Of the articles exchanged with England in 1753, the following shows the rate of importance. (Appendix No. XII.)

Articles exchanged with England in 1753.
Appendix No. XII.

EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	Livres.		Livres.
1. Wine	5,891,194	1. Tobacco	2,611,524
2. Brandy	1,727,350	2. Wheat	2,324,116
3. Tea	1,626,331	3. Lead, in pigs	978,874
4. Indigo	1,506,118	4. Salt Beef	953,814
5. Linen	911,465	5. Flour	882,575
6. Salt	127,152	6. Butter	844,354
7. Sugar	117,870	7. Coals	822,986
8. Mercery	114,769	8. Tin	300,777
9. Cambric	104,191	9. Tallow	266,382
10. Vinegar	89,036	10. Wool	229,354
11. Gildings	77,340	11. Barley	132,851
12. White Paper	74,078	12. Horses	122,500
13. Saffron	55,805	13. Hides	112,016
14. Various Stuffs	54,165	14. Salted Salmon	94,097
15. Coffee	50,604	15. Tallow Candles	84,765
16. Bar Iron	43,316	16. Hemp	83,052
17. Soap	42,028	17. Linseed	67,926
18. Various Cloth	29,720	18. Yellow Wax	67,675
19. Beauvais Cloth	22,900	19. Red Herrings	65,109
20. Earthenware	19,184	20. Hempen Ropes	54,563

The Appendix (No. XIII.) gives the French returns of the trade of France, from the year 1716 to 1829, collected by M. Moreau; they present results of considerable interest. The import trade of France for home consumption, from 1787 to 1789, amounted to the average of fr.548,130,500 per annum; and the

Appendix No. XIII.

* The Returns give,—

		Livres.	Sous.		Livres.	Sous.
1751	Imports . .	14,489,399	12	Exports . .	10,162,850	0
1752	Do. . .	20,147,276	3	Do. . .	7,910,955	15

export trade, for the same period, to fr.448,193,866 per annum. From 1797 to 1799, the average import trade was fr.301,322,500 per annum, and the average export trade fr.254,630,614; being a diminution on exports, of fr.193,563,252, and on imports, of fr.246,808,000. From 1807 to 1809, the average of imports was fr.333,356,864 per annum, and, of exports, fr.346,074,855; being fr.214,773,636 less of imports, and fr.102,119,011 of exports, than twenty years before. The average of 1817 to 1819, of annual imports, is, fr.335,312,494; and of annual exports, fr.419,824,448; being fr.212,818,006 less of imports, and fr.28,369,418 less of exports, than thirty years before. The average of 1827 to 1829, is fr.596,612,315 of imports, and fr.606,714,184 of exports; being an increase in imports of fr.48,481,815, and of exports, of fr.158,520,318, as compared with the state of things forty years before. But as the population of France has from the year 1787 (Appendix No. XIV.) increased from 25,000,000 to 33,000,000, the natural increase of trade would have been 32 per cent., whereas, taking exports and imports together, it is only 21 per cent. It has, therefore, been not only less than stationary, as regards the population, it has retrograded, if the facts of these tables can be deemed authentic, to the extent of 11 per cent., or fr.109,595,680.

Appendix No. XIV.

Import Trade of England, 1699 to 1832.

The official value of the import trade of England, exclusive of that with Ireland, appears to have thus increased, taking the average of the specified years:—

Years.		Total.	Average.
1699	to 1702	£ 20,150,102	£ 5,037,525
1714	,, 1718	28,313,145	5,662,629
1723	,, 1729	47,273,756	6,753,394
1750	,, 1756	52,573,629	7,510,518
1764	,, 1775	130,546,001	10,878,883
1785	,, 1793	142,479,385	15,831,042
1803		25,104,541	25,104,541
1817	,, 1823	220,745,466	35,535,066
1824	,, 1827	158,381,201	39,595,300
1828	,, 1831	178,895,774	44,723,993
1832		43,237,416	43,237,416

Appendix No. XV.

Export Trade of England, 1699 to 1832.

The export trade of England (official value) exhibits the following data:—

Years.		Total.	Average.
1699	to 1702	£ 22,764,711	£ 5,691,178
1714	,, 1718	34,412,070	6,882,414
1723	,, 1729	51,898,085	7,414,012
1750	,, 1756	75,493,967	10,799,138
1764	,, 1775	156,965,484	13,080,457
1785	,, 1793	151,141,468	16,793,496
1803		28,075,239	28,075,239
1817	,, 1823	348,829,559	49,832,794
1824	,, 1827	225,306,677	56,326,669
1828	,, 1831	267,880,835	66,970,208
1832		75,618,796	75,618,796

Appendix No. XV.

The calculations of M. Arnould* give some curious results, as to the production and commerce of France, before the Revolution. He states, that if all the exports of France, in 1787, had been divided into 100 parts, the different departments would have furnished as follows:—

Departments.		
45	Interior departments	31 1/8
2	Paris and Lyons	13 1/8
15	Frontier land departments	21 1/4
23	Maritime departments	62 1/2
85		100 in all.

Now, estimating the surface of France at 52,000,000 of hectares, or, say 130,000,000 of acres, and the population at 30,000,000, the land and people would be thus distributed:—

	Hectares.	Acres.	Population.
Interior Departments	28,000,000	70,000,000	14,000,000
Paris and Lyons	300,000	750,000	1,000,000
Frontier Land Departments	8,700,000	21,750,000	5,000,000
Maritime Departments	15,000,000	37,500,000	10,000,000
	52,000,000	130,000,000	30,000,000

* Balance du Commerce.

According to extent, therefore,

The Interior Departments	should have produced	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	per Cent. instead of	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Paris and Lyons	.. ..	1 $\frac{5}{6}$	.. ..	13 $\frac{1}{3}$
Frontier Land Departments	.. ..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. ..	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maritime Departments	.. ..	28 $\frac{1}{3}$	.. ..	62 $\frac{1}{2}$

And, according to population,

The Interior Departments	should have produced	46 $\frac{2}{3}$	per Cent. instead of	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Paris and Lyons	.. ..	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	.. ..	13 $\frac{1}{3}$
Frontier Land Departments	.. ..	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	.. ..	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maritime Departments	.. ..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	.. ..	62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Yet, the average fertility of the departments of the interior, is considerably above the rest, though their comparative poverty has frequently been a subject of observation. The result is valuable, as evidence of the extent to which the prosperity and increase of trade are associated with the facilities of communication.

We have taken the year 1787, as one of the principal periods of comparison, because, First, the documents which exist are more complete, than of any period immediately preceding or following it; and, because the year is a very interesting one, as that in which a new commercial system was brought into action. Of the general statistics of France at that period, the Appendix (No. XIV.) furnishes a tolerably correct view, and will throw much light on the then position of the country.

Of the state of commerce in France, from 1787 to 1789, M. Chaptal gives the following details: which, notwithstanding his means of official knowledge, must be received with some distrust:

Appendix No. XIV.

State of commerce
in France, from
1787 to 1789.

FIRST CLASS—*Articles of Food and Drink.*

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.
1787	fr. 204,651,300	fr. 231,800,900
1788	243,613,100	252,407,200
1789	309,356,000	227,283,000

SECOND CLASS—*Raw Materials for Manufactures.*

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.
1787	fr. 194,651,300	fr. 41,507,800
1788	171,924,600	42,462,700
1789	176,113,000	44,590,000

THIRD CLASS—*Beasts of Burthen.*

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.
1787	fr. 3,104,000	fr. 1,463,600
1788	3,124,000	1,571,600
1789	2,189,000	990,000

FOURTH CLASS—*Unwrought Metals.*

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.
1787	fr. 20,325,100	fr. 6,755,400
1788	21,568,900	5,384,800
1789	18,453,000	4,131,000

FIFTH CLASS—*Manufactured Articles.*

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.
1787	fr. 120,326,700	fr. 154,038,400
1788	69,609,600	156,361,800
1789	62,625,000	156,589,000

SIXTH CLASS—*Medicinal Drugs, and those employed in Manufactures.*

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.
1787	fr. 6,960,200	fr. 3,314,000
1788	4,848,100	3,864,900
1789	5,678,000	3,407,000

SEVENTH CLASS—*Gold and Silver.*

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.
1787	fr. 80,853,100	fr. 5,731,000
1788	60,705,100	1,103,700
1789	59,951,000	1,487,000

The total value of the importations into France, was, according to the same authority,

In 1787	fr. 630,871,700
1788	575,393,400
1789	634,365,000

Total value of
Imports into and
Exports from
France, 1787 to
1789.

And that of the exportations,

In 1787	fr. 444,611,100
1788	463,156,700
1789	438,477,000

Appendix
No. XVII.

A Parliamentary Return (No. 232, 1824) gives a statement of the Exports and Imports of sundry articles, from and to France, under the Eden Treaty. (See the Appendix No. XVII.) Our Imports from France, of manufactured goods, though, on the whole, inconsiderable, were, in the majority of articles, on the increase. In the early years of the Treaty, we imported not a single article of cotton goods. In the last year (1792) importations commenced from France, and exportations from England diminished to about half their amount in any preceding year. In woollens, the exportations from France were also much larger in 1792 than in any previous year; while, from England, the exportations to France during the three last years of the Treaty were about 3-5ths of the amount exported during the three first years. In hardware and cutlery there was a great increase in the Imports from France during the later years of the Treaty, while the Exports from England underwent an inconsiderable fluctuation. In manufactures of brass and copper during the years 1790 and 1792, the Exports from England to France were only 2-3rds of their amount from 1787 to 1789. In gauzes from France, the demand diminished from 1787 to 1789, and then regularly increased to 1792; and the same results took place in articles of millinery, the Exports of which, from England, in 1792, were only 1-5th of their amount in 1787. On the whole, though the quantity of manufactures exported from England continued to be much larger than the quantity imported by her from France, yet the constant tendency to an increased demand for French articles, is irresistible evidence of the improvements which the introduction of foreign articles brought with it into the fabrics of France.

General operation of
the Eden Treaty not
prejudicial to the
commerce of France.

That the general operation of the Eden Treaty was not prejudicial to the commerce of France; that, in fact, the period immediately succeeding it was one of great prosperity, is strongly put by M. Chaptal, a strenuous advocate for restrictive laws. He says, 'In comparing the commercial situation of France in 1789, with that of the present day, (1819,) it is impossible not to feel regret at the difference which marks the two epochs. True it is, our agricultural and manufacturing industry have increased; the comfort of the inhabitants of the rural districts has augmented consumption; but those vast and useful relations which we possessed with all nations, exist no longer, and nothing but time and courage can re-establish them.'—*Chaptal, de l'Industrie Française*, p. xvii.

High prices created
by a protecting sys-
tem incompatible
with an extended
foreign trade.

It is quite clear, that those high prices which it is the design of protecting systems to create, are wholly incompatible with an extended foreign trade; for, though a Government may force its own dependents to purchase a dear or an inferior commodity, because it is national, no Government can compel an independent nation to buy a foreign commodity that is costly or bad. A protective system necessarily relinquishes the markets of the world for the home market; or, if not, the public (already overcharged for the protected articles of its own consumption) must be made to pay, in the shape of premiums on exported articles, the whole difference of price to the foreign consumer, between those articles and the similar ones which come into competition with them. To the influence of the system of drawbacks and bounties on the prosperity of France, we shall again have occasion to allude. Since 1789, the legitimate commerce between France and England has completely changed its position. While the legalized imports from England have considerably diminished, the exports to England have greatly increased. In 1789, the whole of the intercourse was sanctioned by law, while, from the period in which the Eden treaty ceased to be in operation, an indirect and contraband trade, of continually increasing magnitude, particularly of imports into France, has grown out of the fiscal regulations of the two countries; a trade which is, according to the best information we can obtain, very much larger in amount than that which passes through the Custom Houses. A portion of the seeming balance due to France is remitted, in colonial produce, through the Netherlands, inasmuch as the French navigation laws prohibit its direct importation; while a yet larger amount is introduced by the smuggler, through the various clandestine channels which high duties and prohibitions have forced open. In 1791, the Tariff was introduced, and may be said to have continued in operation to the present hour; for the changes which took place in 1814, were either unimportant, or soon superseded. The operation of the Tariff of 1791, on the external commerce of France, was made less evident and less obnoxious, in consequence of the many important changes which accompanied it in the internal regulations of France. The equalization of duties,—the removal of great abuses,—the overthrow of the seignorial and feudal privileges, which constantly interfered with the trade of the provinces, were cessions so important to the liberty and prosperity of the

Tariff of 1791 still
in operation.

public, as to divert attention from the pernicious regulations which impeded the commercial intercourse of France with the rest of the world.

The best authorities agree in declaring that the national riches of France were greatly diminished by the Imperial Régime, and, probably, a much larger amount was sacrificed in increased prices and diminished trade than was lost by the more direct operation of Napoleon's policy. At the restoration of the Bourbons, they found the Tariff of 1791 the law of the land in commercial matters. That Tariff had undergone a few modifications, mostly in the restrictive or prohibitory spirit, and had been accommodated more and more to the hostile position in which France was placed, with respect to surrounding nations. But the extension of commercial intercourse with countries no longer at war with France, which might naturally have been calculated on, only momentarily followed the peace of 1814. The exclusive provisions of the Tariff of 1791 were brought into full operation, and France remained in somewhat the same state of isolation, with regard to other nations, which she had occupied for the preceding quarter of a century.

The tables published by M. Moreau, in which he compares the commercial relations of France in 1819—21 with those of 1787—9, give the following data. (Appendix No. XVII.) :—

Commercial relations of France in 1787-9 compared with 1819-21.
Appendix No. XVII.

1787-9 General Importations	fr.1,644,391,500	Importations from England	fr.169,234,700
1819-21 ,, ,,	1,283,987,500	,, ,,	120,043,200
Decrease . . .	fr. 360,404,000	Decrease . . .	fr. 49,191,500

The principal articles of diminished importation are,

1787-9 Colonial Produce . .	fr.553,500,100	Manufactures	fr.196,090,700
1819-21 ,, ,,	261,381,700	,, ,,	54,568,500
Decrease . . .	fr.292,118,400		fr.141,522,200

Of her commerce with England, the diminished importations are,

1787-9 Articles of Food . .	fr.41,297,800	Manufactures	fr.52,949,200
1819-21 ,, ,,	2,220,900	,, ,,	414,600
Decrease . . .	fr.39,076,900	Decrease . . .	fr.52,534,600
1787-9 Manufactured Materials	fr.19,876,500		
1819-21 ,, ,,	8,167,800		
Decrease . . .	fr.11,708,700		

While an increase had taken place in the importation of

1787-9 Colonial Produce . .	fr.4,513,000	Raw Materials	fr.31,936,600
1819-21 ,, ,,	8,788,400	,, ,,	72,377,900
Increase . . .	fr.4,275,400	Increase . . .	fr.40,441,300

The countries with which an increase of commerce had been established, were,

The United States	Spain	The smaller States of	Switzerland
The Netherlands	Italy	Germany	and
Portugal	Russia	Prussia	Sardinia.

The countries whence the importations had diminished, were,

The Colonies	Turkey	Hanseatic Towns	Denmark, and
Austria	Great Britain	Naples	Sweden.

The exportations of France, according to M. Moreau, were as follows :—

1787-9 General Exportations	fr.1,344,581,600	Exports to England . .	fr.100,382,800
1819-21 ,, ,,	1,140,428,600	,, ,,	102,298,200
Decrease . . .	fr. 204,153,000	Increase . . .	fr. 1,915,400

The principal articles of diminished exportation, are,

1787-9 Cattle	fr.428,697,300	Liquids	fr.16,271,200
1819-21 ,, ,,	7,183,900	,, ,,	6,212,400
Decrease . . .	fr.421,513,400	Decrease . . .	fr.10,058,800
1787-9 Metals	fr.128,560,500	Articles for Manufacture .	fr.116,503,000
1819-21 ,, ,,	111,815,700	,, ,,	107,303,600
Decrease . . .	fr. 16,744,800	Decrease . . .	fr. 9,199,400

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While there has been an increase in the exports of the following articles :—

1787-9	Articles of Food . .	fr. 115,212,800	Colonial Produce . .	fr. 162,148,600
1819-21	„ „ . .	211,313,000	„ „ . .	257,225,300
	Increase . .	fr. 96,100,200	Increase . .	fr. 95,076,700
1787-9	Raw Materials . .	fr. 352,330,300	Drugs	fr. 4,025,200
1819-21	„ „ . .	411,535,600	„ „	11,860,200
	Increase . .	fr. 59,205,300	Increase . .	fr. 7,835,000

Of the exports to England the principal fluctuations are,

1787-9	Metals	fr. 29,191,500	Bullion	fr. 41,074,300
1819-21	„ „	17,780,700	„ „	35,765,200
	Decrease . .	fr. 11,410,800	Decrease . .	fr. 5,309,100
1787-9	Materials for Manufactures	fr. 9,073,300	Articles of Food . .	fr. 5,234,200
1819-21	„ „ . .	16,393,300	„ „	12,594,600
	Increase . .	fr. 7,320,000	Increase . .	fr. 7,360,400
	1787-9	Colonial Produce . .	fr. 15,662,000	
	1819-21	„ „ . .	17,320,600	
		Increase . .	fr. 1,658,600	

Of other countries, imports have increased from

The United States	Switzerland	Italy
Germany	Russia	Prussia
The Netherlands	Portugal	Spain, and Naples.

And imports have diminished from

The French Colonies	Austria	Sardinia
The Hanse Towns	Turkey	Denmark, and Sweden.

Comparison of im-
portations in 1789-
91 and 1819-21.

The comparison between the importations of 1789—91 and 1819—21, show some interesting fluctuations. At both periods England ranks third in importance for the amount of her exports to France; but the Netherlands, which was the seventh country in importance at the former period, had become the first in the latter; one of the causes of the change being, no doubt, that they had become the indirect channels for the supply of Colonial and other produce, once imported direct from England. Spain, the second country in importance before the Revolution, had become the fifth; and the United States, which were the tenth, had advanced to be the sixth.

Comparison of
exports during the
same periods.

In comparing the rank of countries, as to the exports from France, England, which in 1789—91 was the fifth in rank, had taken the first rank in 1819—21. The German States, which had the eighth place in the earlier period, occupied the second; while the Hanse Towns, which filled the second, were lowered to the seventeenth. Austria was the sixth before the Revolution, and the eighteenth in 1819—21; and the French Colonies, which were the most important, had sunk to the fifth rank. (Appendix No. XVIII.)

Appendix
No. XVIII.
Fluctuations in the
different articles of
commerce.

Not less remarkable have been the fluctuations of the different articles of commerce.

In the First Period the twenty principal
Articles imported, were—

1. Coffee	11. Wood
2. Sugar	12. Tobacco
3. Cotton	13. Iron and Steel
4. Cotton Goods	14. Copper
5. Wheat	15. Potashes
6. Oil	16. Silk Goods
7. Wools	17. Spirits
8. Linens	18. Coals
9. Indigo	19. Hemp
10. Cattle	20. Olive Oil

In the Second Period the twenty principal
Articles imported, were—

1. Cotton	11. Copper
2. Sugar	12. Coals
3. Oil	13. Cattle
4. Wools	14. Iron and Steel
5. Coffee	15. Hides
6. Indigo	16. Potashes
7. Wheat	17. Cheese
8. Olive Oil	18. Hemp
9. Linens	19. Tobacco
10. Wood	20. Rice

Fluctuations of the
articles of inter-
change between
France and Eng-
land.

The articles of interchange between France and England have undergone the fluctuations, which will be best shown by comparing the relative importance of the articles of French importation and French exportation :—

FRENCH IMPORTATION.			FRENCH EXPORTATION.	
No.	1787—9.	1819—21.	1787—9.	1819—21.
1	{Cotton and Wool- len Goods}	Cotton	Brandy	Brandy
2	Coals	Indigo	Cotton Twist	Wine
3	Wheat	Iron	Wine	Linens
4	Salt Meat	Lead	Linens	Seeds
5	Muslins	Tobacco	Lace	Eggs
6	Copper	Pepper	Colonials	Silk Goods
7	Flour	Sugar	Tobacco	Fruits
8	Silk Goods	Tin	Wheat	Wool
9	Drapery	Carriages	Furniture	Madders
10	Hardware	Coals	Silk Goods	Cattle
11	Lead	Saltpetre	Seeds and Grain	Hats
12	Provisions	Potashes	Gum	Books
13	Earthenware	Whale Fins	Cotton Goods	Butter
14	Butter	Copper	Wools	Millinery
15	Tallow	Tin Plates	Fruits	Pictures
16	Tobacco	Hemp	Indigo	Porcelain
17	Haberdashery	Instruments	Liquors	Glass ware
18	Mercery	Wheat	Woollen Goods	Hides
19	Tin	Jewellery	Books	Oils
20	Rice	Wood	Salt	Skins
21	Pepper	Cinnamon	Skins	Furniture
22	Linens	Coffee	Soap	Mercery
23	Carriages	Hides	Porcelain	Clocks and Watches
24	Alum	Cocoa	Copper	Leather Manufactures
25	Tin Plates	Wool	Verdigrise	Woollen ditto
26	Iron and Steel	Tortoiseshell	Cattle	Perfumery
27	Indigo	Oil	Paper	Flour
28	Oil	Ostrich Feathers	Madders	Soap
29	Hides	Black Lead	Provisions	Cork-wood
30	Sugar	Rice	Vegetables	Lace

Of the amounts under each head, details will be found in the Appendix No. XVII. while the Appendix No. XIX. will enable the comparison to be carried on to the year 1829. The most remarkable facts are the cessation of direct import of Colonial produce from England, growing out of the Treaty of 1826, and the altered position of several of the French manufactures.

The principal imports and exports of France may be contrasted with those of England in 1828. They are arranged under the head of their relative importance.

Appendix
No. XVII. and
No. XIX.

IMPORTATIONS. 1828.			EXPORTATIONS. 1828.		
No.	FRANCE.	ENGLAND.	No.	FRANCE.	ENGLAND.
1	Silk	Cotton	1	Silk Goods	Cotton Goods
2	Cotton	Sugar	2	Wine	Woollens
3	Sugar	Tea	3	Silk	Cotton Twist
4	Wheat	Coffee	4	Cotton Goods	Linens
5	Linens	Silk	5	Linens	Coffee
6	Indigo	Wheat	6	Brandy	Iron and Steel
7	Oil	Flax	7	Woollens	Cotton
8	Olive Oil	Tallow	8	Coffee	Refined Sugar
9	Coffee	Timber	9	Cotton	India Piece Goods
10	Wools	Wools	10	Sugar	Copper Ware
11	Wood	Wines	11	Madders	Hardware
12	Tobacco	Indigo	12	Hides	Raw Sugar
13	Precious Stones	Whale Oil	13	Flour	Indigo
14	Hair	Rum	14	Refined Sugar	Rum
15	Hides	Madders	15	Mercery	Coals
16	Silk Goods	Hides	16	Clothing	Wrought Tin
17	Linen Thread	India Goods	17	Prepared Hides	Wine
18	Fruits	Skins	18	Volatile Oils	Salt
19	Coals	Tobacco	19	Gloves	Tobacco
20	Straw Hats	Butter	20	Fruits	Soap and Candles

Appendix No. XX.

Appendix No. XX.

Exports and imports
of France and Eng-
land in 1828 con-
trasted.
Appendix No. XX.

But, the importations of the first five articles, in the English part, exceed all the importations of France, and the amount of the first article of English export is greater than the whole export French trade.

In comparing the progress of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in France, for fifty years past, commerce is, of all the sources of wealth, that which has made the smallest advance. The increase of population has necessarily given considerable developement to the internal trade: the people have both produced and consumed more; but the progress of half a century has added little to the commercial relations of France, and her restrictive system has neutralized the advantages which might have resulted from her growing capacities. The general imports and exports in 1830 scarcely exceed the amount they had reached before the Revolution in 1787—9, notwithstanding the immense increase of population in the civilized parts of the world, and the extent of country which has been opened to commercial enterprise, by political events. The commerce of France, which

Appendix No. XIII.

455,269	Tons of French, and
433,599	,, Foreign Shipping,
888,868	,, Shipping in all;

and her population was, in 1780, estimated by Necker at 24,800,000. (Administration des Finances, p. 206.) The whole amount of the imports of France, in 1830, was twenty-five and a half millions sterling,* which employed

Appendix No. XXI.

340,171	Tons of French, and
669,283	,, Foreign Shipping,
1,009,454	,, Shipping in all.

Appendix No. XXI.

and of her exports twenty-three millions sterling, and the export trade employed

258,621	Tons of French, and
370,518	,, Foreign Shipping,
629,139	,, Shipping in all.

Appendix No. XXI.

her population being now increased to thirty-three millions. Had her trade, therefore, increased only at the same rate as her population, instead of twenty-three to twenty-five millions, in 1830, it should have nearly reached forty millions sterling,—to say nothing of increased wealth, luxury, and civilization. Her commerce, therefore, must be considered as retarded nearly thirty-five per cent. by the system adopted since 1787.

The external commerce of England, in 1787, was nearly 7,000,000 less than that of France, as it amounted to about £18,000,000. sterling,† and employed

1,211,199	Tons of English, and
138,220	,, Foreign Shipping,
1,349,419	,, Shipping in all.

The population of England, in 1787, was about nine millions. The exports of England, in 1830, amounted to

Appendix No. XVI.
and No. XXIX.

£ 52,572,984
17,127,764 to the Colonies,
£ 69,700,748

Appendix No. XVI. and No. XXIX.

Appendix No. XX.

and employed 2,102,147	Tons of English, and
758,368	,, Foreign Shipping,
2,860,515	,, Shipping in all.

Appendix No. XX.

* Of these amounts seven and a half millions sterling of imports, and six and a half millions of exports, were conveyed by land. The circumstance that so large a portion of the trade of France passed through the land frontier, must be taken into account in the comparison between the amount of shipping employed by the two countries.

† The exports and imports of England, (official value,) were—

Exports.		Imports.	
1787	£16,869,789	1787	£17,804,024
1788	17,472,248	1788	18,027,170
1789	19,340,548	1789	17,821,202
£54,682,585 Average		£53,652,396 Average	
£17,894,195.		£17,884,132.	

The official value of the commerce of England has, therefore, nearly quadrupled its amount, and the shipping is more than doubled.

We have given in Appendix (XXII.) the best account we have been able to collect of the tonnage employed in the trade of France, in the year 1787.

The Appendix (No. XXIII.) gives a statement (furnished by the French Custom House) in official documents, of the trade of France with the whole world, from 1815 to 1831, leaving out of view the transit of metals,—for ascertaining which, the data must necessarily be very imperfect; since large amounts are continually transferred, without the cognizance of the Custom House. The following are the results of the averages for this period of time.

Appendix
No. XXII.

Appendix
No. XXIII.

IMPORTATIONS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			EXPORTATIONS OF FRENCH PRODUCE.		
Years.	Total.	Average.	Years.	Total.	Average.
	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
1815 to 1819	1,465,922,847	293,184,569	1815 to 1819	2,120,398,745	424,079,749
1820 „ 1824	2,000,450,751	400,090,150	1820 „ 1824	2,076,147,805	415,229,561
1825 „ 1829	2,187,946,479	437,589,294	1825 „ 1829	2,527,195,628	505,439,125
1830 „ 1831	863,431,224	431,715,612	1830 „ 1831	908,475,822	454,237,911

M. Moreau has given the details from 1815 to 1829, with further particulars, which will be found in the Appendix (No. XXIV.)

Appendix
No. XXIV.

In the last five years, the whole amount of importations had undergone a slight augmentation, while the exportations had rather declined to about a similar amount; leaving the general external trade of France in 1829, at nearly its amount in 1825. The importations of raw materials for manufactures have increased about eleven per cent. since 1825; those of raw produce, for consumption, about forty-five per cent.; those of manufactured articles have diminished about ten per cent.; while the exportations of materials for manufacture have diminished four per cent.; those of raw produce fifteen per cent.; and those of manufactured articles seven per cent.

In the Appendix No. XXV., the commercial relations of France with the different countries of the world, will be found traced with greater details from 1825 to 1829. The small amount of raw produce imported from England is attributable to the extra-European produce coming from our Treaty of 1826, by which France retaliated upon our Navigation Laws, and excluded supplies from our bonding warehouses. The same cause affected also the importation of sundry articles for manufacture. During this period, England takes precedence of all other countries in the amount of exportations, and ranks second in that of importations. The amount of exportations from France to England is nearly divisible into three equal parts:—first, materials for manufacture; second, raw articles for consumption; and third, manufactures. A comparative statement of the whole trade with England, from 1825 to 1830, as furnished to the Commission by the French Custom House, we have reduced into sterling money, and have given in Appendix No. XXVI.; on which we beg leave only to observe, that the imports and exports of bullion and coin exceed, there is reason to believe, very considerably, the amounts represented in the document; as operations not unfrequently take place, which are not recorded in the official statements.

Appendix
No. XXV.

Appendix
No. XXVI.

The statement, No. XXVII., is the report of the French Custom House, of the importations from Great Britain, both in value and quantity, from 1825 to 1830: we have rendered this account into English weights and moneys, for the easier comparison with our own official returns.

Appendix
No. XXVII.

A corresponding account of exportations follows, (Appendix No. XXVIII.), reduced into pounds sterling, and English weights and measures.

Appendix
No. XXVIII.

These returns, comprehending as they do almost every article of importance, would naturally lead us to some observations on the fluctuations of our commercial intercourse; but it will be more satisfactory to pursue their investigations in our future reports, as the different articles come under examination.

We have been furnished by the English Custom House with a Return (No.

Appendix
No. XXIX.

XXIX.) of the official value of the trade between Great Britain and France, from the year 1821 to 1830. Of the imports from France, it would appear, the amount is nearly trebled in the course of the last ten years, it being £865,617, in 1821, and £2,317,686, in 1830. The whole amount, from

1821 to 1825, is	£ 6,252,409	Yearly average	£1,250,482
1826 to 1830, is	11,456,678	„	2,291,336
		Average yearly increase . .	£1,040,854

Of exports of British produce and manufactures, the results are, from

1821 to 1825.	£1,510,762	Yearly average	£302,152
1826 to 1830.	2,280,434	„	456,087
		Average yearly increase . .	£153,935

It will be observed that, with the admission of French manufactures, in 1826, a contemporaneous increase of exports of British goods took place; though, from 1821 to 1825, the export had diminished to the extent of £100,000 per annum; while, in 1830, it exceeded, by about the same amount, the exports of 1821, and was £200,000 beyond that of 1825.

The direct exports of colonial produce to France have been, as we have before remarked, most materially checked by the treaty of 1826; the amounts were, from

1821 to 1825.	£4,376,730	Yearly average	£875,346
1826 to 1830.	1,504,086	„	300,817
		Average yearly diminution .	£574,529

Appendix
No. XXX.

The accounts, (Appendix No. III. and Appendix No. XXX.), being comparative statements, furnished by the French Custom House, of the imports and exports between England and France, and France and the Netherlands, throw much light upon the manner in which the balance is adjusted between the three countries. It will be seen that the excess of exports to England from France, over the exports to France from England, is, to a great extent, paid through the Netherlands, whose accounts represent a considerable excess of exports to France over imports thence. Some of the articles, indigo, for example, which is stated at from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 of francs, is imported from England merely in transit through the Netherlands, in consequence of the direct importation from England being prohibited, (a result of the treaty of 1826). But, as will be seen in another part of our Report, it is from the Netherlands that the clandestine export of British manufactures principally takes place; an export far larger in amount than is necessary to explain the apparent incongruity between the value of the articles of French export to, and import from England, represented by the official Returns.

Appendix
No. XXXI. XXXII.
XXXIII.

We present, in the Appendix No. XXXI., XXXII., and XXXIII., the latest general statements, from official sources, of the foreign commerce of France. These show, in the most compact form, the number of vessels and tonnage employed both in the export and import trade. The two documents which represent the concentrated results, we have rendered into pounds sterling, (Appendix No. XXXI. and XXXII.) They exhibit the trading situations of France with all countries; and the whole will, we hope, convey a tolerably complete view of the commercial situation of France at the time our inquiries were in progress.

Appendix
No. XXXIV.

The latest English accounts of exports to France, as furnished by the Custom House, are given in Appendix No. XXXIV. They represent the declared value of British produce, and the quantities of foreign, and show that the ten principal articles of British export to France, for the year 1830, were—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1. Sheep's Wool	64,325	19	6	6. Silks.	34,808	10	0
2. Iron	58,458	13	6	7. Horses.	25,110	0	0
3. Copper	58,034	15	0	8. Hardware and Cutlery.	24,037	9	6
4. Machinery	36,650	18	0	9. Whalebone.	17,061	0	0
5. Tin	35,998	13	6	10. Coals	14,553	14	8

Of illicit goods, reported for export to France, the principal are—

	£.	s.	d.
Cotton Goods	10,000	9	0
Woollen ditto	7,685	14	0

But this trade is rather to be traced in the account of exports to the Netherlands, Italy, and Spain.

The Appendix No. XXXV. gives the English Custom House returns for the year 1830, of all French goods imported into England for home consumption, with the quantities, and the amount, and rate of duty levied thereon. In the order of productiveness to the Revenue, the first twenty articles stand as follows:—

Appendix
No. XXXV.

1. Brandy	£1,430,510	11. Books	7,070
2. Silk Goods	122,247	12. Woollens	7,064
3. Wine	116,477	13. Madders	6,872
4. Silk, raw and thrown	69,066	14. Clocks	5,278
5. Clover Seed	30,744	15. Wheat	4,878
6. Gloves	19,019	16. Skins	4,791
7. Linens	17,525	17. China	3,918
8. Eggs	16,680	18. Verdigrise	3,894
9. Glass	11,330	19. Oats	3,397
10. Prunes	7,639	20. Boots and Shoes	3,354

In the Appendix No. XXXVI. we have given a statement of the weights and quantities of thirty of the principal articles of importation and exportation into the ports of the United Kingdom, from the year 1825 to 1831, showing also the quantities of each admitted to consumption, and separating the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom from foreign and Colonial merchandise.

Appendix
No. XXXVI.

The Appendix No. XXXVII. is a Return from the English Custom House, showing the general exportation of several of the most important articles of British commerce, and the quantity of each remitted to France from 1814 to 1831. The most remarkable facts are, the increased consumption of British wool in France, notwithstanding the import duties of thirty-three per cent. In 1824, only about 4000 lbs. were exported to France, while, in the last four years, the average has been nearly 1,000,000 lbs. Of copper, for the last ten years, there has been a gradual increase of export, namely, from about 200 to 20,000 cwt. Of cast iron, there has been a small increase; but of iron bars a great decline, attributable to the operation of that discriminating duty, which levies fr. 27. c. 50. per 50 kilogrammes on the coal-produced iron of England, while the hammered and wood-wrought iron of Sweden pays only fr. 16. c. 50. Of coals, the exportation to France has nearly doubled during the last six years, though subject to a duty in the proportion of fr. 110 to fr. 33 as compared to that paid by the coals of Belgium entering by the land frontier. The annual exportation from England to France, now averages more than 40,000 tons, which is about one-tenth of our whole exportation; while, from Belgium, the importation, in 1831, was 440,000 tons. In the Appendix (No. XXXVII. B.) are the returns of the whole amount of coals exported from England in 1831 and 1832, with the amount of duties received thereon, by which it appears that the shipments to France form about one-fifteenth of the whole quantity exported. Of woollens, there is a constant tendency to increased shipments to France, and more remarkably so, of manufactured silks, of which, before the opening of the English market to French silks, scarcely a piece was exported to France; while now, the demand is gradually increasing from year to year, as, in fact, is the general exportation of this article.

Appendix
No. XXXVII.

Appendix
No. XXXVII. B.

Subjoined is the Tariff of French Duties which apply to the articles which are the principal objects of export and import, in our relations with France, (Appendix No. XXXVIII.) and a Table showing the comparative rates of official value adopted in the two countries. (Appendix No. XXXIX.)

Appendix
No. XXXVIII.
XXXIX.

The official values being estimated in both countries at unvarying rates, must not be considered as representing any thing like the real value of the articles. They show, however, pretty accurately the fluctuations as to quantity; and by the Tables we have given it will be very easy to compare the market value with that adopted for official purposes.

The hostile position in which France and England have too frequently been placed, has tended to distract public attention from the vast capabilities of each for advancing the prosperity of the other. In France, it must be owned, the feeling of jealousy is very strong, and must be dealt with cautiously; but there can be no doubt, when the subject is investigated and understood, that there will be as much anxiety to encourage, as there has been hitherto to suppress communications between the two nations. 'France and England,' says M. Chaptal, (pp. 88, 89,) 'are, of all the countries of Europe, those which, by their industry and productions, offer the greatest number of objects for commerce, and which, in consequence of the progress of luxury, provide for the widest and most varied consumption.'

It can, in fact, be hardly doubted, that of all countries in the world, France and England are the best situated for the interchange of their peculiar productions, and

the most likely, under wise legislation, to assist each other in the developement of those aptitudes which grow out of their natural position. Their vicinity, their high civilization, their extent, their variety of soil, climate, and productions, seem to offer an almost unbounded field of mutual interchange. France, by the removal of her prohibitory laws, would soon derive advantage from those improvements by which England has been enabled to give her home-trade such extraordinary extension; for the same elements which produce a prosperous trade at home, will bring about the like results abroad. The stationary, if not retrograde position of France, after an experiment of more than forty years under a protecting system, while the commerce of England has increased four-fold, is a striking evidence of the injurious operation of that system. For, in natural aptitudes, France has many means of superiority: her extended territory and fine climate; her many natural productions, and those of the most extensive consumption in other countries; her geographical position, embracing more than 500 leagues of coast, stretching to two great seas; her navigable rivers; and her lower rates of wages; would seem to give her great advantages over Great Britain, so much smaller in extent of surface, so variable in climate, producing few indigenous commodities, and those apparently such as other countries could more cheaply supply; the habits of her population requiring far heavier expenditure, and their labour, as contrasted with its value elsewhere, dearly paid.

In England, it appears by the Census of 1821, that

1,350,239	families were engaged in trade and manufactures ;
978,656	„ agriculture ;
612,488	„ other objects.
2,941,383	families ; being about
46	per cent. in trade,
33	„ agriculture,
21	„ other pursuits.

In France, it is estimated that two-thirds of the population (say 22,000,000) are engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

The inquiries of M. Dupin led him to suppose that the agricultural produce of England amounted to a third more than that of France, which he calls four milliards and a half, equal to £180,000,000 sterling; while that of England he states at six milliards, equal to £240,000,000. His estimate of the living agricultural power (*'force vivante agricole'*) of the two countries is, as 372 France to 321 England; and of manufacturing power 63 „ 72 „

435 „ 393 „

The manufacturing power of England is, on this calculation, certainly rated at less than half its reality, while the agricultural power is probably considerably overstated. But, supposing the calculation to be correct, if the same proportion of power to population existed alike in both countries, and the power of France was represented by 434, that of England would be only 290: if England be represented by 393, that of France ought to be 590.

Taking in a period of forty-six years, the increase of power in the United Kingdom, as compared with that of France, he considers as 628 to 217. It is, however, extremely difficult to collect the elements for correct calculation as to the productive powers of a country, and we have rather quoted M. Dupin in the absence of other authority, than as attaching any considerable value to his estimates.

But, notwithstanding the impediments to intercourse which the interruptions of war and the exclusive system of fiscal regulations have introduced, it appears, by the returns of the French Custom House, that in the year 1830, the importations from England, including bullion, amounted to an eighth part of the whole importations of France; total amount, fr. 902,667,765; whereof from England, fr. 114,527,595.—(Appendix No. X.) And that the exportations to England, for the same year, formed considerably more than a fifth part of the whole exportation of France; total, fr. 628,492,928; whereof to England, fr. 138,254,725. (Appendix No. XI.) That of the foreign tonnage engaged in trade with France, England furnished, according to the official returns of the Custom House for 1830, no less than 125,062 tons, the whole amount of foreign tonnage that entered the ports of France being 511,523 tons; while, of the foreign shipping sailing from France, England furnished 101,489 tons: the whole amount of

Appendix No. X.

Appendix No. XI.

shipping that cleared out being 268,526 tons. The shortness of the passages and frequent return of the shipping must, however, be taken into the account.

The official value of imports into England was, in 1830, from
Europe (Appendix No. XL.) £16,092,617 Appendix No. XL.
The first country in importance is Russia; whence the imports are 4,203,505 Value of Imports
The second, France 2,317,686 into England, 1830.
The third, Germany 2,010,539
The imports from France into England being about one-seventh of the whole
amount of imports from Europe.
The exports to Europe were, for 1830 £34,275,387 Exports to Europe,
Of which, to France 659,087 1830.
France being the ninth country in importance, and receiving from England
only a fifty-second part of the whole amount of English exports to Europe.
The total imports of 1830 were (official value) £46,299,634
The total exports (ditto) 69,700,748
In 1831, the official value of imports from Europe was (Appendix
No. XL.) £17,180,412 Value of Imports
Of which, from France 3,055,616 from Europe, 1831.
Being nearly one-sixth of the whole: and the countries standing, as follows, in
relative importance:—

- 1. Russia £4,696,371
- 2. France 3,055,616
- 3. Germany 1,686,166
- 4. Italy 1,675,304
- 5. Spain 1,209,230

The exports to Europe, for 1831, were (Appendix No. XL.) . . £34,020,814 Exports to Europe,
Of which, to France 897,179 1831.
France being the eighth country in importance, and receiving from England the
thirty-eighth part of the exports of England to the whole of Europe: but, as has
been before stated, a considerable portion of the commerce of the Netherlands is for
French account. The Appendix (No. XLI.) gives the amount of imports and
exports, from 1825 to 1831, in quantity, between France and the United King-
dom, with the amounts admitted to consumption.

The Parliamentary Return (No. 350—1831) gives for 1830, as employed in the
trade with France,

Inwards; British Ships	1,367	Tons	110,766	Men	10,029
„ Foreign „	933	„	47,940	„	6,369
Total	2,300		158,706		16,398
Outward; British Ships	1,330	Tons	111,779	Men	9,968
Foreign „	642	„	33,955	„	3,847
Total	1,772		145,734		13,815

In the import trade of England, the whole number of British ships entered in
1830, is 13,548; so that the British vessels entered as engaged in French com-
merce are about one-tenth of the whole amount entered: of tonnage, 2,180,042;
so that the British tonnage so entered is about one-twentieth of the whole: of
men, 122,103; so that there are about one-twelfth of the whole: and nearly the
same proportion enter for the export trade. (Appendix No. XX.)

The average length of the voyages between England and France being very
much less than the average length of foreign voyages, the proportion of vessels,
and tonnage really employed in the trade, is considerably less than would appear
from these comparative statements. But as every voyage out and home represents,
in fact, a transaction of export and import, the amount of trade carried on by a
single vessel of 100 tons that performed twenty voyages in a year, may be equal
to that of twenty vessels of the same tonnage performing only one voyage.

Of foreign vessels entered as trading with England, the number being 5,359, Foreign Vessels
more than one-sixteenth are French: of tonnage, the amount being 758,828, trading with Eng-
one-sixteenth part is French: of men, 41,670; so that about one-seventh are land.
French. (Appendix No. XX.)

Taking the gross total of import tonnage in England, (Appendix No. XX.) Total of Import
say 2,938,870 tons, there are employed in the French trade 158,706 tons; Tonnage in Eng-
being nearly one-eighteenth part of the whole. land.

The Appendix (No. XXV. before referred to) represents the trade of France Trade of France
with the different countries of the world, from 1825 to 1831. It shows the changes with the different
that have taken place in the importations of the last seven years, arranged under countries of the
world, 1825—1831.

the heads of Raw Articles imported for the purpose of Manufacture, Raw Articles imported for Consumption, Manufactured Articles, and Precious Metals. It exhibits the exportations of France under the same heads, and the quantity of vessels, tonnage, and crews engaged, for the same period. This document, prepared by the industry of M. Moreau, has been published by the Statistical Society of Paris; and as we have verified a great number of the facts which it contains, by comparison with the official returns, we believe its general accuracy may be relied on.

Produce of the Customs on Imports from Europe into England.

The produce of the Customs, on the whole of the imports from Europe into England, is about forty per cent. on the official value; the amount being, for 1831, £17,180,000 sterling, and the duties received more than £6,750,000 (Appendix No. XL.) : but of these six millions and three quarters, the imports from France produce nearly two millions; (£1,947,173 sterling;) so that while the amount of imports from France is only about one-sixth of the whole amount of European articles imported, that sixth in amount produces two-sevenths of the Revenue, or nearly double the average amount of Custom House duties levied, and considerably more than double the amount of duty levied on the whole imported produce of any other country. The produce of Russia, whence a value of £4,696,371 is imported, gives only £748,007.

In the official amount of imports, the different countries stand in the following order:

1. Russia
2. France
3. Germany
4. Italy
5. Netherlands
6. Spain
7. Prussia
8. Turkey
9. Portugal
10. Denmark
11. Sweden
12. Norway
13. Canaries
14. Greece
15. Azores
16. Madeira

But in the amount paid by their productions into the English Treasury, their order is,

1. France
2. Russia
3. Portugal
4. Spain
5. Prussia
6. Germany
7. Netherlands
8. Italy
9. Norway
10. Turkey
11. Sweden
12. Denmark
13. Greece
14. Canaries
15. Madeira
16. Azores

The same document (Appendix No. XL.) from the English Custom House, shows the amount of duties received under the head of each European country, from which importation takes place, and is striking evidence of the importance of the trade with France, as contributory to the Revenue. The average duty recovered on French articles therein imported, is nearly cent. per cent. On some articles, and those composing a considerable part of the import, (brandy, for example, and the inferior descriptions of wines,) it is 500 per cent. on the value of the article. The manufactures imported from France are those on which the highest duties are levied. In fine, the French trade, limited and restricted as it is, produces about one-ninth of the whole of the Custom House revenues of Great Britain. To elucidate the inquiry as to the fluctuations of consumption and revenue on the most important articles of consumption, we have added a document (No. XLII.) prepared by the English Custom House for the use of the Commission.

We have before adverted to the many erroneous notions existing in France as to our commercial policy.

French writers attribute the prosperity of England to her prohibitory system.

The great majority of French writers attribute the prosperity of England directly to her prohibitory system; but it must be confessed, the extent of her importations, and the proportion they bear to her exports, have not excited the attention which their importance deserves. It has frequently been asserted, that England has made it her system to reject all that other nations offer, and to compel them to receive whatever she brings to their markets. Nor are opinions like these confined to casual or careless observers: they have been sanctioned and recommended to the notice of the Chambers in France, by commissioners specially charged with important commercial investigations. A late Commission of Inquiry* into the legislation to be adopted for the import of foreign sugar, states, in so many words, and as a general principle, that 'The richest nation is always that which exports most, and imports least.'

A people, therefore, which should send away every thing, and get back nothing, would, according to this declaration, have reached the maximum of prosperity.

* The Commissioners were Messrs. Durand, Morgan de Belloy, Brochet de Verigny, Prince de Broglie, De Bourienne, Syneys de Mayrinhaç, Renouard de Boussiere, Pavy, and Handry de Soucy.

The Commission developed their ideas, by severe condemnation of 'those great national speculators, who preach the destruction of all that time has consecrated, to introduce nothing but theories, suppositions, and dreams; men who would sacrifice an established and useful trade to bold adventures with other countries.*' We cite this public document as a proof of the little progress of sound opinions in France.

The reason why the trading regulations of France have not been more noxious than they are, is, that for the 33,000,000 of her inhabitants, there exists perfect freedom of communication with the exception of the local taxation, called the Octroi, on articles of consumption. Had the French applied to themselves the same legislation which they apply to others; had the Government compelled the purchase of every article, not where it could be found cheapest and best, but where the price was highest; had it laid on its prohibitions (as upon foreign productions) in the very proportion of the incompleteness or dearness of the home article; impoverishment would have been the certain consequence. Nor does a Government suffer less than a people from the prohibitory system. The difference of price between the foreign and the home article might be made, very conveniently, a source of revenue, and so far diminish fiscal burdens: but the protected manufactures are supported at the charge of the public Treasury, while the tendency of the prohibitive system is to go on withdrawing from the Customs a greater and greater portion of articles, and, at the same time, it necessarily destroys other sources of revenue. As prices rise, the consumer has not only to pay the higher price, but has also to pay some other tax, to supply that which would have been so easily provided for by the Customs' duty. Nor does the evil stop here; for the protected interests, which had been created by Government, immediately look to Government for relief when that pressure, which is inevitable, comes on them: thus, the interference of Government first produces the evil, and is then again called upon to get rid of the consequences. The history of French prohibition is that of a struggle to obtain what is inaccessible, without a violation of those laws by which capital and labour should properly be governed; in other words, it is the rejection of those natural advantages which are at the command of industry, in order to acquire advantages which, after all, are denied to it. The wines of France, for instance, afford unbounded means of exchange, and its consequent benefits have been hereby sacrificed to iron, which is produced only at an extravagant cost, and which, when produced, is valueless, in consequence of its high price, for all purposes of foreign trade. With her iron France can buy nothing that is not French; the same with a great proportion of her cotton and her woollen manufactures: her wines open to her all the markets of the world. The only article of manufacture upon which foreign competition acts with any thing like utility, is silk; it is the least protected of all the French manufactures; and though this manufacture is not in a very satisfactory state in France, it is, on the whole, that which is suffering the least, and which has the best prospects before it: but the silk trade, like every other, shares the suffering which the prohibitory system inflicts, as one prohibition infallibly entails another; and when the means of relief from prohibitory sources are exhausted, as they speedily are, the sacrifice of the protected interests always follows. In the silk trade, for instance, the foreign raw material is taxed for the benefit of the silk-growers; the evil is felt by the manufacturer, and he obtains a prohibition of the export of silk of native growth. The heavy taxes on foreign iron and foreign wood shut the machine-maker out of the home market, unless he can exclude foreign machines. This exclusion is granted, and every manufacturer who employs a machine requires protection against the

* Franklin says truly, 'We cannot get the produce of other countries, unless by fraud or rapine, without giving the produce of our land, or of our industry, in exchange for them.'

The following accounts show the operation of the prohibiting Tariff on the commerce of the United States:—

	Dollars.
In 1799—1801, with a population of 5,500,000, the imports averaged . . .	194,000,000
In 1828—1830, " 12,000,000 " . . .	78,000,000
Diminution. . .	116,000,000
In 1799—1807, the exports averaged	84,000,000
In 1822—1830 "	78,000,000
Diminution . . .	6,000,000

Had the imports increased with the increase of population, instead of a diminution of seventeen per cent. there would have been an increase of nearly 120 per cent.; that is, instead of a decrease of 116,000,000 dollars, there would have been an increase of 120,000,000 dollars. Had the exports increased according to population, instead of a decrease of seven per cent. or 6,000,000, there would have been an increase of nearly 100,000,000 dollars.

foreign article made by machinery cheaper than his own; and so the evil increases, and, at every step, a portion of the public wealth is sacrificed. The shutting out the improvements of other countries places the protected manufacturer in a very disadvantageous position. He has to resolve problems for himself which have been decided elsewhere, and to engage in experiments whose results may be no longer questionable to those more advanced than himself. Nor is there the excuse, that such legislation is forced upon a state. A protecting Tariff cannot be impartial; it results from some narrow combination, and must always be an interference with the natural tendencies of capital and intelligence.

Although the workings of the prohibitory system have not, hitherto, been brought forward with sufficient prominence to produce a correct judgment upon their inevitable results, still they have had the effect of producing an extensive impression (vague and indefinite, as yet) that something is wrong. The experiments are various by which a better system might seek to modify the Tariffs which are not founded on prohibitions; but restriction and monopoly have left themselves nothing more to do. Such changes as France is likely to adopt, cannot but be influential in producing an entire change of system. The removal of a prohibition acts in the same way as a new discovery acts upon manufacturing industry,—it is a fresh element of prosperity, which ultimately produces good, though it may, when first called into operation, cause suffering to some established interest. Our expectations of such a change are encouraged by the fact, that many of the ablest writers of France make their advocacy of prohibitory legislation dependent on the conduct of England. M. Chaptal, the Minister of the Interior under Napoleon, thus expresses himself (pp. 455—6, 461—2.) :—

Extract from
M. Chaptal.

‘If England should change her system, and admit at moderate duties the manufactures and the raw commodities of the rest of Europe; if she should treat every nation alike, commercial intercourse would soon be re-established; the repulsive barriers which insulate countries would disappear, and commerce would again become, that which it ought to be,—a free interchange of productions among nations.’

‘When England has adopted these principles, and shall have ceased to prohibit our lace, our silks, &c. and shall desist from subjecting the other productions of our manufactories to enormous duties; when she consents to admit our wines on the same terms as those of Portugal; France may, on her part, abandon the system of prohibition: and the necessity of recurring to this system will be felt only in those instances, thenceforward somewhat rare, in which it may be important to establish, for the purpose of consolidating those manufactures which, in their infancy, might not be able to cope with a foreign article, which it would endeavour to imitate.’

And, again :—

‘England has given the example of forcing nations into their present hostile position; and we are compelled to imitate the conduct of our neighbours. Perhaps, it may be the only means by which a powerful nation, strong in its manufactures and its agriculture, and the most independent as to its own resources, can call back other nations to sound principle. Let us believe that this consumption is not very far off; and let us prohibit foreign products only in as far as they prohibit those of our soil and of our industry.’

The limits within which it is necessary to confine this Report, prevent our following out, to all its consequences, the influence of the prohibitory system of France; but we think it may be useful here to mention a few facts, which we shall give on French authorities alone, as connected with her agriculture, manufactures, and navigation, and with the influence of her protective legislation on consumption and revenue.

French Iron.

In the article of iron, to which we shall direct our attention in its proper place, the annual sacrifice made by the agriculturists to the protected iron masters, has been frequently allowed to be not less than from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 sterling per annum. The lands cultivated in France are supposed to amount to 22,818,000 hectares,—equal to 57,045,000 acres English; and it is calculated that a team of oxen would cultivate fifteen hectares: hence, the quantity of ploughs employed in France are estimated at about 1,500,000. M. de la Rochefoucault represents the annual use and waste of iron at forty kilogrammes per team; but it has been more frequently estimated at fifty kilogrammes,—making, for the whole consumption, 75,000,000 kilogrammes of iron; which, at 90 francs per 100 kilogrammes, consumes fr. 67,500,000,—equal to £2,700,000 sterling. Now, though this estimate is too high for an average calculation, it is undeniable that the iron could be

imported from foreign countries at half the price ; and the loss to agriculture alone must be taken at above one million sterling per annum. The annual consumption of France cannot be estimated at less than 160,000 tons of iron. The average difference of price between France and England has been for the last twenty years more than £10. per ton. The smallest annual loss is therefore £1,600,000. The law of 1822 has been more than ten years—that of 1814 was eight years in operation. They have cost the French people above £30,000,000 sterling in positive and direct sacrifice of the national wealth, and double that amount in indirect sacrifice. The relative prices of French and English iron are now far more remote than they were when the protective system was called into its present active operation. Ruinous losses have attended many of the iron-making adventures. The largest of the iron companies have become bankrupt, and so far from the protecting experiment having produced the consequences anticipated by its advocates, we shall be enabled to show, that its failure has been as signal as its cost has been enormous.

Independently of this, the indirect loss is great. The high price of the materials of production prevents experiments, and keeps agriculture in its old routine. Of these consequences we shall have occasion to offer abundant proofs ; and, before going into detailed particulars, shall offer a few observations on the operation of the prohibitory system on the manufactures and shipping of France.

The manufacturers of France have had to struggle with difficulties, growing out of the false position in which they have been placed by legislative interference, which, though intended to benefit, has had the effect of injuring and retarding those manufactures which naturally grow out of the peculiar aptitudes of the country. Had there been no such intervention, large and beneficial manufactories, the necessary consequence of the position of France, would have been established, and they would have been far greater in extent, more profitable and more permanent than those which she now possesses : there is scarcely one in a sufficiently prosperous state to anticipate any very increased demand for the future, unless a change of system, operating widely, should increase the facility by diminishing the cost of production. At present they are, for the most part, the growth of combination to obtain high prices by the exclusion of foreign goods ; they are, in consequence, either diminishing the national resources, or preventing their natural increase ; and they must have disappointed those who, associated from the interests of monopoly and privilege, anticipated general beneficial consequences from their existence. When, in 1814, the protection was continued to the manufacturers, it was with the understanding that this protection should be temporary,—two years only of privilege being then considered necessary to the establishment of their prosperity : they have enjoyed eighteen years of monopoly, and their complaints are more vehement than in 1814. Prosperity has certainly not attended them ; for, though it is true that protections have enormously raised the price of manufactures, yet the increase has not been sufficient to counterbalance the evils produced by the same system, operating in other directions. Raw produce being protected, at the demand of the French producer, and all articles necessary to existence, at the demand of the French agriculturist, high prices have lessened consumption, while the external demand has been considerably diminished. There are scarcely any protected articles in which France can now sustain a competition with other countries ; and the improvement resulting from competition, which is as valuable to the manufacturer as it is to the public at large, is completely checked. The manufacturers themselves, however, have, in their turn, become the victims ; for protection does, in fact, destroy the very market which it intends to monopolize : it has introduced great distress among 6,000,000 of inhabitants of the wine districts, who would, naturally, be large consumers of home produce. In France the agricultural is, as we have stated, by far the most numerous class ; and if the sale of their produce is prevented by the exclusion of what other countries have to offer in payment, the means of ultimately dealing with the manufacturer are destroyed. To whatever article inquiry is directed, the results will be found analogous. In 1814, the duty of fifteen francs per fifty kilogrammes was imposed on foreign iron, and the 'Projet de Loi' was accompanied by a declaration of the Government, that 'they hoped in succeeding sessions to propose the successive reductions of the provisional Tariff ;' but, instead of the provisional Tariff being reduced, the iron masters rose in their demands, and obtained an additional duty, in 1822, of ten francs, making twenty-five francs in all, or, with the *décime* which is added to all duties, twenty-seven francs fifty cents, on all coal-worked iron. But

French
Manufactures.

this protection did not bring prosperity with it; and it is notorious that a great proportion of the forges of France are in a state of suffering. The average rate of sale, as given by the 'Commission d'Enquête,' in 1828, (p. 53,) was, from the year 1816 to 1828, for bar iron fr. 563 per ton; while the average price of English bars, as furnished by the same authority, (p. 52,) was fr. 224 per ton. Similar results, in almost every department of manufacturing industry, attest the baneful influence of the prohibition of foreign articles on the productive powers of a nation.

Chaptal says, as a curious example of the injury inflicted by the interference of Government with manufactures, that the whole trade of France in the article of 'sempiternas' (long ells) was destroyed by an ordonnance, directing that the warp should consist of 1520 threads, while in England 1200 were found better adapted to the foreign demand. The manufactures of Amiens, which supplied large quantities of woollens to the Peninsula, were wholly superseded by articles from other countries, in consequence of French regulations compelling a particular mode of manufacture.

We shall have occasion to examine the situation of various manufactures, in more detail, in the second part of our Report.

Shipping.

The natural capabilities of France for becoming a country of large shipping interest are of the first order. Having 130 leagues of coast on the Atlantic, 150 on the Channel, and 90 in the Mediterranean, that extent is considerably greater than any other continental nation possesses; while her position between Northern and Southern Europe, her numerous ports and navigable rivers, are eminently favourable to commercial enterprise.

The commerce of France has, unfortunately, looked to administrative interference as its prime auxiliary. This is obvious in all its history, and especially in the shipping department; but no fair estimate has ever been presented of the cost to the nation, contrasted with the small comparative benefit to the merchant, of a determination to establish a trade, not growing out of the course of things, for which, as is invariably the case in all protecting legislation, some other and more lucrative trade has been sacrificed. France has surrendered to a commerce, with less than half a million of inhabitants of her colonies, that trade which intercourse with other tropical countries of the world and their numerous population would have opened to her, and with no very satisfactory result, even as to the colonial trade; since, in 1788, France had trading to Saint Domingo alone 527 ships, tonnage 167,665, manned by 9,855 mariners,—whilst in 1830 she had engaged in the trade to all her colonies only 407 ships, 101,283 tons of shipping, and 6,029 men.—(*Rapport sur la Pêche*, presented to the Chamber of Deputies.)

The vicissitudes of war have naturally had a very serious effect on the navigation of France, and to these, no doubt, much of the depreciation of the shipping interest must be attributed; but her losses during hostilities with England would have been promptly repaired, if, in 1814, her commercial system had been better adapted to her political position.

The whole amount of shipping, national and foreign, employed in the French exportation trade of every sort, in 1787, was 2,007,661 tons; of which 1,893,597 with ports of France, and 114,064 in the colonies. The foreign tonnage was 538,810. With Europe and the United States the tonnage employed was, foreign 532,687; French, 161,582; total, 694,269.

Appendix
No. XXII.

European Trade	161,582	Tons	Foreign Trade	377,454
With Asia,—all French . .	6,667		Colonies	114,064
With Africa	45,124			
Colonies and America . . .	164,081		Foreign and Colonial . .	491,518
Whale Fisheries, &c. . . .	3,720	86,968 Fisheries.		
Cod Fisheries, &c. . . .	53,800			
Herrings	8,602			
Mackerel	5,166			
Sardinias	3,060			
Fresh Fish, in general. . .	12,320			
Coasting Trade	1,010,852			
	1,474,974			
Colonial Shipping	114,064			
Tons. . . .	1,589,038			

Appendix No. XXII.

At this period (1787) the tonnage employed in the trade with England, was—

Appendix
No. XXII.

British Tonnage	76,069
French ditto	9,376
Other Nations	2,118
Tons	87,563

Appendix No. XXII.

We have extracted from sundry Parliamentary Papers the following details, which show that, while comparing the last returns of British and foreign shipping entered at the ports of the United Kingdom, with the average for the years 1814 to 1820, there has been an increase of more than three quarters of a million of tons, or thirty-six per cent. on the whole. The average of the whole tonnage employed between Great Britain and France was, from 1814 to 1820, 151,361 tons; it was in 1829, 166,304 tons: but, as comparing 1814 with 1829, there is a diminution in the latter year of about 6,000.

TOTAL OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN. (INWARDS.)

Total of British and
Foreign Ships.

Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Men.
1814	14,261	1,889,535	121,168
1815	14,194	2,119,023	129,431
1816	12,860	1,795,188	115,464
1817	14,651	2,070,132	124,320
1818	19,238	2,648,851	155,816
1819	16,189	2,351,812	140,188
1820	14,757	2,115,671	127,958
Totals . .	106,150	14,990,212	914,345
Average . .	15,164	2,141,459	130,621
1829	18,877	2,894,838	

Parliamentary Paper, No. 47, 1830.

Parliamentary Paper, No. 252, 1831.

BRITISH SHIPS EMPLOYED IN TRADE TO FRANCE.

British Ships em-
ployed in trade to
France.

Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Men.
1814	1,596	109,260	8,823
1815	904	76,393	5,695
1816	1,544	108,229	9,269
1811	1,880	129,418	10,578
1818	1,703	110,665	9,533
1819	1,444	87,111	8,160
1820	1,441	81,597	7,939
Totals . .	10,512	702,673	59,997
Average . .	1,502	100,382	8,571
1829	1,328	106,548	

Parliamentary Paper, No. 47, 1830.

Parliamentary Paper, No. 252, 1830.

FOREIGN (FRENCH) SHIPS EMPLOYED IN TRADE TO FRANCE.

Foreign (French)
Ships employed in
trade to France.

Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Men.
1814	1,420	62,956	9,486
1815	1,254	46,180	7,628
1816	1,294	45,400	8,829
1817	1,071	38,254	7,101
1818	1,373	52,977	8,488
1819	1,296	51,461	8,277
1820	1,291	52,627	8,287
Totals . .	8,999	349,855	58,096
Average . .	1,286	49,979	8,299
1829	1,082	59,756	

Parliamentary Paper, No. 252, 1831.

In 1820, the shipping of France above 100 tons, destined for long voyages, was estimated at 900 vessels, and the average value of these was fr. 60,000, say fr. 54,000,000 in all; average number of sailors 20,—say 18,000 men; and those employed in labour connected with shipping at about an equal number,—say 36,000 in all. An annual expenditure in wages, food, repairs, equipments, and insurance, about fr. 30,000,—say 27,000,000 in all. The amount of exportation, 70,000 tons of goods. Their average freight fr. 40,000, or 36,000,000 in all.

From 1825 to 1829, the whole amount of vessels and tonnage entered inwards and outwards in all the ports of France, was—

Years.	French Ships.	Vessels.		Totals.	French Ships.	Tonnage.		Totals.	
		Foreign Ships.				Foreign.			
			Neutral.				Neutral.		
Inwards.	1825	3,387	3,473	745	7,605	329,735	317,850	96,820	744,405
	1826	3,440	4,299	611	8,350	355,776	456,890	86,792	899,458
	1827	3,350	3,959	480	7,789	353,102	408,873	66,636	828,611
	1828	3,465	4,122	606	8,193	346,591	445,708	81,931	874,230
	1829	3,048	4,342	728	8,118	331,049	487,739	94,016	912,804
Outwards.	1825	3,908	4,583	1,411	9,902	354,311	283,797	116,643	754,751
	1826	3,586	4,335	973	8,888	355,742	341,036	91,636	788,414
	1827	3,522	4,141	1,180	8,843	346,370	346,733	93,109	786,212
	1828	3,341	4,164	899	8,404	326,835	344,547	115,972	787,354
	1829	3,101	3,698	792	7,591	316,462	311,286	108,942	736,690

Appendix
No. XXXIII.

Appendix
No. XLIII.

Appendix
No. XLIV.

We give in Appendix (No. XXXIII.) an official Statement of the inward and outward shipping for the year 1831, as reported in the ports of France. We also give the last Returns of inward and outward shipping for 1830 and 1831, entered at the different ports of the United Kingdom. (Appendix No. XLIII.)

For the purpose of comparing the progress of the shipping of the United States with that of France in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, we give, in the Appendix, (No. XLIV.,) an official statement of the vessels and tonnage employed from 1820 to 1830. The extraordinary decline in the shipping of France, and the equally extraordinary increase of the American, are exhibited in the following results:—

AVERAGES.

Years.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	American.	French.	American.	French.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1820—1823	39,344	11,259	26,489	8,055
1824—1827	75,048	9,874	44,586	4,989
1828—1830	87,549	7,338	46,934	2,006

And the contrast will appear more remarkable, if the French returns are compared with the official returns of the United States.

In 1817, the year when their prohibitory system began, the United States had

809,724 tons of registered shipping

In 1829, only . . . 650,142 „

Decrease of shipping 159,582

Increase of population 3,000,000; showing 25 per cent. decrease of tonnage, and 33 per cent. increase of population! In 1804 it was 672,530; in 1816, 800,759 tons: increase 19 per cent. in 13 years under the free trade system; decrease 19 per cent. in 13 years under the protecting system.

When the Treaty with Great Britain, in 1826, led to the prohibition of colonial produce directly from England, it was expected that the difficulty of importing from our bonded warehouses would create a considerable opening for French navigation in the markets of the East. We have obtained a statement (Appendix No. XLV.) from the Custom House, of all the tonnage employed in that commerce, from 1820 to 1830, by which it appears that, in the five years previous to the Treaty, the French outward tonnage was 22,775 tons, averaging 4,555 tons

And in the five years since the Treaty 42,827 „ „ 8,565 „

Making an increase of . . . 2,324 tons

Appendix
No. XLV.

According to the official statements, the following are the principal changes which have taken place in the tonnage of French shipping since 1787:—

The whole amount, in 1787, was 2,007,661 tons }
 (Outward) in 1830, „ 2,690,439 „ } Increase, 682,778 tons.

In the whole foreign trade of France:—

Years.	Tons.		French. Tons.	Foreign. Tons.
In 1787	694,269	of which	164,583	532,687
In 1830	526,856		156,338	370,518
Diminution	167,413		8,245	162,169

In the colonial trade,

Years.	Tons.
In 1787	114,064
In 1830	102,283
Diminution	11,781

In the fisheries, including the herring, mackerel, and fresh fisheries:—

Years.	Tons.	Cod. Tons.	Whale. Tons.	Coast or Fresh Fishing. Tons.
In 1787	86,868	53,800	3,720	29,148
In 1830	128,878	49,394	5,894	73,590
Increase,	42,010	Decrease, 4,406	Increase, 2,174	Increase, 44,442

In the coasting trade:—

Years.	Tons.
In 1787	1,010,852*
In 1830	2,302,940†
Increase	1,292,088

Of these results, the most remarkable is the great decline of the tonnage employed in foreign commerce with France; for, had the foreign trade merely increased with the increase of population, instead of a diminution of nearly 170,000 tons, there would have been an augmentation of nearly a similar amount; that is to say, instead of having only 530,000 tons engaged in foreign trade, France would have had nearly 900,000 tons, and this without taking into account the increased wealth and producing power, of which the enormous addition to the coasting tonnage, and the increase of coast fishing, are striking evidence. The whole tonnage employed between France and Great Britain has undergone the following changes. The whole amount was, according to the French accounts,

Years.	Tons.
In 1787	87,563
In 1830	144,909
Increase	57,346

But in 1830, 59,539 tons were reported outwards, and 67,354 inwards, in the packet service. The following Table will show the subdivisions of this statement:—

Years.	French Tonnage.			British Tonnage.			Neutral.	
	General Shipping.	Packets.	Total.	General Shipping.	Packets.	Total.	General Shipping.	Totals.
1787	9,376	. . .	9,376	76,069	. . .	76,069	2,118	87,563
1830	28,175	9,519	37,694	51,569	49,920	101,489	5,726	144,909

French Returns, 1830.

We give, in Appendix No. XLVI., the English statement of British and foreign shipping employed in trade with France, and Europe in general, from 1822 to 1831.

Appendix
No. XLVI.

* The return of 1787 does not state whether, like that of 1830, it comprises the tonnage employed in the river navigation.

	Tons.
† In the same sea.	1,688,041
From one to another sea	206,620
River navigation	408,279
	2,302,940

The number of seamen in the state service of France is, according to the last official returns 31,460 men; and the estimate of the Committee on the Fisheries (p. 33) of the seamen employed in the commercial service is 55,000 men

86,460 in all.

The number inscribed on the maritime rolls, was,

In 1793	. 104,772
„ 1831	. 89,258

So that there has been a diminution of 15,514 since 1793; and the whole amount of seamen employed in foreign trade has continued nearly stationary in France for the last ten years.—(See Appendix No. XLVII.)

Appendix
No. XLVII.

The ship-owners represent that one of the main causes of their non-progressive state is the burdens entailed on them by the restrictions of the French commercial system. The shipping of France, they report, consists of about 11,000 vessels employed in foreign commerce and fisheries. They calculate that 102 metrical quintals of iron are employed per 250 tons: hence 1,122,000 cwts. of iron are in use in the French commercial shipping; at fr. 56 (*Enquête sur les Fers*, p. 53.) its value would be fr. 62,832,000. It is believed that the annual waste is about 10 per cent., say fr. 6,283,200, of which more than half,* they state, is sacrificed by the shipping interest of the iron masters of France, whose monopoly, at the same time, leads to an enormous increase in the value of timber.

Appendix
No. XLVI.

The document (No. XLVI.) furnished by the English Custom House gives the tonnage of the shipping which entered the ports of Great Britain from foreign Europe from 1822 to 1831: as respects the British tonnage employed in the trade with France, it exhibits no considerable fluctuations, the average tonnage being,

Years.	Tons.
From 1822 to 1826	87,413
From 1827 to 1831	103,975
Average Increase	16,562

Of French tonnage, the average is,

Years.	Tons.
From 1822 to 1826	52,933
From 1827 to 1831	62,247
Average Increase	9,314

Being an increase of 25,876 tons in all.

But the average increase of the tonnage entered from the whole of foreign Europe is as follows:—

BRITISH TONNAGE.

Years.	Tons.
From 1822 to 1826	849,299
From 1827 to 1831	1,063,374
Average yearly Increase	214,075

FOREIGN TONNAGE.

Years.	Tons.
From 1822 to 1826	525,997
From 1827 to 1831	549,191
Average yearly Increase	23,194

Being an increase, together, of 237,269 tons.

Hence it appears that the average increase of British shipping, taking a period of five years, has been,

In the general trade with Europe . . . 25 per cent.
In the trade with France 19 per cent.

While the increase of the French tonnage has been about 18 per cent. and that of foreign shipping trading with England generally . . . 4½ per cent.

A prominent cause of the present situation of the shipping of France will be found in the circumstance, that so much greater a proportion of seamen are employed to man the vessels of France than those of England or of the United States.

Of the navigation carrying on the commerce between Great Britain and France

* The *Enquête sur les Fers*, p. 52, gives fr. 22 c. 40 per quintal, as the average price of English iron, from 1816 to 1828.

for 1830, (see Parliamentary Return, 1831, No. 350,) 10,029 British seamen are employed to navigate 110,766 tons, being a proportion of 9 men per 100 tons; while in the French shipping 6,369 men are employed to navigate 47,940 tons, being in the proportion of about $13\frac{1}{2}$ men per 100 tons. Taking in the whole of the British shipping employed in the foreign trade of England with all countries (outwards) in 1830, its amount is 2,180,042 tons, navigated by 122,103 seamen, which gives $5\frac{1}{2}$ seamen per 100 tons; while the average of the whole of the foreign shipping at the same period is 758,828 tons, navigated by 41,670 men, or the proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ seamen per 100 tons. Of the shipping of the United States, which represents the greatest economy in the employment of seamen, there entered 214,166 tons, navigated by 9,186 men, being a proportion of only $4\frac{1}{4}$ men per 100 tons. Of the French shipping which entered France in 1831, the tonnage employed in the relations with all foreign countries was 372,931 tons, navigated by 34,355 men, being a proportion of above 9 men per 100 tons. Of foreign vessels belonging to the countries whence they come, 366,835 were the tonnage navigated by 30,100 men, or a proportion of $8\frac{1}{4}$ per 100 tons. Of foreign vessels, not of the countries whence they come, 94,369 tons were navigated by 6,191 men, and naturally chosen for cheapness of freight, or a proportion of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ men per 100 tons. Of the United States' vessels, 67,944 tons, navigated by 2,987 men, or little more than $4\frac{1}{4}$ per 100 tons.

We have established a comparison from the same Return (1831, No. 350) of the tonnage and men exhibited by the entries inwards of the ships of different nations into the ports of the United Kingdom in 1830, by which it appears that the proportion of the crews to the tonnage is far greater on board the vessels of France than on board those of any other nation. The average proportions of seamen to 100 tons in the shipping of different countries, and the same average of British seamen to British tonnage in the vessels engaged in trading to those countries, will be found contrasted below. It will be seen that there is no country which navigates its vessels with a number considerably less than those employed in British vessels, while most of the countries of the world employ a large proportion more. The United States, Norway, Prussia, and Holland appear with an exceedingly small advantage over the United Kingdom; while France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy present a very large addition to the English returns:—

PROPORTION OF SEAMEN TO 100 TONS.

Foreign Ships trading with Great Britain.		British Ships trading with	
United States	$4\frac{1}{4}$	United States	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Prussia	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Prussia	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Russia	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Russia	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Sweden	5	Sweden	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Germany	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Germany	5
Holland	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Holland	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Norway	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Norway	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Denmark	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Denmark	5
Italy	7	Italy	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Spain	8	Spain	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Portugal	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Portugal	$5\frac{1}{4}$
France	$13\frac{1}{4}$	France	$9\frac{1}{4}$

Applying the same comparison to the French official returns for 1831, (inwards,) it appears that the proportion of men to tonnage in the vessels of the countries trading with France, and those of France employed in the same commerce, is as follows:—

PROPORTION OF SEAMEN TO 100 TONS.

Foreign Ships trading with France.		French Ships trading with	
United States	$4\frac{1}{4}$	United States	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Prussia	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Prussia	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Norway	5	Norway	9
Russia	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Russia	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Sweden	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Sweden	9
Germany	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Germany	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Portugal	6	Portugal	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Holland	$9\frac{1}{4}$	Holland	$9\frac{1}{4}$
England	$10\frac{1}{4}$	England	$13\frac{1}{4}$
Tuscany	$13\frac{1}{4}$	Tuscany	19
Sardinia	17	Sardinia	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Spain	$26\frac{1}{4}$	Spain	$8\frac{1}{4}$

The disadvantage under which the French shipping interest labours is thus very obvious; and it may be traced to the system of bounties allowed by the French Government to seamen in the fisheries, which give a motive to the employment of a useless number of men, and to a great variety of pernicious regulations, by which

the economical arrangements of merchants, as to their own concerns, are perpetually interfered with.

Coasting Trade of
England and
France.

The coasting trade of the United Kingdom employed outwards 8,777,921 tons, navigated by 513,109 men, or an average of 5½ men per 100 tons. The coasting shipping of France in 1831 was (employed in the same sea) 1,618,896 tons, and 209,831 men, making an average of about 13 men per 100 tons. The coasters navigated between two seas employed 125,987 tons, and 8,054 men, being a proportion of 6½ per 100 tons. The river navigation 343,590 tons, with 45,956 men, or 13½ men per 100 tons; or, taking in the whole of the cabotage, *i. e.* the coasting and river navigation, 2,088,473 tons, navigated by 263,841 men, or an average of 12½ per 100 tons.

The year of the largest quantity of British tonnage entered from France is	1830, being	116,766 tons
The smallest year	1825, „	78,893 „
The largest year of French tonnage is	1831, being	73,159 tons
The smallest	1830, „	47,940 „
Of British tonnage in European trade the largest year is	1831, being	1,146,198 tons
The smallest	1823, „	751,325 „
Of foreign Europe tonnage the largest year is	1825, being	757,302 tons
The smallest	1822, „	312,997 „

These data appear important, as illustrating the fluctuations of our commercial relations with France, and affording points of comparison with the general trade of England with Europe.

The necessary effect of restrictions and prohibitions on consumption will be exhibited in many parts of our Report. As early as 1787, the returns from the different districts of the duties on salt exhibited a difference of one-half in the quantity used in the provinces where the gabelle was collected, and in those where the salt was free. In the former, the consumption was 9 lbs. in the latter 18 lbs. per inhabitant.—(*Enquête sur les Sucres*, p. 116.) Chaptal states, that the levying the heavy imposts on salt had reduced the produce of the salt pits in France from about fr. 24,000,000 down to one-tenth of that amount.

Consumption of
Sugar in France.

In 1806, the consumption of sugar in France was 30,000,000 of kilogrammes. In 1813, Napoleon raised the duty to fr. 300 per 100 kilogrammes, (somewhat more than 1s. per pound,) and the consumption immediately fell to 7,000,000, or less than one-fourth of its previous amount. From 1815 to 1822, diminished cost trebled the consumption of the article.—(*Enquête sur les Sucres*, p. 116.)

REVENUES.

Revenues.
Appendix
No. XLVIII. and
XLIX.

We have given in the Appendix (No. XLVIII. and XLIX.) statements of the gross receipts of the Customs of France and England for a period of ten years. Those of Great Britain average nearly five times the amount of those of France; and this result is yet more remarkable, if the difference in the population of the two countries be considered. The people of England (estimating their numbers at 23,000,000) pay about 17s. per individual in Custom House revenues. The people of France (estimated at 33,000,000) pay about fr. 3—2s. 6d.—or nearly one-seventh of the amount paid in Great Britain. If Ireland were left out of the calculation, the contrast would be still greater. And, it must be remarked, on the whole, that the tendencies in England have been, ever since the war, towards a diminution of duties; while in France the tendencies have almost invariably been towards an increase. The net proceeds of the Custom House revenues do not exceed £3,000,000 sterling, being only £1,000,000 more than England receives on her importations from France alone.

The gross proceeds of the Custom House for 1832, are estimated at,	fr. 103,000,000
The cost of the central administration is	fr. 402,800
Of which, a proportion to be deducted for the management of the salt monopolies	150,000
	fr. 252,800
Cost of collection.	fr. 23,217,698
Of which, deduction to be made for the collec- tion of the salt duties	5,000,000
	18,217,698
Which is 18 per cent. on the gross, and 21½ on the net revenue.	18,470,498
	fr. 84,529,502
But there is to be deducted from this, for drawbacks and premiums on exporta- tion, (see Budget of 1832)	10,000,000*
	fr. 74,529,502
Making, at the exchange of fr. 25 about £298,000,000 sterling.	

* There were paid in 1831, according to the official returns, fr. 16,308,970 in premiums, (see

The official value of the imports into France is about £20,000,000 sterling, and the gross duty received averages nearly £4,000,000, or 20 per cent. on the value. The official estimate of the imports into Great Britain may be averaged (Appendix No. XX.) at about £44,000,000, producing to the Revenue, on an average, about £22,000,000, (Appendix L.) or nearly 50 per cent. on the value. If, therefore, the imports into France were as productive as those of England, instead of £4,000,000 they would produce £10,000,000; and if the consumption of foreign articles were proportionably as great, and the duties could be collected to the same extent in France as in England, the amount received by the Custom House would be nearly £30,000,000.*

Official Value of Imports into France. Appendix No. XX.

One of the principal causes of the small produce of the French customs is the sacrifice of the revenue to the colonies. The heavy cost at which those great articles of consumption which are, in England, the principal sources of revenue, are produced in the French possessions, has, in order to insure them the monopoly of the home market, led to discriminating duties, which have necessarily taken the difference of cost out of the treasury in order to transfer it to the planter.

	Francs.
In 1822, the Customs rendered on 55,317,631 kilogrammes of sugar, of which 52,304,050 were of French and 3,176,954 of foreign origin	32,259,047
In 1827, on 60,317,631, (being an increase of 5,000,000 of consumption,) consisting of 59,373,255 kilogrammes of French and 944,576 of foreign sugar, only	30,160,110
Being a diminution of	2,098,937

In 1830, though the consumption was 15,000,000 of kilogrammes more than in 1822, the duty was only fr. 33,535,174, and of this duty fr. 10,101,678 was paid back in bounties; while, in 1822, the bounties were only fr. 2,627,371.

	Francs.
In 1830, with a consumption of 69,626,936 kilogrammes, the gross receipts of duty were	33,536,176
Paid in premiums	10,101,678
Net receipt (Custom House Return for 1831)	23,434,496

While in 1818, with a consumption of kil. 36,019,119, it was fr. 21,418,074; so that there was an increased consumption of nearly cent. per cent., with an addition of less than ten per cent. to the Revenue; while, had the importations continued in the same proportion of French and foreign sugar, the amount, instead of fr. 23,500,000, would have been more than fr. 40,000,000; so that, in this article alone, there has been an annual sacrifice of revenue to the extent of fr. 17,000,000 a year, not taking into calculation the increase of demand, which the diminution of cost brings with it. In 1812, for instance, when, with its extended frontier under the imperial regime, the population of France was 40,000,000 and the duty on sugar fr. 300 per quintal, the produce of the tax was only fr. 27,000,000. Now that the population of France is reduced by one quarter, and the duty only five-sixths of its then amount, its gross produce is more than 30,000,000. And the evil operates in other directions at the same time. The enormous taxation of articles produced in foreign colonies, granted for the protection of *French* colonies, has led to the use of other articles in substitution of those of the colonies, or to the production of sugar and other colonial articles in France itself.

Custom House Report for 1832, p. 288,) independently of fr. 4,000,000 paid out of the Budget of the Minister of Commerce, for premiums to the fisheries.

* The American official returns present facts illustrative of the effects of a prohibitory system upon consumption.

In the United States, 1815, free trade, net receipts	dollars	36,306,022
,, 1816 ,, ,,	,,	27,484,100
Average	,,	31,895,061

In 1817, the Tariff began to act, and produced 17,500,000 of dollars, and it has never reached the amounts of 1815 and 1816 within more than 7,000,000 of dollars; the average of 1829 and 1830 being only 22,000,000 dollars, or nearly 10,000,000 dollars less than fifteen years before, when the population was estimated to be less by 5,000,000, and when, instead of 22,500,000 dollars, it ought, as a natural progress, to have been 50,000,000 dollars.—(Report of Free Trade Convention.)

The high price of coffee in the time of the empire caused the employment of an immense quantity of chicory, which diminished the use of coffee to a very great degree. The high price of sugar, in consequence of the enormous duties, has forced the production of beet root, and the extensive employment of honey. In both cases the Revenue suffers; first, to the extent in which the substituted article has taken possession of the market; and, secondly, to the extent of that increased consumption which lower prices would bring with them.

While, on the one hand, the Revenue is thus diminished by the operation of the restrictive system, the expenses of the State are increased on the other, wherever purchases are made for the public service, of articles whose price has been increased by protecting duty. The annual purchase of iron in France, for instance, for the naval and military services, amounts to fr.10,000,000, of which considerably more than half would be saved, if foreign iron were admitted at a moderate duty.

And the same observation applies to a great variety of other objects.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

Contraband Trade. IN order that a correct estimate may be formed of the operations of the Tariffs of the two countries upon the contraband trade, we shall state the facts we have collected upon the subject.

First, as regards France,—we shall give the existing Tariffs of prohibition, with the reasons on which they are founded. We shall then exhibit some of their effects on the commercial transactions of the two countries. Next, we shall show the premiums paid to the smugglers, and the amount of seizures made by the preventive service. And, lastly, we shall offer some observations on the general operation of the existing system.

We shall then adopt the same course of inquiry respecting illicit importations into England.

The following document, furnished to us by the French Custom House, presents a classified view of the motives which have led to the exclusion from the ports of France of the articles specified therein.

The Prohibitions established by the Tariff now in operation in France, are the following; and they have been classed under several distinct heads.

Prohibitions established by the French Tariff.

General ground for the Prohibition.	Articles.	Laws establishing the Prohibition.
CLASS 1. Prohibitions established for the public safety.	Fire Arms, excepting such as are required by the Minister of War Gunpowder Leaden Bullets Piracy of Copy-right Foreign-built Ships	Law of 27th March, 1791. Law of 15th March, 1791, and 15th Fructidor 5th year. Law of 27th March, 1817. Law of 15th March, 1791; and 21st Sept. 1793.

General ground for the Prohibition.	Articles.	Laws establishing the Prohibition.
CLASS 5. Prohibitions established or maintained for protecting French manufactures.	Metals { Rough Cast Iron, each piece weighing less than 400 kilogrammes Iron in plain blocks Steel { Cutlery (1) Others (2) Works in { Copper and Brass, including Polished Brass Wire (3) Watchmakers' Work, mounted (4) Plated Ware	{ Law of 21st Dec. 1814. Law of 10th Brumaire, 5th year.
	{ Woollen and Cotton Yarn Tissues { of Wool (5) of Fur (6) and { of Horsehair (7) Hosiery { of Floss Silk, Cashmere fashion of Cotton coming from India, of any material (8)	{ Law of 10th Brumaire, 5th year. Law of 7th June, 1820. Law of 1st March, 1793; & 10th Brumaire, 5th year. Law of 10th Brumaire, 5th year; and 7th June, 1820. Law of 10th Brumaire, 5th year.
SEQUEL TO THE 5TH CLASS. Prohibitions established or maintained for protecting French manufactures.	Skins prepared and worked, and on account of them Saddlery and Schakos with hair (9)	Law of 15th March, 1793; and 10th Brumaire, 5th year.
	Stone and Pipe-clay Pottery	Law of 15th March, 1791; and 10th Brumaire, 5th year
	Glass-ware (10)	Law of 17th Dec. 1812; and 28th April, 1816.
	Refined Sugar	Law of 11th July, 1810.
	Soap	Law of 4th July, 1821.
	Corn and Flour, when those of France fall below a certain price	Law of 15th March, 1791.
	Spirits distilled from other materials than wine (12).	

(1) Excepting surgical instruments.
(2) Excepting utensils and instruments fit for arts and trades, and instruments for calculation and observation.
(3) Strings of instruments and pin wire excepted.
(4) Materials for watches are not prohibited, (law of 17th Messidor, 3d year.)
(5) There is an exception for blankets, (law of 17th May, 1826,) for carpets mixed with thread, (law of 27th March, 1817,) for Zurich frieze and crape, (law of 17th May, 1826,) and for sieve cloths, (law of 7th June, 1820.)
(6) There is an exception for hosiery and lace, (law of 28th April, 1816.)
(7) There is an exception for sieve cloths, lace, and hats, (28th April, 1814.)
(8) Comprising tissues of bark, but nankeen excepted, (7th May, 1820.)
(9) There is an exception for lamb and kid skins fit for gloves, (law of 27th March, 1817,) for parchment, (law of 28th April, 1816,) and for dried skins, (same law.)
(10) There is an exception for looking-glasses and mirrors, (law of 27th March, 1817,) for telescope glasses, and those for dials, full bottles, and all that can be classed among instruments for physics and chemistry.
(11) There is an exception for perfumed soap, (law of 28th April, 1816.)
(12) There is an exception for spirit from cherries, kirschwasser, (law of 28th April, 1816,) and for spirits distilled from molasses, from French colonies, (law of 8th Floreal, 11th year.) It is to be remarked, that the prohibition of spirits, excepting from wine, was established in 1791, to favour the consumption of the produce of our vineyards; and when it was desired to remove this prohibition in 1817, the distillers of Geneva, in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk, came forward to defend their industry, which had become so important, (as they said, and as is acknowledged,) that to put an end to it, by allowing the competition of the Dutch, would be a great injury to agriculture, as they could no longer use the corn. Thus the distillation of corn spirits is now favoured, and that under the auspices of the law of 1791, which was specially levelled against it!

The French Government have also furnished the Commission with a complete list of the prohibitions on Imports and Exports, with the date of the laws of prohibition, and with the detailed reasons which led to the introduction, or which are employed for the justification, of those laws. This document is of considerable value, as by it we are enabled, thoroughly, to examine the motives on which the prohibitory commercial legislation is founded, and that, too, with the certainty that all the arguments which ingenuity can devise will be found prominently put forward :—

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROHIBITED GOODS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
	When prohibited.	Reasons for Prohibition.	Statement of Prohibited Goods from Foreign Countries.
Manufactured Steel	Law of 10 Brumaire, 5 year	A denomination which comprises a great many articles (small and great) in unwrought steel, that which is filed, bronzed, bronzed-polished, and bright-polished. The English are very dangerous rivals for us, on account of the superior quality and the low price of their steel, and the multiplicity of the machines which they use. The duchy of Berg is also to be feared.	
Military Arms, as also Cannon [.]	Ordinance of 24 July, 1816 Law of 21 April, 1818	A prohibition enacted for motives of general police and public safety; and also, because the Government possesses establishments where those articles are manufactured under the superintendency of the artillery, which guarantees the goodness of the work.	
Shipping	Do. 21 Sept. 1793	A regulation to be maintained: otherwise merchants would purchase all their vessels of foreigners in whose countries they are built on cheaper terms than in France.	
Playing Cards	Do. 15 March, 1791	This prohibition ought to be continued so long as the manufacture and sale of playing cards shall be exclusively reserved in the administration of indirect taxes.	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROHIBITED GOODS, &c. *continued.*

	When prohibited.	Reasons for Prohibition.
Ground Endive Roots, or mock Coffee	Law of 7 June, 1820	This measure has been adopted for the prevention of fraud, which consisted in the mixing of ground coffee and bruised cocoa with this endive; and also, because we have more manufactories of it than are necessary for supplying the wants of the home consumption.
Chromates of Lead and of Potash.	Do. 17 May, 1826	These productions, employed in dyeing and painting, were formerly taxed at only fr.35 for 100 kilogrammes. That duty being insufficient, on account of the great quantity of saltpetre which is used in the manufacture of the chromate of potash, the Committee of the Customs proposed, as an amendment, in 1824, to prohibit these productions instead of raising the duty; but there seems no objection to a revision of the present system.
Pirated Editions of Books	Do. 27 March, 1817	This prohibition secures the property of authors, and must be maintained.
Cutlery.	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	The English, and the people of Namur, would soon annihilate this branch of industry in France, were not the present system to be maintained.—(Note. This is too absolute: there remains always the question of substituting a high duty in lieu of the prohibition.)
Manufactured Copper, Pure or Mixed	Do. do.	A denomination which comprises, 1. Kitchen and manufacturing utensils } of copper or brass. 2. Hardware } 3. Objects of the arts, in bronze. 4. Articles of copper, gilt or plated. And, generally, all works composed of those metals. These branches of industry occupy in France great numbers of workmen and of artists.
Ground Curcuma	Do. 17 May, 1826	The curcuma root is admitted to entry as a dye stuff; but ground curcuma is prohibited, owing to the facilities which it affords for smuggling. However, by means of a test, it may be distinguished from the other objects less taxed, by means of which it might be attempted to declare it.
Spirituous Liquors, except- ing those distilled from Wine, Cherries, or from the Molasses produced in French Colonies	Do. 15 March, 1791	In 1816, the Administration proposed the following duties:— Spirits not distilled from wine, excepting kirschwasser, the same duties as those paid on wine brandies, according to the number of degrees. Rum, rack, and tafia, one franc per litre. They were rejected by the Chamber of Deputies; but it is probable that duties thus rated would be preferable to prohibition.
Manufactured Tin	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	The trade in tin ware is greatly reduced since the general substitution of earthen and stone ware for it. The English, who are rich in tin mines, would derive great advantage by the removal of this prohibition.
Extracts of Dyeing Woods	Do. 7 June, 1820	The principal object of this prohibition is to secure for our vessels the means of obtaining return cargoes of dye woods.
Iron, Forged in Bars or Pigs.	Do. 21 Dec. 1814	It is here a question of oblong and prismatic masses of purified iron, but not drawn, which are, generally, 32 to 34 centimetres (12 to 16 French inches) long, and which weigh, at the least, 35 kilogrammes, (77lbs. 2oz.) This prohibition was established on the demand of the iron masters, on account of the facility which would exist, by means of natural or artificial power, of establishing small manufactories at a small expense, near the coasts, for transforming the pig iron into bars, and thereby supplying the seaports.—(See the <i>Moniteur</i> of the 28th September, 1814.) Note. As the Tariff specifies duties only on flat, square, or round iron bars, the Administration, in virtue of the 16th article of the law of 28th April, 1816, assimilated to manufactured iron, which is prohibited entry, flattened iron of all other kinds, as it is employed, without undergoing any other process. Iron, thus assimilated, is in bars: 1. Bent in square. 2. Octagon. 3. Oval. 4. Flat on one side, and semicircular on the other. 5. Convex on one side, and concave on the other. These bars are produced by the same process as those which are flat, square, or round; so that nothing seems to prevent their being specially rated.
Iron, Works, or Manufac- tured Iron Plates or Tin- ned Plates.	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	The smith, the nailer, the cutler, the locksmith, &c. work in iron. The coppersmith, brazier, mechanist, &c. supply household and manufacturing articles in iron plates. In short, the tinman furnishes the same objects in tinned iron. These branches of industry occupy a great number of workmen, whose subsistence might be compromised by the advantages which the machinery and the low price of those metals give to the English, were the prohibition to be raised.
Old Iron, Iron or Steel	Do. 17 Dec. 1814	The importation of it has been prohibited on account of the facility which it would give for contraband introduction under this denomination, and, by mixing them together, of instruments or utensils, and other objects of iron or steel, still fit for service, or even new, but slightly rusted.
Cotton Twist, pure or mixed with other substances	Do. 30 April, 1806 Decree 22 Dec. 1809	Our spinners do not produce cotton twist of good quality, excepting from No. 180 downwards; yet our manufacturers of net and of muslin use twist of higher numbers. For the present, therefore, and without injury to our industry in this line, we might open the port of Calais to the entry of cotton twist of higher numbers than 180, on paying a duty, graduated per kilogramme, according to their fineness; on the proviso of limiting, successively, their importation, according as our spinners may make progress.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROHIBITED GOODS, &c. *continued.*

When prohibited.		Reasons for Prohibition.
Worsted, or Spun Wool	Law of 10 Brumaire, 5 year	Spinning of wools has made great progress in France, since the employment of machinery; so that each manufacturer has the wool spun which he may require in his own manufactory.
Spun Hair (that of Dog, of Goat, and of Vigonia excepted)	Do. do.	The same observations as the above respecting the spinning of Cashmere goat's wool, camel's and goat's hair.
Rough Cast Iron (excepting Logs of at least 400 kilogrammes)	Do. 21 Dec. 1814 Do. 27 July, 1822	This prohibition has for object to prevent the importation, as ballast, of cast iron in logs of less weight than 400 kilogrammes, and which, consequently, would not have to pay freight. But the circular of 16th April, 1818, No. 380, extended this prohibition, first to logs of 400 kilogrammes, at least, which have not the prismatical triangular form; then to rails and bars, and axles of coaches and sledges, by means of which they may be divided after their arrival in the Custom Houses, whatever may be their weight, from those rails, bars, or logs. One single exception has been made in the laws of 1814 and 1822; it is that relative to fragments of works in cast iron, (<i>têtes et blocailles</i>), which are subject, by the law of 21st April, 1818, to the same duty as cast iron in logs, without distinction of weight, when they are imported at the demand of the Minister of Commerce, for the iron forges situated on the frontier line.
Cast Iron, in shapes of all kinds	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year Do. 21 April, 1818.	This denomination comprises pottery, grates, andirons, stoves, cauldrons, moulds, handrails, balustrades, pipes, trucks for founderies, detached pieces of machines and mechanism, iron rockets, Prussian trinkets, &c. Our numerous founderies suffice for the wants of the internal consumption of this kind; and the low price of rough cast iron in England and in Belgium might compromise the existence of those manufactories, if the entry of those objects were to be permitted.
Grain and Flour, when the Prices of those of France fall below a certain rate	Do. 4 July, 1821 Ordinance of 10 July, 1822 Law of 20 October, 1830	Regulations to be maintained, for the interests of our agriculture.
Clockwork (mounted works)	Law of 10 Brumaire, 5 year	France is capable of furnishing foreign countries with clocks. We have, therefore, little to fear, in this respect, from the competition of foreign nations. But it is not the same in regard to watches; a great number of them is smuggled into France from Switzerland. There would be a benefit in laying a duty on them, proportioned to the insurance for smuggling.
Brass Wire, filed, polished (excepting for Strings of Musical Instruments, and for Embroidery)	Decree of 3 October, 1811	This prohibition seems to have been ordered, for the purpose of confining to our industry the cleansing and polishing of black brass wire.
Copper, Gilt or Silvered, twisted on Silk	Law of 15 March, 1791	This prohibition was formed at a period when it was required that copper, gilt or silvered, should be twisted on thread, in order to distinguish it from gold or silver, which were twisted on silk. If, as is asserted, those regulations no longer exist, there is nothing to prevent the abolition of the prohibition.
Compounded Medicines (excepting Distilled Waters)	Do. 27 May, 1817.	These medicines are formed by the mixture of different substances, impossible to distinguish, and which might endanger the health of those who would use them. Besides, if the prohibition of them were removed, there might be introduced, under this denomination, poisons,—the sale of which is not permitted, excepting with great precautions.
Molasses (excepting those of our Colonies)	Do. 8 Floreal, 11 year	The low price of molasses, in France, proves that we possess more of it than suffices for the wants of the distilleries, manufactories of tobacco and gingerbread, and of those persons who have not the means of procuring raw or clayed sugar. In fact, there was exported of it, in 1827 5,730,994 kilogrammes. „ 1828 5,105,834 „ „ 1829 5,612,887 „
Prepared or Dressed Skins (excepting those of Lamb and Kid in the hair, salted, or tawed, Vellum, Parchment, and Swan's, Goose, and Lamb Skins, for Fans)	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	The tanners, curriers, leather-dressers of all kinds, employ a great number of workmen, whose subsistence might be endangered if duties on entry were to be substituted for the present system. It is a serious question, which merits a deep examination.
Plated Ware, articles in common Metals, Varnished, Plated, Gilt, or Silvered	Do. do.	The English have such an advantage over us, that prudence seems to require the maintenance of the prohibition of plated ware.
Musket Balls of Lead	Do. 21 April, 1818	The same motives as for military arms and fuses.
Fine Earthenware, or of Pipe Clay	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	We have to fear the English, who excel in the manufacture of pottery; however, perhaps this production may be treated, without inconvenience, like the fine porcelain with which it has, besides, much analogy in certain circumstances. As to the pipe-clay pottery, owing to its superiority, it ought to be rated at a higher duty than the earthenware.
Gunpowder	Do. 15 March, 1791 Do. 13 Fructidor, 5 year Do. 21 April, 1818	The government having the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of gunpowder, the importation of it was, necessarily, prohibited.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROHIBITED GOODS, &c. *continued.*

	When prohibited.	Reasons for Prohibition.
Chemical Productions, un-rated	Law of 19 May, 1826 . . .	This denomination comprises a great quantity of productions of different values, so that it would be impossible to rate it at one sole duty on weight; on the other hand, an <i>ad valorem</i> duty would be difficult to be levied, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the correctness of the declared value. The only means of restricting this prohibition would be, to tax specially each of the chemical productions, not denominated, which are employed in quantity in the arts; the others are chemical productions of laboratories, which are not used in trade, and, therefore, are not interesting.
Soap (excepting those perfumed)	Decree of 11 July, 1810 . .	The duties, previous to the prohibition, were, on white, red or marbled soap . . . fr. 24 } per 100 kilo- and on black soap fr. 18 } grammes. These duties might be re-established; for, on the former they would amount to about 40 per cent. on the value.
Trimmed Schakos	Law of 10 Brumaire, 5 year	It would seem that there is no reason why they ought not to be rated like hats, according to quality.
Bay and Rock Salt. . . .	Do. 15 March, 1791. . .	This prohibition originated in 1791, and, more than ever, ought to be maintained, on account of the discovery which has been made in the east of France, of several mines of rock salt.
Saddlery (excepting Pack-saddles)	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	Perhaps it would not be prudent to admit English saddlery, as so many persons prefer it to ours, without minding the price.
Refined Sugar in Loaves, in Powder, or Candy . .	Do. 28 April, 1816 . . .	The removal of this prohibition would be injurious to the French colonies and industry, without benefiting the treasury. In fact, if the importation of refined sugar should be permitted, that of raw or clayed sugar would diminish in proportion, which would establish a compensation in the produce of duties.
Tobacco, in leaves or rolls, on private account, manufactured (excepting small quantities for personal convenience)	Do. 7 June, 1820 . . .	This regulation is the necessary consequence of the monopoly granted to the administration of tobacco.
Toys (excepting Billiard Balls and Combs) . . .	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	Little works in tortoise-shell, ivory, mother of pearl, horn, and fine woods, which may be taxed without inconvenience to our industry; especially if there be taken into account, at the forming of the Tariff, the enormous losses which the raw materials suffer, in their conversion into those toys.
Tissues of Flax (Net Lace)	Decree of 10 March, 1809	
Tissues of Wool—		
Carpets (excepting those knotted in Wool and Thread, and velvets Mokatoes, or with round points—called à côté—the back of which presents a thread canvass)	Ordinance of 13 Oct. 1829	
In Pieces (excepting Bed-covers, Frieze and thick Crape of Zurich, and Sieve Cloths without seams)	Law of 10 Brumaire, 5 year Do. 28 April, 1816 . . .	
Hosiery	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	
Tissues of Hair—		
Cashmere Shawls & Stuffs	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year Do. 7 June, 1820. . .	
All others (excepting Blankets, Carpets, and Hosiery)	Do. 10 Brumaire, 5 year	
Tissues of Horsehair (excepting Sieve Cloths, Lace, and Hats) . . .	Do. do. . . .	This question is the most important of the whole, and prudence requires that it be not decided, until all possible information be obtained about it; otherwise it might cause the ruin of our weaving manufactories.
Tissues of Silk—		
Indian	Do. 7 June, 1820. . .	
Stuffs, plain, worked, with imitation gold or silver, mixed with mock gold or silver thread . . .	Do. 15 March, 1791 . .	
Gauze, mixed with mock gold or silver		
Net lace	Decree of 10 March, 1809	
Tissues of Spun Silk, Cashmere style	Law of 7 June, 1820 . . .	
Tissues of gross Silk (fleuret) mixed with mock gold or silver	Do. 15 March, 1791 . .	
Tissues of Cotton (excepting Nankeens direct from India, by French ships) .	Law of 10 Brumaire, 5 year Do. 1 Pluviose, 13 year Do. 30 April, 1806. . . Decree of 10 March, 1809. Law of 28 April, 1816 . . Do. 7 June, 1820. . .	
Tissues of Bark, plain or mixed	Do. Do. . . .	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROHIBITED GOODS, &c. *continued.*

	When prohibited.	Reasons for Prohibition.
Glass (excepting Looking-glasses, Mirrors, Glasses for Telescopes or Dials, full Bottles, and Vitrifications)	Law of 10 Brumaire, 5 year	This prohibition comprises crystal, unsilvered plate glass, window glass, black and white bottles, drinking glasses, &c. The consumption of these articles is considerable in France; and yet our industry has sufficed, for thirty-five years, not only for all our wants, but also for very large annual exportations. It seems proper to maintain the present system.
Carriages (excepting those fit for agriculture, and the conveyance of merchandize)	Do. Do. . . .	The same observations as for saddlery. The question, however, merits examination.
Manufactured Zinc. . . . Do. do. . . .	do. do. . . .	Zinc is cast like cast iron, copper, brass, and lead. When rolled out in sheets, it is used for making utensils, gutters, pipes, covers for penthouses, mangers, baths, &c. But as this metal was considered, twenty-five years ago, as not malleable, the result is, that only, in a small degree, it participates now in the uses to which iron plates, tin plates, copper, brass and lead are applied, which it may often replace. If manufactured zinc were admitted to entry, such measure would accelerate and extend its use considerably.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF FRENCH MERCHANDIZE PROHIBITED TO BE EXPORTED.

Warlike Arms, also Cannon	Law of 19 Thermidor, 4 year Ordinance of 24 July, 1816	A political measure, in which Government makes exceptions when it deems it proper.
Firewood, Timber Poles, (with some exceptions)	Law of 15 March, 1791 Do. 22 Ventose, 12 year	The dearth of firewood in France, and the great quantity of timber which we are obliged to import from foreign countries to supply our wants, require the maintenance of this prohibition.
Oak Ship Timber	Do. 15 March, 1791 Do. 22 Ventose, 12 year	The importations are sufficient reasons for prohibiting exports. These quantities were, in 1827 12,882,720 in number „ 1828 13,498,280 „ „ 1829 14,014,477 „
Pasteboard in Sheets (excepting the glazed for pressing Cloth)	Do. 28 April, 1816.	The interest we have in reserving materials fit for manufacturing paper, in order that its price should not be too high, is the cause of this prohibition; otherwise the paste of paper might be exported under the form of pasteboard.— (See, besides, the observations hereafter concerning rags.)
Ashes (Cendres de Bois vives)	Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year	This prohibition was introduced in the year 4; that is to say, at a time when the maritime war and the assignats did not permit us to procure alkalies with facility. But as those circumstances no longer exist, those ashes might be permitted to exportation on paying duty. It would even be proper that such duty should be applied to all ashes of live vegetables.
Charcoal of Wood, or of Bullen (with some exceptions)	Do. do. . . .	The same motives as for firewood.
Stallions	Do. do. . . .	This prohibition has for its object to prevent the exportation of valuable stallions, or those which are particularly proper for the improvement of breeds.
Pirated Editions of Books	Do. 19 July, 1793 . .	The hope that foreign Governments would reciprocate in respect to us was, without doubt, the cause of this prohibition in 1793; but, in 1807, it was necessary to extend it to importations, in order to secure the property of our authors.
Rags (for Paper Manufactories)	Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year Do. 1 Pluviose, 13 year	Rags fit for making paper of a good quality are worth now in France fr. 44 per 100 kilogrammes, whilst in England they cost fr. 210. Among all the prohibitions declared by the Tariff, there is none which is attended with so many precautions as that against the exportation of rags, so much has its extreme importance appeared demonstrated to this day. Thus, rags cannot be conveyed to within three leagues of the coasts, or of the land frontier, unless they be accompanied by a permit, and destined for the interior: they cannot, either, be deposited in the whole extent of the same radius, under penalty of confiscation; nor be despatched from one port of the kingdom to another without permission from the Minister of Commerce, and a guaranteed engagement to pay four times their value in case of non-delivery at the destined place. Yet, notwithstanding a prohibition so strictly enforced, we are obliged to draw from foreign countries a part of our supplies; in fact, the Reports of the importations which have been made from 1817 to 1829 inclusively, show an average of 143,817 kilogrammes per annum.
Tanning Bark, also when ground (with three exceptions)	Do. 28 April, 1816	The measure adopted in respect to bark for tanning is so necessary in the western departments, as bark was worth in England, ten years ago, five times more than in France, and it is still worth triple there. Thus the interest of our manufactures would be seriously endangered in those departments, should the prohibition be removed; for it results from information obtained by the Minister of the Interior in 1830, that the quantity of tanners' bark which is collected there does not amount to half of that required by its tanneries, and that they are obliged to draw the surplus from departments more in the interior. The prohibition of tanners' bark is also necessary on the other frontiers, except in some places where a greater quantity is gathered than is wanting, and whence the exportation is permitted exceptionally.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF FRENCH MERCHANDISE PROHIBITED, &c. *continued.*

	When prohibited.	Reasons for Prohibition.
Cambric Thread	Law of 19 Thermidor, 4 year	The prohibition of this thread has been ordered to preserve to our manufactories of cambric and linen a full supply, and because the English would increase its value considerably by their purchases. But this measure seems contrary to our interests.
Spun Dog's Hair	Do. . . .	In fact, if it be considered that one kilogramme of dressed flax acquires a value of about fr. 40, all from manual labour, when it is converted into thread, it may well be imagined its exportation ought to be facilitated instead of prevented.
Cast Iron, for Projectiles of War	Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year	An old prohibition, of the year 4, and which is injurious to our spinning manufactories, without being of any benefit to our manufactures.
Grain, Flour, & Dry Pulse, when the price of Wheat rises in France to a certain rate	Do. 16 July, 1819 . . . Do. 4 July, 1821 . . .	This prohibition is injurious to our industry; it was thus ordered in the year 4; that is to say, at a time when France was at war with all Europe.
Broken Glass	Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year	A system which must be maintained for the sake of public tranquillity.
Copper Filings	Do. . . .	This measure originated in the year 4, when the maritime and continental war interfered particularly with our supplies of potash, which rendered this raw material very dear and valuable to France. But its prohibition is now injurious, and ought to be removed.
Iron Ore (excepting Chromate)	Do. . . .	A prohibition of the same period as the preceding, and which was equally applicable to unwrought copper and brass, but which no longer can be deemed protecting, as rough copper and brass are allowed to be exported.
Copper Ore	Do. . . .	According to an opinion of the Office of Mines of 30th December, 1816, the prohibition of iron ores ought to be continued; but it agreed that the Government should have the power of permitting the exportation of them, at a duty of c. 15 per 100 kilogrammes, whenever the interests of our mines should require it.
Leather Cuttings for making Glue	Do. . . .	The mines of France are very far from sufficing for the internal consumption; there can be no hesitation about continuing the prohibition of exporting copper ores.—(Same opinion of the Office of Mines.)
Rabbit and Hare Skins, Raw	Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year Do. 27 March, 1817 . .	Our productions of this article are inferior to our wants: thus there has been imported from foreign countries, viz. in 1827 632,753 kilogrammes „ 1828 779,086 „ „ 1829 834,379 „ This prohibition must, therefore, be maintained.
Musket Balls of Lead	Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year	A measure to be maintained in respect to hare skins, and contrary to our real interests so far as relates to rabbit skins, the production of which might be unlimited. In fact, if rabbit skins were to be of any value in France, the villagers would rear those animals to feed on their flesh and to sell their skins; but those skins are the less sought for now, as rabbit's fur is no longer used by hatters.
Hair fit for Hatters or for Spinners	Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year Do. 5 Pluviose, 5 year	This article ought to be treated like other works in lead, which pay c. 50. per 100 kilogrammes on exportation.
Gunpowder	Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year	This denomination is applicable to the hair of dogs, goats, chamois, beavers, hares, rabbits, and otters. The prohibition of beaver, which we derive entirely from foreign countries, prevents its importation; because the merchants, after having paid the duties on it, cannot export it to other nations, when they have not a sale for it in France, an inconvenience which renders them extremely circumspect.
Silks (excepting Sewing Silk, for Hangings, and Spun Silk, in certain cases)	Do. 1 August, 1792 . . Do. 19 Thermidor, 4 year Do. 8 Floreal, 11 year Decree, 23 Germinal, 13 year Law of 30 April, 1806 Do. 27 March, 1817 . .	It is the same in respect to otter's fur, which, in a great measure, comes to us from foreign countries. As to other hair, it is a question to be resolved, after having heard, on the one hand, the hatters and other manufacturers, who use these hairs or furs as raw materials; and, on the other, the shearers.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF FRENCH MERCHANDIZE PROHIBITED, &c. *continued.*

	When prohibited.	Reasons for Prohibition.
Bran, whenever Grain is prohibited		It is not in consequence of a law that bran cannot be exported when grain is prohibited, but only in virtue of an ordinance of 3d August, 1815, and a decision of the Minister of the Interior of 13th March, 1820; regulations which, not having been confirmed by a law, must, according to the 34th article of that of 17th December, 1814, be considered as null.—(See the Circular, No. 554.) In any case this prohibition ought to be removed.

It is hardly necessary to remark, that if these reasons for prohibition were pushed to their necessary consequences, all commercial relations would infallibly cease. If the cheapness of a foreign article were a sufficient ground for prohibiting its importation, and the cheapness of a home article for prohibiting its exportation, no exchange at all could take place.

Many of the arguments which are put forward in justification of prohibitory measures are mutually destructive of each other. To keep the price of corn low in the interest of the consumer, is assigned as the reason for prohibiting exportation; and to raise the price high in the interest of the producer, as the reason for prohibiting importation: the two objects are incompatible. Again, one set of prohibitions are justified because the articles are dear in France; such are the exportation of wood, timber, charcoal, and others: another set of prohibitions are advocated because the articles are cheap in France; such are the exportations of silk, rags, bark, &c. Reasonings wholly opposed to one another are, in turn, employed. There is scarcely an argument or a calculation, which if recognised as applying to some articles, is not opposed altogether to the legislation on others.

Inconsistencies of
the prohibitory
system

It requires merely to state some of the objections to importations, in order to show their narrow and anti-commercial spirit. The introduction of manufactured tin, for example, is opposed because it might benefit England, which is rich in tin mines; as if the importation into France could take place without equally benefiting her. The reasons, too, which are grounded on the superiority of other countries; as, for example, 'dangerous rivalry,' in the case of manufactured steel; 'cheapness' of foreign article, in the case of shipping; threatened 'annihilation of the French manufacture' in that of cutlery; 'extra advantages of the English' in plated ware; 'apprehension of the English' in articles of pottery; 'imprudence of admitting English saddlery, as so many persons, regardless of price, prefer it;' 'advantages of machinery' in works of iron;—all are modes of announcing the superiority of the foreign articles, and the power which foreigners possess of supplying them on cheaper terms than they can be produced at home.

There are other grounds of prohibition by which particular French manufactures are avowedly sacrificed to the interest of other branches of French industry. The importation of extracts of dye-woods is disallowed for the purpose of encouraging the importation of the dye-woods themselves; the interest of the dyer, the manufacturer, and consumer, being wholly forgotten. The importation of iron of certain sizes is prohibited, lest small manufacturers should establish fabrics, and supply the markets at a less cost than the larger establishments. Woollen yarn is not allowed to be imported, because it can be produced in France, though the high price must be a great detriment to the woollen manufacture; and cast iron of a great variety of sorts is prohibited, on the ground that a sufficiency may be obtained at home, though the cost is notoriously more than double that of many articles of foreign cast iron. Molasses are not allowed to be introduced, because the price in France is so low, and the exportation so large, on the ground that importation will lower the prices still more, though the lowness of price would obviously make importation unprofitable; and the fact of considerable exportation is the best evidence that the average prices *are* low in France. Rock salt was prohibited in 1791, and the prohibition is now justified on the ground that mines have lately been discovered. The prohibition of refined sugar is supported on the ground that its admission would not benefit the Treasury: but it is clear, if the interest of the Treasury were kept in view, that all prohibitions would be suppressed, or superseded by a system of duties. While some articles are prohibited because the production is small in France, and requires protection, others are prohibited (dressed skins, for example) because the production is great, and engages a large number of hands.

The prohibitions on account of public safety, such as the import of fire arms,—on account of public morals, such as pirated works,—of the public health, such as poisons, &c. scarcely belong to the commercial inquiry.

Prohibitions more likely to thwart than to further production.

Of the exportations from France, the prohibitions would appear rather likely to thwart than to further the ends proposed. Some prohibitions are represented to be for the purpose of preventing improvements elsewhere, and of keeping them up at home, though the denial of extensive markets must inevitably check the great stimulus to improvement. To retain raw materials, and to force their fabrication in France, when they are of foreign origin, is given as the motive for prohibition of the export of several articles, but the means of importing and the means of producing must be undoubtedly lessened by closing the door against exportation. The production of many articles whose export is prohibited because France is obliged to import them, not possessing from her own resources a sufficient supply, would be best encouraged by the stimulus of foreign demand; while the low prices of others which are made the ground for prohibition, is the denial to France of the full developement of her peculiar sources of wealth and prosperity. The quotations, however, of the comparative prices between France and England, on which much of the legislation of France is grounded, are very erroneous. Of rags and bark, France is an importer; it is obvious, therefore, that her prices cannot be permanently lower than the average prices; yet it is stated, that the value of rags is five times, and that of bark three times, greater in England than in France; the fact being that the prices are very nearly on a level in both cases, each country importing from Italy and Germany. We are persuaded, however, that a thorough investigation of these prohibitory regulations and of their consequences, must lead to a modification of them.

Maritime Smuggling.

Of maritime smuggling the amount has probably diminished, as the rate of introduction is higher than that paid along the land frontier, where the organization is more complete, and the chances of escape more numerous. Some large smuggling companies which existed at Granville in 1822, have been dissolved. There is a considerable smuggling trade at and near Cherbourg in tobacco from Guernsey; and other colonial productions are frequently introduced (coffee and sugar especially) all along the coast which is adjacent to England, and along the whole Pyrenean frontier.

English manufactures are for the most part introduced (according to the official Reports laid before the Commissioners) in bales, packed with a view to clandestine introduction, weighing from 70 to 80 lbs., and of the value of about £50 sterling; woollen stuffs in packages of 16 pieces, weighing from 80 to 90 lbs.

The principal seat of the contraband trade in English goods for the French market is along the northern land frontier, and depôts of them are common at Cambray, St. Quentin, Ypres, Tournay, Mons, Choney, and other towns in the neighbouring departments. There are three lines of land custom houses; but it has been usual on the introduction of the English articles, to stamp them at the frontier towns with the names of French manufacturers before they are sent off to the interior; and when so stamped the additional charge is 4 per cent. for delivery within the walls of Paris. A large portion of the sugar, coffee, and other bulky colonial articles which are consumed along the frontier, are introduced clandestinely; but, with the exception of tobacco, these are not often conveyed to the interior. As the export of refined sugar in Belgium gives to the exporter a very large premium beyond the amount of duty paid on the raw articles, it frequently happens that a double fraud is committed, and the same sugar returns again and again to Belgium, receiving the premium on exportation many times over.

Smuggling arrangements.

One of the great difficulties complained of by the customs' authorities along the Netherlands' frontier is, that the seized goods sold, having to pay import duties and charges in Belgium of 16 to 20 per cent., and again 5 to 6 per cent. of export charges, in France produce almost nothing, and are in consequence bought by the smugglers, to make new experiments with them for clandestine introduction.

It is estimated, that of the premiums on smuggling one half goes to the carrier and the other to the smuggler. The smuggling companies have usually a chief, who undertakes the pecuniary arrangement of these transactions, and is the party with whom the insurance is effected: it is he who arranges with the carrier for the conveyance of the goods, paying ordinarily from 20 to 30 francs per package. The carrier is not provided for by the smuggler, but merely delivers his charge at an appointed place. The manager generally receives for himself 5 francs per package. The introduction of the goods through the lines usually employs three days; and the average expenditure per man is 12 francs per journey. When the goods have passed the lines they commonly leave the hands of the smuggling parties, whose business is what is called the *filtration* through the frontier: but of

all the means used for the introduction of prohibited goods, dogs are the most considerable and important; and through the kindness of the Minister of Finance we have been furnished with some official statements of the almost incredible amount to which this species of fraud has extended, the measures proposed for its suppression, and the action of existing legislation upon it.

CONTRABAND TRADE CARRIED ON BY DOGS.

THE Director of the Custom House made, on the 30th July, 1831, some very curious statements to the Minister of Finance on the subject of the fraudulent introduction of articles by means of dogs. He says, that since the suppression of smuggling by horses, in 1825, dogs have been employed;—that the first attempts were made in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, and that it afterwards spread to Dunkirk and Charleville,—that it has since extended to Thionville and Strasburg, and last of all, in 1828, to Besançon.

Contraband Trade
carried on by Dogs.

In 1823, it was estimated that 100,000 kilogrammes of goods were thus introduced into France,—in 1825, 187,315,—in 1826, 2,100,000 kilogrammes; all these estimates being reported as rather under the mark: the calculation has been made at $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilogrammes as a '*pro rata*' per dog. The dogs sometimes carry 10 kilogrammes, and sometimes even 12. The above estimate supposes that one dog in ten in certain districts, and in others one in twenty, was killed; but these calculations must necessarily be vague. In the opinion of many of the custom officers not more than one in seventy-five is destroyed, even when notice has been given, and the dogs are expected.

Quantity of
Smuggled Goods.

Tobacco and colonial produce are generally the objects of this illicit trade; sometimes cotton twist and manufactures. In the neighbourhood of Dunkirk dogs have been taken with a burden of the value of 600, 800, or even 1,200 francs. Publications hostile to the Government have not unfrequently been so introduced.

Management of
the Dogs.

The dogs which are trained to these 'dishonest habits' are conducted in packs to the foreign frontier; they are kept without food for many hours; they are then beaten and laden, and at the beginning of the night started on their travels. They reach the abodes of their masters, which are generally selected at two or three leagues from the frontiers, as speedily as they can, where they are sure to be well treated and provided with a quantity of food. It is said they do much mischief by the destruction of agricultural property, inasmuch as they usually take the most direct course across the country. They are dogs of a large size for the most part.

The Report states, that these carrier dogs, being so tormented by fatigue, hunger, and ill usage, and hunted by the Custom House officers in all directions, are exceedingly subject to madness, and frequently bite the officers, one of whom died in consequence in 1829. The dogs have also been trained to attack the Custom House officers in case of interference.

Among the measures proposed for the suppression of this mode of smuggling, a premium of three francs per head has been allowed for every frauding dog ('*chien fraudeur*') destroyed; but this, as appears by the tables, has been wholly insufficient, though the cost has not been inconsiderable, namely, fr. 11,000 per annum before 1827, (see Appendix, No. LI.) and fr. 15,000 per annum since that period, when the premium was allowed in the Thionville district, where the trade is still carried on, by the aid of dogs, more extensively than elsewhere. It appears by the same return that 40,278 dogs have been destroyed between 1820 and 1830, and premiums to the amount of fr. 120,834 paid for their destruction.

Measures proposed
for the suppression
of this mode of
Smuggling.

Many severe measures of police have been proposed; too severe, in fact, to be executed: the prefects have required individuals who conducted dogs in leashes to take out passports, as for foreign countries. The attempts, however, have been ineffectual, and the Report states, that the authorities have lent a feeble aid to the suppression of the abuse.

The Custom House now proposes a heavy tax to be laid on the exportation of dogs from France. The dogs engaged are always, it is said, conducted in leashes of from eight to ten, and sometimes from twenty to thirty; they do not go willingly, inasmuch as they anticipate ill usage and fatigue, and therefore they are forcibly conducted. There is no impediment to the exportation of dogs, except hunting dogs. The Custom Houses of Dunkirk, Valenciennes, Charleville, Thionville, and Strasburg, demand either the prohibition of the export of dogs, or a heavy duty on their export; and the head of the customs unites in this recommendation, suggesting, however, a tax as preferable, and proposes five francs per

dog. He says, though this would not cover the profit of a burden of cotton tulle or twist, it would more than cover that of tobacco or colonials, which are the principal objects. He desires that the tax of five francs be imposed only on dogs which are exported from the smuggling frontier. He proposes further, that all sales of large dogs be prohibited within six leagues from the frontiers.

Some Custom House officers have proposed that the export of dogs for fraudulent purposes should be punished with a fine of fr. 500, and with imprisonment; but this has been deemed too heavy a penalty to be inflicted, and there is a law making it penal to possess such dogs, though it would seem the difficulty of proof makes the law inoperative.

Smuggled Tobacco. The Report, speaking of the extent of smuggling, calls it '*vraiment effrayante.*' Tobacco is an article largely introduced both by sea and land; nor does there seem any means of checking the contraband trade while the prices in France are from 300 to 400 per cent. above the English and the Dutch bonded prices; and while the quality of the article produced by the royal monopoly is so inferior to that which is smuggled. Seizures are of daily occurrence; but the large profits give extraordinary activity to the illicit trade. The average is, that after all risks are deducted, the fraudulent trade, according to the statement presented to us, gives a profit of 75 per cent. to the smugglers who carry it on for their own account. If, however, they contract with the dealers, they usually receive fr. 9 to fr. 10 for passing a package of 15 to 18 kilogrammes; others, in the sub-inspection of Longwy, are paid fr. 2 per day; in which manner it is calculated they gain fr. 4 by the conveyance of 10 to 12 kilogrammes, and which, added to the charges of subsistence, amounts to about 30 per cent.

Though most of the smuggled tobacco is introduced into France for account of those who convey it, it sometimes happens that large smuggling operations take place in the article at a fixed premium of insurance, and this is the case both in the ports and in the frontier towns. It is stated to us from an official source, that 150 per cent. has been given for the introduction of tobacco; and that fr. 2 per kilogramme, 9d. per lb., is sometimes allowed for the smuggling of the manufactured article. On an average it is stated that the value of tobacco, only three leagues from the frontiers, is from 80 to 90 per cent. above the foreign price; and when it gets as far as Amiens or Leon, it sells for 150 per cent. above that price. Most of the smugglers who introduce it have themselves their dépôts beyond the lines. There are carriers associated with them, and it is distributed by small bands through Picardy and Champagne.

**Cotton Twist
smuggled to a
great extent.**

Of English manufactures, cotton twist is among those whose fraudulent introduction is the most extensive and irrepressible. It makes its way both by land and sea in spite of all interdictions, to a continually increasing amount. The qualities principally in demand are the higher numbers which the French mills cannot produce, or produce only at an extravagant price. An official return states that the French No. 180, which can be bought in England at fr. 18 per kilogramme, sells in France at from fr. 39 to fr. 40. The same quality of French manufacture to which no risk of seizure attaches, will, it is said, produce fr. 42, the two or three francs of difference being paid for the additional security. The numbers principally introduced are from 170 to 200, and are employed chiefly for the fabrication of bobbinet (tulles). But there is also a large demand for English cotton chains at Tarare; and they are so necessary for the existence of that manufacture, that, by the connivance of the Custom House authorities, no seizures take place after the article is lodged in the warehouse of the manufacturer. He has thus to support an additional cost of from 30 to 40 per cent., the whole of which (by the connivance of the Government) goes to the contraband traders. The amount of illicit introduction is calculated at above twelve millions of francs.

There is also a large introduction of English tulle, (bobbinet,) estimated at more than fr. 15,000,000, which sells at from 7 to 8 per cent. above the price of French of the same nominal quality. Of cotton goods, quiltings, cambrics, and muslins are the principal articles. Of late there has been a considerable contraband trade in dyed English woollen yarn; and as much as 70 per cent. has been paid for its delivery to the French manufacturer. Fine cutlery is largely smuggled.

Rates of Insurance.

The rates of insurance we shall give as collected from various and independent sources. It will be borne in mind, that in some cases the smuggler deposits the value of the articles he engages clandestinely to introduce; in others, the proprietor of the goods takes the risk. The valuation is generally taken at from one-half to three-quarters of its real value. But according to an estimate grounded on the most extended investigations, the protecting power of the French Custom House is

on the whole limited to about 30 per cent. on manufactures; so that the average rate of smuggling is probably about 25 per cent. on real value.

At Caen, the charge for introducing goods from England is quoted at from 30 to 35 per cent. on light and 40 per cent. on heavy articles. Caen.

At Cherbourg the returns give, Cherbourg.

25 per cent. on English tulles.

30 per cent. on cambrics, quiltings, muslins, &c.

50 per cent. on coarse woollens.

On these terms the smugglers will deliver the goods midway between Paris and the coast.

From Dunkirk we obtained, from an official source, the following list of premiums on English manufactures:— Dunkirk.

18 to 20 per cent. on cotton twist.

16 to 18 per cent. on cotton manufactures.

25 to 30 per cent. on muslins and cambrics.

30 to 35 per cent. on merinos, flannels, woollens, and articles denominated grosse marchandise.

From Boulogne the estimated average premium is stated to be 33 per cent. or one-third of the value of the merchandize. Boulogne.

At Rouen cottons and cotton twist are introduced at from 30 to 35 per cent. Rouen.

The following is a return from the Netherland frontier of the cost of introducing English manufactures along the Metz and Nancy lines:— Metz and Nancy.

Bobbinet and organdis for the interior, inside the lines, from 15 to 18 per cent. according to fineness and weight of bales.

Delivered in Paris, bobbinet 20 per cent., organdis 30 per cent.

Fine muslin, inside the lines, 30 per cent., for Paris 36 per cent.

Common muslin, 35 to 40 per cent.

Cambric muslin, jacconet, matapolams, 25 to 30 to 40 per cent.

Quiltings and goats' hair waistcoatings, 40 to 45 to 54 per cent.

Bombasins, merinos, toilinet, 50 to 55 to 60 per cent.

Cotton twist, No. 130 to 160, 36 to 40 per cent.

Ditto 160 to 200, 24 to 30 per cent.

In the Rocroy district we were informed that the average net cost of smuggling, where the goods were delivered between the Custom House lines, was 15 per cent., and 25 per cent. was paid when the goods were delivered beyond them. From Daubenton the inspector states, that for four or five years past the premium on cotton twist and stuffs has been 30 to 35 per cent.; and he calculates, that when they are placed in Paris, or in other large towns, the whole expense of the smuggling must amount to 50 per cent. more than in the country beyond the Custom House lines. He calculates as follows:— Rocroy.

Profit to the merchants who keep *entrepôts* 5 per cent.

Charge of the insurer of first class 3 „

Ditto ditto second class 3 „

Ditto chief of the band of acting smugglers . 32 „

Ditto reception and deposit within the lines . 2 „

Ditto delivery to the trader or consumer . . 5 „

50 per cent.

Insurance on lace net, 10 to 12 per cent. That on Cashmere shawls and very valuable objects is an affair of special contract unknown to the Custom House officers.

From the Valenciennes direction an official inquiry on a large scale led to the following results:— Valenciennes.

Cashmere shawls pay 4 per cent. to Cambray, 8 to 10 per cent. for Paris.

This low rate of introduction arises from their small bulk and great value.

Cotton twist, the importation being confined to the higher numbers, 20 per cent. at Cambray, 25 per cent. St. Quentin, 30 per cent. for Paris.

Bandannoes, 15 per cent. whatever their destination.

Nankeens; 35 per cent. for Paris, but rarely introduced.

Cotton manufactures in general, 33 per cent. These are made up in French style, and printed with French names before despatched to the interior. The additional cost is 4 per cent. for Paris.

Woollen and mixed cotton and woollen manufactures, 40 per cent. These are also stamped with the names of French manufacturers.

Tulles, 16 per cent., and when stamped and delivered at Paris, 20 per cent.

Strasburg.

The Strasburg prices for the illegal introduction of foreign articles are,

Fine cotton goods (muslins, cambrics, &c.) . . .	20 per cent.
Coarser ditto	25 „
Woollen goods (merinos, &c.)	30 „
Silk goods (bandannoes)	15 to 16 „
Snuff	50 „
Hardware	30 to 40 „
Refined sugar	fr.70 per 100 kilogrammes.
Coffee	fr.60 „
Looking-glasses	fr.100 „

Cotton twist is sometimes delivered at given spots, to be not less than three to four leagues from the second line of Custom House, at 24 per cent. At Lille, the premium is from 18 to 20 per cent.

St. Quentin.

At St. Quentin, fine tulles pay 18 per cent., the coarser 20 per cent.; but at Lille, wide tulles have been introduced at 12 per cent. Fine cotton manufactures have paid 36 to 38 per cent., and 50 to 55 per cent. delivered at Paris; and 60 per cent. has been given for woollens, with an added 10 to 15 per cent. for delivering within the Paris barriers.

From a large establishment at Paris, engaged in the introduction of English manufactures, we obtained the following return:—

The understood conditions being, that the amount insured should be deposited by the parties engaged to deliver the goods, and that the rule was to value them at from half to two-thirds of their cost. If valued at half, the premium of course would have to be reduced to the same extent in case of safe delivery; but we found that in almost every case one-third to one-half the risk was run by the house importing the goods. On cotton goods the average charge was,

For delivery at an understood port	45 per cent.
At the barriers of Paris, additional	6 „
Within the walls of Paris	5 „
	56 per cent. at Paris.

On woollen goods:—

For delivery at a port to be named. . . .	55 per cent.
At the barriers of Paris	8 „
Within the walls	10 „
	73 per cent. at Paris.

These charges include freight, packing, carriage, commission, and every other expense, between the place of embarkation in England and the French capital.

In consequence of the surveillance of the different local octrois, the cost of smuggling increases as the coast is more distant. The price at Caen is greater than at Havre; at Rouen than at Caen; and at Paris, for the goods introduced by the Normandy coast, the price is nearly double that paid for the primary introduction, while the smugglers into England make no difference in their charges for delivering on the coast or in the capital.

The following are the official returns made to the French customs as to the premiums on smuggling into France:—

The results of the official returns from the French Custom Houses, as to the premiums paid for smuggling British manufactures, are as follows :

Places.	Cotton Manufactures.		Tulles.	Cotton Twist.	Woollens.
	Fine.	Coarse.			
Dunkirk . . . { 1825 .	20 to 30	25 to 30	10 to 20	25 to 30	
{ 1830 .	20 25	28 32	16 18	22 27	
Average of 6 Years .	18 28	26 30	14 21	25 30	18 to 25
Valenciennes . . { 1825 .	. . .	35 to 40	15 to 20	30 to 33	
{ 1830 .	. . .	35 40	15 20	30 35	
Average of 6 Years .	. . .	35 40	15 20	30 35	
Charleville . . . { 1825 .	24 to 27	30 —	10 to 15	20 to 25	29 to 33
{ 1830 .	23 28	27 to 33	13 15	27 33	30 35
Average of 6 Years .	24 28	26 30	12 16	24 29	30 35
Thionville . . . { 1825 .	16 —	19 to 24	12 to 15	20 —	22 —
{ 1830 .	32 —	32 —	15 25	22 —	30 —
Average of 6 Years .	24 —	21 28	12 16	21 —	25 —
Strasbourg . . . { 1825 .	21 to 25	21 to 26	15 to 16	19 to 23	
{ 1830 .	21 24	23 28	15 16	. . .	28 —
Average of 6 Years .	21 24	23 27	15 17	21 25	28 —
. . . { 1825 .	. . .	18 to 22	. . .	20 to 22	
{ 1830 .	. . .	20 24	20 —	30 —	
Average of 6 Years .	. . .	20 24	20 —	20 26	
Belley . . . { 1825 .	. . .	40 to 44			
{ 1830 .	. . .	40 45	17 —		
Average of 6 Years .	. . .	40 45	17 —	40 to 45	
Grenoble . . . { 1825 .	. . .	36 to 41	. . .	45 to 50	
{ 1830 .	40 —	30 32	. . .	33 36	
Average of 6 Years .	40 —	34 40	. . .	33 45	
Digue . . . { 1825 }	. . .	30 to 35			
{ 1826 }	. . .				
Perpignan . . . 1826 .	. . .	20 to 25			
Bayonne . . . { 1826 .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	25 to 30
{ 1830 .	. . .	25 —	. . .	. . .	12 27
Average of 5 Years .	. . .	14 to 22	. . .	. . .	17 26
Lyons . . . { 1825 .	. . .	40 to 25	. . .	35 to 50	
{ 1830 .	. . .	. . .	30 —		

The expenses of clandestine introduction by sea, at Carcassonne, from Genoa, are quoted at 14 per cent. net, and 20 per cent. on cotton twist.

Appendix No. LII. We have given (Appendix No. LII.) a Return of all the seizures of English goods for the last ten years, as furnished by the French Custom Houses, which we have reduced to English measures, weights, and money. Of cotton and woollen manufactures, it will be observed, that the quantity seized has considerably increased, though the amount produced has greatly diminished.

The average seizures of woollens are,

	Yards.	Value.
From 1821 to 1825	65,939	£ 9,943 19 6
1826 to 1830	119,144	13,529 9 6
Of cotton goods,		
	Yards.	Value.
From 1821 to 1825	918,615	£ 61,389 5 3
1826 to 1830	2,590,808	66,108 6 10
Of cotton twist,		
	Lbs.	Value.
From 1821 to 1825	68,132	£ 19,787 5 3
1826 to 1830	40,768	15,204 5 5

Appendix
No. LIII. LIV. LV.

Notwithstanding the diminished seizures of these articles, the statements given in Appendix (No. LIII. LIV. and LV.) of the exports from England to the circumjacent countries, of which a large portion is destined for illicit introduction, will show that while the amount seized has constantly lessened, the amount shipped for clandestine importation has regularly increased.

Of sundries, (unrated articles,) the average,

	Value.
From 1820 to 1825, is	£ 895 15 10
1826 to 1830 „	5,328 3 11

It will be seen, that the Reports include only manufactures, and that they do not comprise the seizures made from the Mediterranean, or the introductions from the Swiss and Spanish frontier, which are very considerable, especially in cotton twist, the manufactures of Tarare being principally supplied from the south.

The yearly average of the seizures is in value :—

Woollen goods	£ 2,347 6 0
Cotton goods	12,785 0 0
Cotton twist	3,499 2 0
Sundries.	729 3 0
	£ 19,360 11 0

Average yearly
Value of Seizures.

It has been estimated by the French Custom House that, of manufactures, about one-twelfth part is seized ; so that the clandestine introduction of British manufactures through the Netherland frontiers, and the ports in the Channel, would thus seem to be about £230,000 sterling. But as the goods produce a small part of their value, from the difficulties of exportation, and as one of the articles of which the introduction is universally allowed to be the greatest, (cotton twist,) has a semi-protection from seizure, there is great reason to believe that the amount introduced exceeds, by ten times, the sum mentioned, and that it is not less than from two to two-and-a-half millions sterling per annum. The introduction of cotton goods from the south and east, is calculated at from £150,000 to £200,000 a year. It is, however, perfectly obvious, that considerable uncertainty must attach to these calculations.

Amount of Smug-
gling into France.

Some data for estimating the amount of smuggling into France, may be found in the facts we have collected, as to the fraudulent introduction of French goods into England. According to the best returns we have been able to get, the smuggling of French silks may be estimated at an average of £350,000 a year. Now, of these, the seizures average £9000 per annum, as will be seen by the returns to Parliament, (Session 1832, No. 389,) the real risk would thus appear to be three per cent, exclusive of the cost of shipment, freight, packing, &c. The risk incurred in France may be safely estimated at five per cent greater than in England ; hence, leaving out the article of cotton twist, (which is only partially excluded,) the introduction through the northern frontier of the Atlantic ports would be found to be enormous.

The sale price of the articles seized in England, however, bears a higher proportion to their value than those confiscated in France ; and if that difference be allowed to compensate for the higher rate of smuggling premium, the illicit introduction of British stuffs would be, from that circumstance, considerably increased.*

* An after investigation on the Belgian Frontier, leads us to estimate the amount of British goods smuggled into France, from that side alone, at more than £2,000,000 a year.

A state of things so intolerable, so ruinous to the finances, and so pernicious to the morals of a country, cannot but excite the strongest solicitude for a radical change in the system which created and still continues it.

The prohibitions established by the Custom House legislation of Great Britain, will be found in Appendix (No. LVI.) The number of these prohibitions is in- Appendix No. LVI.
considerable.

As to the smuggling into England, we shall only refer to a few places, from which we have obtained returns, but which will serve to elucidate the subject, and form elements for an approximation to the whole amount.

From Dunkirk, the principal articles of illicit introduction are teas and spirits. The director of the Custom House represents 'the voyages of the smugglers to be frequent, and the risks to be small.'

From Boulogne, we learn, that the smuggled cargoes have generally many owners, and that the smuggling is carried on almost wholly for account of the smugglers themselves.

It is only in the summer season that goods for fraudulent importation are shipped at Fécamp. Silk manufactures are no longer embarked there by the smugglers.

The shipments for fraudulent introduction into England, are reported as follows, from the different ports whence we have obtained returns.

In 1830,

	Geneva. Litres.	Ratafia. Litres.	Tea. Kilogrammes.	Silks. Kilogrammes.	Brandy. 22 degrees. Litres.	Brandy. 33 degrees. Litres.
Dunkirk . . .	67,529	455	3,961		27,266	53,904
Gravelines . . .	27,126		3,813	105	13,290	50,302
	<u>94,655</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>7,774</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>40,556</u>	<u>104,206</u>

From January to November, 1831,

Dunkirk . . .	68,117	240	530		36,693	71,381
Gravelines . . .	29,842		3,250		11,399	48,607
	<u>97,959</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>3,780</u>		<u>48,092</u>	<u>119,988</u>

From Boulogne, the shipments for smuggling, from January to November 1831, are thus reported:—

Geneva	27,806 litres.
Brandy	177,095 litres.
Tea	2,141 kilogrammes.
Silk goods	24,309 kilogrammes,—value fr. 2,430,900.
Silk lace	fr. 10,500.
Jewellery	fr. 22,000.

From Calais, for the same period,

Silk goods	fr. 2,261,400.
Trinkets	fr. 22,000.
Brandy	79,700 litres.
Tea	32,598 kilogrammes.
Geneva	14,416 litres.

From Fécamp, the following are the shipments from 1829 to 1831,—

795,000 litres of geneva.
1,389,000 „ „ brandy.
436 kilogrammes of tea.

In 1831, there were smuggled into England from Cherbourg,

240,000 litres of brandy, and
1,000 chests of tea.

The premiums on the introduction of French goods into England, we have collected from several ports. At Dunkirk the charge for introducing silk goods into England was, before 1826, 30 per cent.; but the quantity clandestinely conveyed from that port, is said to be much diminished. The present premiums are, Premium on the introduction of French Goods into England.

	Per cent.
Gold trinkets	6 to 10
Silver ditto	10 to 12
Silk blond	10 to 11
Coral	14 to 15
Silk goods	24 to 25
Ribands	22 to 24
Gauze ribands	24 to 25
Tea	50
Spirits	80

Generally speaking, the tariff of introduction into England is more regular and determined than that on imports into France; the principal reason being, that the masses smuggled are larger, the number of smugglers smaller, and the competition

less ; while, on the land frontier, the smugglers are multitudinous. No difference is made between the charge for delivering in London, or in Dover, while in France, as has been observed, the additional premium for delivery in Paris is very great. We have the following statement from an official source upon which we have reason to depend.

The price for introducing silk goods into England, is from 20 to 25 per cent. ; but these rates are levied only on the value fixed by the owner, which is seldom more than 35, 40, or at most 50 per cent. of the real value ; and the smuggler, when taking the goods from the owner, deposits with him, or in the hands of a confidential third person, money to the amount of that reduced or fictitious valuation.

Almost all the smugglers in the north of France are Flemings : those for the Channel are generally ‘ Normans, whose head quarters are at Caen. They, or their ‘ agents, attend ‘ Change, as regularly as other merchants. It is a constant prac- ‘ tice with them, to deposit the value of the goods confided to their care, in a ‘ banker’s acceptance, as a security to the owner.’

The charge at Havre, for delivery of silk goods at Southampton, is from 18 to 25 per cent.

From Cherbourg, we have the following charges for smuggling, accompanied by the statement, that the contraband trade is greatly diminished there.

	Per cent.
Silk ribands	40
Other silk goods	20 to 21
Blonds	15
Prunella shoes	35

A principal house in Paris, engaged in illicit introduction of French goods into England, under guarantee, quotes

25 to 28 per cent. for silk goods, and
11 to 12 per cent. for blonds ;
or 12 to 15 per cent. for silk, and 8 for blonds, without guarantee.

Calculating from the returns of different Custom Houses in France, the amount of the goods exported for illicit introduction into the English market, for the year 1831, we estimate the amount of duties, of which the Revenue is defrauded, through the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Fécamp, and Cherbourg, at the rate of about £300,000 per annum. That amount is, however, calculated at a valuation considerably below the reality ; inasmuch as the spirits, which form a very large portion of the illicit export, are invariably above proof ; and as these returns embrace only the larger quantities of goods, and comprise five ports alone, we do not estimate the amount represented by them at above one-third of the real value of the merchandize clandestinely introduced ; so that, in our judgment, the total amount of duties evaded by the clandestine import of French articles, exceeds £800,000 a year. And from this amount we exclude the article of tobacco, whole cargoes of which are sometimes introduced from the French bonding ware- houses into Ireland.

For the estimate of duties evaded by smugglers, we have the reports from the ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais, Fécamp, and Cherbourg, to England, during the first eleven months of 1831 ; and these give positive returns from the French Custom Houses of the following illicit shipments :—

FROM DUNKIRK.		
Brandy and geneva, 58,527 gallons, at 22s. 6d.		£ 65,842
Cordials 52 "		78
Tea		1,000
		£ 66,920
FROM BOULOGNE.		
Brandy and geneva, 27,537 gallons, at 22s. 6d.		30,980
Tea		700
Silks £ 100,000		30,000
		61,680
FROM CALAIS.		
Silks £ 90,400		£ 27,120
Tea		10,000
Brandy 17,534 gallons		19,750
Trinkets		264
Geneva		3,522
		60,656
FROM FECAMP.		
5,863½ gallons of geneva)	16,049½ gallons, at 22s 6d.	£ 18,053
10,186 " " brandy)		
320 lbs. of tea		50
		18,103

Amount of Loss to the English Revenue through the Smuggling of French Articles.

Estimate of Duties evaded by Smug- glers.

FROM CHERBOURG.

52,910 gallons of brandy	£ 59,624	
1,000 chests of tea	13,000	
		72,624
		£ 279,983
Add $\frac{1}{12}$ th for the month of December		23,332
Total of duties defrauded in 1831, by smuggling, from the } foregoing five ports		£ 303,315

The returns from the different ports of France do not always distinguish the different spirits which are fraudulently exported. From Fécamp, however, there is a return of 5,863 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of geneva, and 10,186 gallons of brandy. If the same proportion exist in the ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Calais, *i. e.* if one-third of the exportation of spirits be of geneva, which, however, considering the diminished demand in England, may, probably, be too high an estimate, the smuggling exportation of 1831 amounted to about 40,000 gallons in all; while, it appears, the whole quantity that paid duty in 1831 was only 30,802 gallons. The smuggling from Holland direct forms no part of this calculation. Inasmuch as the prime cost of geneva is considerably less than that of cognac brandy, while the duty levied in England is the same, the motive to smuggling is greater, as the capital invested is less in the case of geneva than in that of brandy.

The special return of the exportations of the silk goods of France, (Appendix No. LVII.), and the Parliamentary return (Session 1832, No. 389.) enable us approximatively to trace the protecting power of the preventive services of France and England, under the prohibitory and modified systems, and present the following results:—

BEFORE THE LEGAL IMPORTATIONS.

Exports from France of manufactured Silks.					Years.	Value of Seizures in England.			Per centage.	
Exch.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	Smuggled.	Seized.
fr. 1,744,105	25	69,764	4	0	1818	8,724	8	7	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2,713,583	,,	108,543	6	5	1819	6,826	14	5	93 $\frac{2}{3}$	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
2,727,748	,,	109,109	18	5	1820	5,858	16	10	94 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 $\frac{2}{3}$
2,815,178	,,	112,607	2	5	1821	7,619	9	8	93 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
3,516,828	,,	140,673	2	5	1822	8,942	10	5	93 $\frac{2}{3}$	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
2,901,670	,,	116,066	16	0	1823	7,061	2	3	93 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
3,856,465	,,	154,258	12	0	1824	12,342	12	10	92	8
6,104,103	,,	244,164	2	5	1825	10,572	10	11	95 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 $\frac{1}{3}$

The amount of the whole eight years, previous to the legal introduction of silk goods, was

£ 1,055,187 4 1 Seizures £ 67,948 5 11 Smuggled 93 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Seized 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Of the first four years, from 1818 to 1821, the amount was

£ 400,024 11 3 Seizures £ 29,029 9 6 Smuggled 92 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Seized 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

And of the four last years, from 1822 to 1825, it was

£ 655,162 12 10 Seizures £ 38,918 16 5 Smuggled 94 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Seized 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

showing a diminution of efficiency in the preventive service of England, to the extent of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; so that the smuggler, under the prohibitory system, made constantly additional inroads, and had reduced his risks, by a better organization in 1825, to two-fifths of its amount in 1818.

The document (No. LVIII.) enables us to follow the comparison as to the amount of seizures under the system at present in operation, and shows the following result:—

Appendix
No. LVIII.

Exports from France of manufactured Silks.					Years.	Value of Seizures in England.			Per centage seized on the whole Export.
Exch.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	
fr. 7,596,421	25	303,856	16	9	1826	6,932	17	1	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
11,460,119	,,	458,404	15	2	1827	11,599	6	4	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
17,311,810	,,	692,472	8	0	1828	4,884	16	1	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
10,483,777	,,	419,351	1	7	1829	15,276	13	1	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
15,204,388	,,	608,175	10	5	1830	8,132	5	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$

Comparative amounts (Appendix No. LVII.) during the three first years, after legal introduction, £1,454,733 19s. 11d. Seizures, £23,416 19s. 6d. Per centage seized, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. During the two succeeding years, £1,027,526. 12s. Seizures, £23,408. 18s. 2d. Per centage seized, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Appendix
No. LVII.

The English official statements represent the following amount of silk to have paid duty during the above period:—

Amount.			Seized.		Per centage seized.
In			In		
1826	£ 172,176	So that the proportion of silk seized, to that paying duty, was	1826	£ 6,932 17 1	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
1827	380,202		1827	11,599 6 4	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
1828	545,925		1828	4,884 16 1	$\frac{8}{9}$
1829	425,231		1829	15,276 13 1	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
1830	409,631		1830	8,132 5 1	2
	<u>1,933,165</u>				
Paid duty.			Seizures.		Average per centage seized.
Average of five years					
	£ 386,613		£ 9,365 3 6		2 $\frac{2}{3}$

In order to estimate, by the documents before us, the average rate and present amount of smuggling into England of the articles of silk goods, we have added to the amount of French exportation, 20 per cent., which we consider the average difference between the French and English official values, as given in document, (Appendix No. XXXIX.), the French averaging 123 francs per kilogramme, or about 45s. per lb., and the English 54s. per lb. Now the amount of French exports, from 1826 to 1828,

being £ 1,454,733 19 11
 adding 290,946 15 11 which is 20 per cent. for additional value,
 gives £ 1,745,680 15 10; whereas it appears that
 only 1,098,303 0 0 paid the duty:

there remains, then, £ 647,377 15 10 for illegitimate introduction, or
 an average of £ 215,792 11 11 per annum.

In 1829 and 1830 the French exports were . . . £ 1,027,526 12 0
 add 20 per cent. 205,505 6 5
 £ 1,233,031 18 5
 while the amount that paid duty was . . . 834,862 0 0
 leaving for illicit introduction . . . 398,169 18 5
 or an average of . . . £ 199,084 16 2

In 1831, the exports from France having been . . . £ 641,923 7 2
 add 20 per cent. 128,384 13 5
 £ 770,308 0 7
 and the amount which paid duty . . . 447,670 0 0
 the smuggling would appear to have been £ 322,638 0 7

while the average from 1826 to 1831, taking in the whole period, amounts,

say, exported from France . . . £ 3,124,183 19 1
 add 20 per cent. 624,836 15 9
 £ 3,748,020 14 10
 paid duty in England . . . 2,380,835 0 0
 it leaves . . . £ 1,367,185 14 10
 or an average illicit introduction of . . . £ 227,864 5 9 per Annum.

It would thus appear, that from 1826 to 1830, the amount of silk goods shipped to England, was £2,482,260

Add 20 per cent. for additional value . 496,450

£2,978,710, or a yearly average of

about £600,000; the portion of which exportation paying duty was £1,933,165, or a yearly average of nearly £400,000; so that about one-third of the whole importation would seem to have been fraudulently introduced, say £200,000; and the yearly average of seizures being less than £10,000, or one-twentieth of the whole amount of fraudulent introduction; the real risk to the smuggler, as against the Custom House authorities, would not appear to exceed 5 per cent. The smuggler's charges and profits, however, are not included in this estimate.

Independently of the quantity of silk goods entered by weight, it appears by the Parliamentary paper, (Session 1832, No. 678,) that from 1826 to 1831, the following amounts were entered by value:—

1826	. . .	£ 21,489	Total amount £318,709. Yearly average £53,118.
1827	. . .	54,128	
1828	. . .	77,189	
1829	. . .	85,258	
1830	. . .	44,923	
1831	. . .	35,722	

Besides which, about 100,000 yards have entered per yard of silk lace, and sundry other articles of silk millinery.

The Appendix (No. LIX.) gives a comparison of the French accounts of exports, and the English account of imports, of raw, thrown, and manufactured silks. Of manufactured silks, it would appear that 106,148 kilogrammes is the average export from France to England, from 1825 to 1831; while the quantity entered by weight in England, is only 44,956 kilogrammes, leaving a deficiency of 61,192 kilogrammes. Now, supposing one-third, in addition to the amount which the English return gives as imported by weight, to be added, on account of imported silk manufactures paying by measure or value, there will appear to have been an annual smuggling of nearly 100,000 lbs., the value of which cannot be estimated at less than from £200,000 to £300,000 per year. In 1831, the quantity exported from France being

kilogrammes 138,229
and 67,663 imported into England,

there remains a difference of 70,566 kilogrammes; to which, if one-third of the reported imports be added, for
goods paying duty on value } 22,554
or measure, say . . . }

there remains . . . 48,012 kilogrammes, or 105,626 lbs., whose value can scarcely be reckoned less than £ 320,000 sterling.

Pursuing the same course of approximative inquiries into other articles, it would appear that, of brandy, the quantities

Years.	Exported from France. Imp. galls.	Seized in England. Imp. galls.	Per centage on the Exports seized.
1826	1,540,594	33,698	$2\frac{2}{3}$
1827	2,237,251	32,875	$1\frac{5}{11}$
1828	3,034,488	31,272	1
1829	2,291,255	36,041	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1830	1,972,932	37,116	$1\frac{1}{7}$
Total . . .	11,076,520	171,002	(Appendix No. LVIII.)
Average of five years . . .	2,215,304	34,200	

Appendix
No. LVIII.

In the same period it appears the following quantities paid duty, (Appendix No. XLI.)—

Years.	Entered. Imp. Galls.	In	Seized. Imp. galls.	Per centage on the quantity paying duty seized.
1826	1,417,940	1826	33,698	$2\frac{5}{11}$
1827	1,289,935	1827	32,875	$2\frac{7}{8}$
1828	1,304,522	1828	31,272	$2\frac{5}{8}$
1829	1,280,219	1829	36,041	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1830	1,260,733	1830	37,116	$2\frac{1}{3}$
Total . . .	6,553,349			
Average of five years	1,310,670		Average 34,200	$2\frac{7}{8}$

Appendix
No. XLI.

By the same document, (Appendix No. XLI.) the returns of brandy imported are given, and the whole importation appears to be

Years.	Gallons.
1826	1,422,748
1827	1,669,328
1828	2,461,292
1829	1,944,816
1830	1,573,119
Total . . .	9,071,303
Average, for five years, of imports	1,814,261
Average, for five years, of exports from France	2,215,304
Deficit to revenue	401,043

The brandies fraudulently shipped appear to be almost invariably of the strength of 33 degrees, instead of 22, which is the proof; so that the annual loss to the revenue by the smuggling of French brandy alone, must exceed considerably half a million.

Importations of brandies into Great Britain, in 1831, 1,313,204 gallons. The exportation from France was 6,936,719 litres, equal to 1,526,074 gallons. The deficiency thereupon was 212,870 gallons. These calculations do not comprehend the brandies which are smuggled out of France without being entered at the Custom House.

DRAWBACKS AND BOUNTIES.

Drawbacks and
Bounties.

Appendix
No. LX. LXI. LXII.

WE had occasion to state that the prohibitory system of France had caused an increase of production on certain privileged articles through the temporary attractions offered to capital by high prices and high profits. But as soon as production passed the limits of national demand, the surplus was necessarily left without any market, its greater cost excluding it from all foreign countries. Having the monopoly of the home demand, and having taxed the consumers for the price beyond that at which the article might have been imported from elsewhere, the monopolist next demanded that the public should pay the difference of price, not only of what it did consume, but of what it did not; of what, in fact, was consumed by foreign nations. In 1817, the whole amount so conceded to French manufactures was not £3,500; but it has gone on increasing at an inordinate rate, till it reached, in 1830, nearly £600,000, or one-fifth of the whole net Custom House revenues of France, and, if the system continued, it might go on to absorb all the resources of the state. In 1817, when the system of premiums was established, they amounted to only $\frac{1}{100}$ th part of the gross Custom House revenues; in 1820, they were $\frac{1}{100}$ th part; in 1822, $\frac{1}{100}$ th part; in 1826, they reached the $\frac{1}{10}$ th, in 1829, the $\frac{1}{10}$ th part, and in 1830, the $\frac{1}{10}$ th part of the gross, or 20 per cent. on the net Custom House income. The Tables, which will be found in the Appendix, (No. LX., LXI., and LXII.,) show the rapid progression of this source of expenditure, and its tendency to unlimited increase.

If the different articles be pursued in their details, it will be seen how ruinously the system has operated on the national resources. Of sugar, for example, the quantity imported for home consumption in 1830, and the duties received, were, 69,626,936 kilogrammes, producing duty fr. 33,535,174; while on the export of 8,410,780 kilogrammes, the bounty paid was fr. 10,101,678. Now, allowing the loss on weight, by refining, to be 30 per cent., the Government would have received only about half the amount in duty on the raw sugar, which they paid back in bounty on the refined. If the whole amount entered for home consumption had been exported, and if the bounty had been levied, or the exportation of the whole amount had taken place, the Government would have had to pay more than fr. 60,000,000 for the fr. 33,500,000 which it had received.

On molasses, in 1830, the Government received in duty fr. 972, and allowed in bounty fr. 787,988 c. 87.

The accounts published for the year 1831 present similar results. The importation of sugar into France in that year amounted to 81,735,374 kilogrammes, paying duty fr. 39,264,743; while on an export of 9,679,034 kilogrammes the bounties were fr. 11,614,840, being more than one-fourth of the gross receipts; as, compared with 1830, the increase of duty was 17 per cent., and of bounty 15 per cent.

The duty received on molasses in the same period was fr. 1,847, and the bounties on exportation fr. 518,415.

Had the whole quantity of sugar, 81,735,374 kilogrammes, been exported, (allowing 30 per cent. for loss on refining,) the bounty would have been fr. 68,657,709, or 75 per cent. beyond the duty received.

On cotton goods, the bounty paid in 1830 was fr. 851,294 c. 69, their weight being 1,795,008 kilogrammes; while on the weight of 29,260,433 kilogrammes imported, the customs received fr. 6,334,070; so that on an amount where only fr. 380,000 was received by the customs on the raw material, one of fr. 850,000 was paid to the exporter; and if the whole amount of cotton wool had been manufactured and exported, for the fr. 6,000,000 received by the Custom House, nearly fr. 14,000,000 would have been paid to the manufacturers.

The bounties paid on the exportation of wrought cottons in 1831 were fr. 978,300; the weight of which was 1,979,199 kilogrammes, and the raw cottons imported were 28,229,487 kilogrammes, which paid duty fr. 6,020,443. At the above rate, had all this importation been exported in a manufactured shape, the bounty on it would have been fr. 13,954,005.

The Government received on imported wools fr. 4,246,021, their weight being about 8,000,000 of kilogrammes. The export of manufactured wool amounted, in 1830, to 955,617 kilogrammes; so that the amount calculated on the weight imported, to which the exporter would have a claim on the ground of duty paid, would be about fr. 500,000; the fact being, that nearly four times that amount, or fr. 1,970,659 c. 66 was paid to the exporter, the Government not receiving more

than one quarter of the amount in duty, which it allowed in premiums on the shipment of woollens.

On 3,836,207 kilogrammes of wool imported in 1831, the duties received were fr. 1,733,002; and for 1,039,257 kilogrammes of manufactured wool exported, the Government paid bounties of fr. 2,496,728.

The same observations apply to the other articles which have been made the subject of protecting legislation, the effect of which is only to encourage the misdirection of capital, by allowing the losses it may entail to be borne by the public, while, at the same time, it opens a door to fraud and misrepresentation, for it has been found, on examination, that the Revenue is constantly drawn upon for amounts far beyond those due to the exporter.

We have also given the amount of bounties paid in the first nine months of 1832, adding to it the estimate for the remaining months of the year. (Appendix No. LXII.) It exhibits the constantly increasing drain upon the Treasury which the existing system brings with it, and which, in fact, has led to a demand for prompt modification. The estimated increase of premiums paid on refined sugars is fr. 8,673,906; on cotton manufactures there is a diminution of fr. 115,107; on cotton twist, fr. 26,659; while on woollens there is an increase of fr. 256,739.

Appendix
No. LXII.

Sundry slight modifications of the restrictive system have of late years been introduced into France, the principal of which are as follows:—

Slight Modifications
of the Restrictive
System.

A royal ordinance of October 1st, 1831, allows the direct exportation to foreign countries of gum Senegal from the French settlements at Goree.

The law of 9th February, 1832, has extended the bonding system, by providing that merchandize in general, with some exceptions, may be despatched from bonding ports through the principal frontier towns of France.

All merchandize, not prohibited nor excepted as above, may be despatched, in transit, in like manner, from one to another of the offices of the principal land frontier towns. They may also be despatched (excepting certain articles) from those towns to the bonding ports.

Prohibited goods, with some exceptions, are allowed transit from the land frontier bonded warehouses to the bonding warehouses of the ports, and *vice versa*. The goods must be entered by their real designation, either in the manifest, if brought by sea, or in the declaration, if by land; and, further, both qualities and quantities must be declared.

All packages must be submitted to examination; in case of deficiency, the signer of the manifest or declaration is subject to a fine of fr. 1,000 for each deficient package; and if not immediately paid, or good security given, the vessel or wagon which brought them shall be seized.

If one or more packages than those declared be discovered on inspection, or if the goods be falsely declared, in quantity or quality, they shall be seized, and the party fined in triple the value.

If there be a difference between the quantity declared and that which is ascertained, the signer of the declaration shall be condemned in a fine of triple the value of the excess or the deficiency. But if that difference should not exceed one-twentieth, then the fine shall be the simple value.

If the customs' officers deem proper, they may demand a more correct declaration than that made by the exporter, who, on his part, may demand investigation by examiners.

Bales, tightly or water-pressed, are not to be unpacked, but merely examined to ascertain the quality.

Statements of all the particulars of such packages shall be entered on the bond. Both goods and packages are to be sealed with lead.

The same mode of investigation shall be practised at the office of export.

When there is any indication of fraud, the officers may proceed to a complete investigation.

If the bond be not cleared in due time by the appointed office, the exporter shall be condemned to lose the goods, and be fined three times the value.

If the office of exit discover that any part of the goods described in the bond be taken away, no clearance shall be granted, excepting for those really exported; and the carrier shall be condemned in the value of the vehicle, and the carts and horses retained, until the fine be paid, or good security given for its payment.

If other goods be substituted for those declared, they shall be confiscated, and the carrier, in like manner, subjected to the fine mentioned in the present article.

The same penalties shall be applied, if any change or removal of the interior seals or leads take place.

Royal ordinances may suspend, or change successively, the list of manufactured goods admitted to transit.

The carrier of the goods is to produce them at the office of the second line of Custom Houses, to have the bond indorsed, after the officers shall have ascertained the load to be intact, as also the coverings, cords, and leads.

It is only when deficiency or alteration appears in those, that the officers shall proceed to a complete inspection, and prove the abstractions or changes that have taken place.

Should the conductor not fulfil this obligation, and have passed the office without having asked or obtained the check of the Custom House, he, conjointly with the bonder, shall be subject to a penalty of fr. 500.

Goods destined for transit must be presented separately at the Custom House, by kind and quality; so that each package shall contain only one kind, unless there be divisions in the cases, or that in other cases each quality be in a separate package.

The transit duty shall be uniformly 25 cents per 100 kilogrammes gross; but without the addition of the second covering; or 15 cents per fr. 100 value, at the option of the declarer.

BONDING OF PROHIBITED GOODS.

Bonding of
Prohibited Goods.

THE bonding of prohibited goods of all kinds is permitted at the ports of Marseilles, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantes, Havre, and Dunkirk, when the merchants shall have arranged, to the satisfaction of the Government, in the bonding stores, which are under the permanent guard of the officers of Customs, special warehouses, quite insulated from those which contain admissible goods, and which, like the principal entrance of the dépôt, shall be locked with two keys, one of which to be kept by the deputy of the merchants, the other by the receiver of the Customs.

The Government may require, successively, in the ports where the bonding of prohibited articles becomes of sufficient importance to render a special service necessary, that the said bonded stores shall be kept in a separate place, opening only on the quays, and presenting all the guarantee for security which the King's ordinances may require.

Prohibited goods are to be brought in vessels of 100 tons and upwards, excepting into Bayonne, where vessels of 40 tons are admissible.

When, by accident, prohibited goods, manifested, shall be brought into ports where the right of bonding is not recognised, in a vessel of 100 tons and upwards, if the prohibited goods on board be manifested truly, in *nature*, *species*, and *quality*, and if they exceed not the tenth of the value of the lading, they may be placed in bond, merely under the Custom House lock, on the condition that the captain or consignee shall export them in four months.

If not exceeding the tenth, they be manifested only in *gross*, they must be deposited at the Custom House, to be exported by the same ship, if she should return to a foreign country; or, should she not return, by the first vessel of requisite size leaving the port, and that within a month.

Whatever may be the size of the vessel, and in whatever manner the prohibited goods may be declared, if they exceed a tenth, the ship shall be ordered out to sea immediately, without being permitted to land.

The master or commander of a vessel, under 100 tons, which enters any unauthorized port, with prohibited goods, (excepting from distress, duly proved,) shall be subject to a fine of fr. 1000, for which the ship and whole cargo shall be liable.

In cases where the present law permits the bonding, a warehouse duty of 1 per cent. shall be levied on the value of the goods.

Merchandise not prohibited may be transferred from one bonding store to another, by land, on the terms of transfer, but free of all duties. Prohibited goods may likewise be transferred on the same conditions; but only from one special dépôt of prohibited goods to another.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR CERTAIN BONDING PORTS.

ARLES.

Foreign goods, not prohibited, may be placed in bond at the port of Arles. In no case can those goods be exported by sea. In Special Regulations for Bonding Ports.

PORT VENDRE AND STRASBURG

are made bonding depôts for receiving all kinds of merchandize not prohibited.

LYONS.

All the ports of bonding depôts may transmit to Lyons the goods which its special depôt is authorized to receive, either for consumption or for exportation.

The law of 27th February, 1832, provides that a royal ordinance may establish bonding stores in all towns requiring them.

Bonding stores, to be established in the interior, may receive all goods not prohibited, either from bonding ports or bonding frontier towns.

Goods not to remain longer than three years in bond, from the date of their arrival in France, and the existing regulations to apply to the new bonding warehouses.

The clearance of the bonds shall take place immediately on the entry of the goods for which they are given into the entrepôt, after investigation of their quantities and qualities.

Goods received in such entrepôts may be drawn out, either for consumption, after paying duties, or for exportation or transfer to other bonding stores.

To obtain bonding stores, towns to which such faculty is granted must first have a special insulated building, arranged so as to have the several kinds of goods classed, according as the royal ordinances may require.

Said building must have a guard house for the revenue officers, and lodgings and offices for the commercial and Custom House agents, each of whom will keep a key of the store.

Said building to be approved by the Government.

The towns which demand such establishment, must provide, not only for the construction and maintenance of the bonding stores, but also for the salaries of the persons employed, and all other expenses incidental thereto.

Such towns shall enjoy the privileges of bonding, according to the Tariffs to be agreed on with the Chamber of Commerce, and approved by the Government.

They may make a temporary concession of those rights by public tender to contractors, who will undertake the local expenses of building, and others.

The merchants, represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the place, may, on the refusal of the municipal council, undertake the same operations, by means of a joint stock company.

In the Appendix (No. LXIII.) will be found the amounts bonded in the different warehouses in 1831.

Appendix
No. LXIII.

The law of 15th April, 1832, modifies the former legislation as to the importation and exportation of corn.

The prohibition to import grain and flour, according to the laws of 16th July, 1819, and 4th July, 1821, is abolished.

Until the 1st July, 1833, the duties on importation shall be without distinction of origin.

1. For grain or flour imported, in cases where the importation was permitted by the law of 4th July, 1821, the duties ordered by that law.

2. For corn imported, not authorized by said law, an additional duty of fr. 1 c. 50 per hectolitre, for every franc of decrease in the price of native corn, properly proved by the averages of the markets.

3. For flour imported, not authorized by said law, an additional duty per metrical quintal of triple that which is levied per hectolitre of corn.

The duties on importation of inferior corn, and flour of it, will be regulated by those on wheat, in the following proportions:—

Species of corn.	On grain per hectolitre.	On flour per metrical quintal.
Wheat . . .	For fr. 1·00	For fr. 1·00
Rye . . .	60	65
Indian corn . . .	55	60
Barley . . .	50	60
Buckwheat . . .	40	50
Oats . . .	35	55

The additional duty on importation by foreign ships is limited to fr. 1 c. 25 per hectolitre in any case; and it shall cease to be collected when the average prices

shall exceed fr.28 for the first, fr.26 for the second, fr.24 for the third, and fr.22 for the fourth class.

The additional duty on importations by land of corn and flour is abolished.

The art. 2 and 3 of the law of 20th October, 1830, are renewed, and the Tariffs created or maintained by the present law are to be reviewed in the session after the harvest of 1832.

The eventual prohibition of the exportation of grain and flour created by the laws of 16th July, 1819, and 4th July, 1821, is abolished. The duties on exportation shall be regulated according to the following table:—

Corn.	On grain per hectolitre.	On flour per metrical quintal.
Wheat . . .	For fr. 1·00	For fr. 1·00
Rye . . .	60	65
Indian corn . . .	55	60
Barley . . .	50	60
Buckwheat . . .	40	50
Oats . . .	35	55

Rice is to pay,

per French ship	{	from ports of first loading	{	from places out of Europe	fr. 2·50	} per 100
		out of bond, or from Piedmont by land		of Europe	4·00	
per Foreign ships, and by land					6·00	} kilogrammes
					9·00	

The exportation of rice is allowed at a duty of c.25 per 100 kilogrammes.

The royal ordinance of 16th June, 1832, provides that, from the time of its publication, French ships coming from the ports of the United Kingdom, or from its possessions in Europe, shall pay only fr. 1 c.50 per ton for tonnage duty and half duty.

The same duty to be levied on British vessels, laden or unladen, from said ports.

Royal Ordinance of 16th June, 1832.

The duties on the following goods to be reduced two months after its publication:—

Cedar and Mahogany	{	imported direct from countries out of Europe, by French ships . . .	{	to one half of the duties ordered by the Laws of 28th April, 1816, and 7th June, 1820.
Ebony . . .		do.		to fr. 4 per 100 kilogrammes.
Fir and Nicaragua . . .	{	imported direct by French ships from places to the west of Cape Horn . . .	{	to one half of the present duties.
Dried Raw Hides . . .				
Furriery . . .				
Jesuit's Bark . . .				
Vanilla . . .				
Cocoa . . .				
Rhubarb . . .				
Cotton Wool, long staple . . .	to the rate paid on short staple cotton.			

The duties on exportation of the following goods to be reduced:—

Wines.		{	in wood, to 1 centime.	. . .	}	per hectolitre.
			in bottle, to 5 centimes	. . .	}	
Machines and Mechanism for arts and trades, in whole or in parts,		{	the exportation of which is permitted by Law of 27th March,			at $\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent. on the value.
1817						
						

The duties on importation of carpets and nitrates of soda and potash, and the premiums on exportation of cloths, kerseymeres, and other milled stuffs, shall continue to be levied or paid, according to the ordinance of 13th May, 1831.

FRENCH COLONIAL SYSTEM.

THE population of the French colonies was, according to the colonial budgets, in 1827, as follows:—

French Colonial System.		Whites.	Free People of Colour.	Slaves.	Total Population.
	Martinique. . .	9,937	10,786	81,182	101,905
	Guadeloupe . . .	17,257	16,705	101,554	135,516
	Bourbon . . .	18,747	6,387	63,447	88,581
		<u>45,941</u>	<u>33,878</u>	<u>246,183</u>	<u>326,002</u>

Appendix No. LXIV.

The colonial budget for 1831 is given in Appendix (No. LXIV.) The produce of the different colonies will be found under the different heads of receipt as follows:—

	Direct Taxes.	Indirect Taxes.	Domains.	Sundry Receipts.	* India Assignments.	Total.
Martinique	946,127·00	1,232,817·00	137,427·00	67,459·00		2,383,830·00
Gaudaloupe	1,075,493·00	1,087,220·00	71,581·00	42,122·00		2,276,416·00
Cayenne	44,525·00	99,604·00	20,400·00	28,000·00	525,000·00	717,529·00
St. Pierre and Miquelon . .	1,100·00	700·00			95,000·00	96,800·00
Senegal	15,000·00	80,000·00		3,000·00	250,000·00	348,000·00
Bourbon	285,000·00	1,614,000·00	59,000·00	16,000·00		1,974,000·00
India	8,437·73	421,918·11	517,709·95	5,010·21	80,000·00	1,033,076·00
From the Colonies in general					50,000·00	50,000·00
Totals	2,375,682·73	4,536,259·11	806,117·95	161,591·21	1,000,000·00	8,879,651·00
Probable diminution of receipts, in consequence of the falling off in commercial speculations						738,000·00
						8,141,651·00

* The assignments on India revenue, to the amount of one million, are also remittances from France.

The expenses are as follows, (Appendix No. LXIV.) :—

Appendix
No. LXIV.

	Pay of Colonial Functionaries.	Works and Supplies.	Hospitals.	Provisions.	Sundry Expenses, Rent, Pensions, &c.	Total.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Martinique	1,462,540·60	198,631·82	57,955·29	47,882·27	366,820·02	2,133,830·00
Guadaloupe	1,420,660·60	165,000·00	85,201·68	29,931·70	335,622·02	2,036,416·00
Cayenne	409,021·50	75,765·68	34,284·86	92,713·64	85,743·32	697,529·00
St. Pierre and Miquelon . .	58,886·50	6,000·00	2,500·00	17,250·00	12,163·50	96,800·00
Senegal	203,000·00	27,900·00	3,352·04	10,388·48	75,359·48	320,000·00
Bourbon	884,672·00	431,390·00	111,158·05	146,333·57	200,446·38	1,774,000·00
India	691,864·88	107,790·00	2,100·00	1,000·00	230,321·12	1,033,076·00
Colonies in general	31,473·45				18,526·55	50,000·00
Totals	5,162,119·53	1,012,477·50	296,551·92	345,499·66	1,325,002·39	8,141,651·00

It will be seen, therefore, that the French Colonies absorb the whole of the local revenues; besides which, they require from the mother country an annual grant of between 7 and 8,000,000 of francs, apportioned as follows in the accounts of 1830 :—

1. Pay of staff and troops	fr. 2,710,700	7. Ordnance	fr. 484,500
2. Expenses assimilated to pay	194,400	8. Divers expenses	75,500
3. Clothing of troops	238,500	9. Bills drawn from the Island of Bourbon, for the expenses of the expedition to Madagascar, and other objects	673,000
4. Barracks	37,000		
5. Hospitals	1,113,100		
6. Commissariat	2,301,100		
		Compte Général de 1830	fr. 7,827,800

In the Appendix (No. LXV.) we have given a statement of the whole amount of imports and exports from the French colonies, showing, at the same time, the number of ships, and the tonnage employed, from 1816 to 1827. This document is extracted from the *Enquête sur les Sucres*. And we have obtained from the French Custom House a similar return, in greater detail, down to the present time, in Appendix No. LXVI. We have also inserted (Appendix No. LXVII.) a detailed statement of the importations and exportations for the year 1830 from the official returns. The following figures give the progressive state of the French colonial trade :—

Appendix
No. LXV.

Appendix
No. LXVI. LXVII.

	Importations.	Exportations.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1816 to 1819	fr. 144,821,950	fr. 76,839,690	2169	470,824
1820 „ 1823	178,254,675	126,947,759	2565	619,359
1824 „ 1827	215,922,891	195,594,533	3241	813,547
1828 „ 1831	264,645,824	195,942,799	3647	917,900
Averaging,				
1816 to 1819	fr. 36,205,487	fr. 19,209,922	542	117,706
1820 „ 1823	44,563,669	31,736,940	641	154,840
1824 „ 1827	53,980,723	48,898,633	810	203,387
1828 „ 1831	66,161,456	48,985,700	912	229,475

The Statistics of the Mauritius are as follows, (in 1829,) as represented by the English returns, according to Parliamentary Return of 1831, No. 260 :—

Population.	Imports from into Great Britain.	Exports to from Great Britain.	Tonnage Inwards to Great Britain.	Tonnage Outwards from Great Britain.
101,469	£451,998	£280,531	12,824	6,391

Those of Bourbon, (1830,) as shown by the French returns, Appendix No. LXVI. :—

Appendix
No. LXVI.

Population.	Imports from into France.	Exports to from France.	Tonnage Inwards to France.	Tonnage Outwards from France.
88,581	{ fr. 14,706,439 or £588,000 }	{ fr. 11,697,814 or £468,000 }	23,316	21,456

Taking the whole of the amount of trade of the two islands, both exports and imports, the result will be,—Mauritius, £732,529; Bourbon, £1,056,000: and the average tonnage,—Mauritius, 9,608 tons; Bourbon, 22,386 tons: of which the result is, that France employs a navigation exceeding by 133 per cent. that of England, to carry on a trade which exceeds only by 44 per cent in amount. At the same rate of tonnage employed by France, Great Britain would engage 15,528 tons, instead of 9,608 tons. At the same rate of tonnage employed by Great Britain, France would employ 13,851, instead of 22,386 tons.

The free population is, of the Mauritius, 24,695; of Bourbon, 25,134. The amount of trade, with a reference to the free population, should be $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. more in the latter than in the former colony; whereas it appears to be 44 per cent. more.

Pursuing the same investigations into the West India colonial trade, we obtain the following results:—

English West Indies.

Population.	Imports into Great Britain.	Exports from Great Britain.	Tonnage inwards.	Tonnage outwards.
798,769	£9,087,914	£5,521,169	263,338	252,992

(Parliamentary Paper, 1831, No. 260.)

French West Indies. (1830.)

Population.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Tonnage inwards.	Tonnage outwards.
236,521	{ fr. 44,652,117 or £1,786,085 }	{ fr. 25,387,895 or £1,015,516 }	77,935	74,356

(Custom House Report for 1831, p. 54.)

The whole amount of trade, imports and exports, is,—English West Indies, £14,609,083; French West Indies, £2,801,601, being a difference of 421 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The average of tonnage employed in the West India colonial navigation is,—English colonies, 258,165 tons,* (Parliamentary Paper, 1831, No. 260;) French colonies, 66,145 tons, being a difference of 239 per cent.

If, therefore, the same amount of trade were carried on by France with the same proportion of tonnage, she would employ only 49,508, instead of 76,145 tons; and if England conducted her West India commerce on terms as disadvantageous as the French, instead of 258,165, she would use 397,061 tons.

The difference in the population of the French and English West Indies is 237 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The trade with the French colonies, if at the same average per population as with those of England, would, instead of £2,801,601 sterling, be £4,325,850 sterling; and if the English West Indies had only the same proportion of trade which the French colonies have, instead of £14,609,083, it would be £9,461,452 sterling.

We propose, in the after part of our Report, to pursue our investigation through the different articles of colonial produce, contenting ourselves at present with submitting the impressions which we have derived from a general examination of this part of the subject.

In the representations made by several chambers of commerce, the amount of the colonial trade is stated to be considerably less than that reported in the official value. The Chamber of Bordeaux, in their report before the Commission of Inquiry, in 1829, estimate the amount of importations as follows:—

	Francs.
60,000,000 kilogrammes of sugar, at fr. 70 per 100 kilogrammes .	42,000,000
4,000,000 „ of coffee, at fr. 150 ditto .	6,000,000
All other articles	3,000,000
	<u>51,000,000</u>

And they consider the average of exports at 34,000,000

The difference of price between the sugar of the French colonies and the average of other sugars is estimated at fr. 30 per 100 kilogrammes,

	Francs.
Which, in 60,000,000 of kilogrammes, gives	18,000,000
And the difference in coffee and other articles	2,000,000
	<u>20,000,000</u>

Now as this sum, which is the difference between French and foreign colonial produce, might be levied on the consumer for the benefit of the Revenue, the public

* Inwards .	263,338	} Average . 258,165 tons.
Outwards .	252,992	
	<u>516,330</u>	

Treasury suffers to just that amount, and the nation is compelled to make good the loss which would otherwise be supplied from duties on the foreign commodity; for the colonial system, in its simple commercial shape, divested of political or territorial considerations, is nothing more than an engagement on the part of the mother country to pay a higher price to the colonists for their produce than it can be purchased at elsewhere; the mother country, on the other hand, obtaining a higher price for the articles with which she supplies her colonies than that at which they could supply themselves; both parties thereby impoverishing themselves in all the amount of the difference of price. But the impossibility of getting rid of the surplus produce of the colonies beyond the consumption of the mother country, has been made the groundwork for obtaining from the Government the difference, in the shape of premiums or drawbacks, between the price of the French and that of the foreign commodity. The whole of the manufactures which are supplied by the colonial system of France can only be supported at the public expense, and they are necessarily subject to all the difficulties and hazards which grow out of their dependence on one single market.

This system of inordinate discriminating duties has also forced, in an unnatural manner, a vast deal of home production, to the detriment of the Revenue. Thus about 6,000,000 of kilogrammes of beet root sugar, in 1829, were manufactured in France, which, in 1832, according to M. Gautier's representation to the Chamber of Peers,* (p. 6,) has reached 12,000,000; and the consumption of chicory for coffee, and other substitutes for colonial produce, is very considerable.

The following Table represents our estimate of the yearly cost of the colonial system to France:—

Military occupation of colonies, as per budget, 1832	fr. 7,000,000	Cost of the French Colonial System.
Difference in price of commodities in the French market (see preceding page)	20,000,000	
Taxes to supply the difference to the Revenue	20,000,000	
Premiums and drawbacks on refined sugar, &c. in 1832 (see Gautier's Memoir, p. 6)	20,000,000	
Loss to the consumers on 12,000,000 of kilogrammes of beet root, at fr. 30 per 100 kilogrammes	3,600,000	
Similar loss to the Revenue	3,600,000	
Loss of profit on imports from other countries, to supply the place of the colonials of French colonies, say 5 per cent. on 50,000,000, the amount of colonial trade	2,500,000	
	fr. 76,700,000	
Now, estimating the profit on the colonial trade at 8 per cent. on the capital employed, say	6,136,000	
Here is (not taking into account the interest on unproductive capital) an annual loss to the French people of	fr. 70,564,000	

Or a sum exceeding by 50 per cent. nearly the whole amount of capital employed in the colonial trade. In fact, taking a retrospective view of the subject, the colonies of France can hardly be said to have cost the nation less than a milliard of francs, or £40,000,000 sterling, since the peace.

Nor are the indirect evils less than the immediate. The representations from Paris, Bordeaux, and Marseilles concur in stating that the impossibility of importing bulky articles, especially sugar, from foreign countries, is the great impediment to their commercial transactions with India and the Levant. They are excluded from receiving directly the valuable articles which the French colonies do *not* produce, such as indigo, silk, spices, &c. in consequence of the enormous duties laid on the articles of other countries which the French colonies *do* produce. A vessel cannot be freighted with costly articles; sufficient capital does not exist for such undertakings, nor a sufficient demand for such articles; so that the importation of the more valuable commodity is, in fact, prohibited by the duty laid on the bulky one. Indirect evils.

In this, as in most other cases of legislative interference, the object proposed has not been accomplished, for the colonies are far from prosperous; and the West India proprietors give a gloomy picture of their position.—(See *Enquête, passim.*)

In return for the large sacrifices thus made by France to her colonies, those colonies offer a very small market for her produce; and in that market the purchasers suffer from the reaction of the system of which they still desire the continuance. France, in payment of the costly productions of Martinique and Guadaloupe, sends dear commodities to them. The colonists complain that the prohibitory system imposed on them by France costs them fr. 15,000,000 per annum; for although France gives her own market to the colonists, she excludes them from supplying their wants from any other market that might be cheaper or Smallness of markets.

* M. Gautier is a peer of France, late president of the chamber of commerce of Bordeaux, and now governor of the Bank of France.

better. The system, therefore, is one of mutual mischief; both the colonies and the mother country exacting from each other higher prices than either would pay, were they to leave open to themselves the markets of the world.

In his Report to the Chambers of the 29th January, 1822, the then director general of the customs presented the colonial question in the following terms:—

‘That while, on the one hand, sugar is the only article produced in abundance by the French colonies, it is insufficiently protected as respects the colonists, and gives no profit, but, on the contrary, inevitable loss to the shipping interest.

‘That unless the colonists find profit, and unless the shipping interest find profit, they have a right to demand profit from the mother country.

‘That they do not find profit, and that the cause exists in the low price of sugars; that the cause must therefore be removed, and the price of sugars be increased by legislative measures.’

‘The colonial system’ was certainly never presented in more intelligible phraseology, and the colonists received with delight the gratifying announcement that their ruinous speculations were to be paid for out of the public purse. They declare, in their *Mémoire* to the Chambers, ‘Certainly the cause of evil, and the means of remedy, could not be presented with greater talent; the representation is both exact and lucid:’ and the consequence of this statement of the director general of the customs was the imposition, by the law of 1st October, 1822, of an additional tax of fr. 11 per 50 kilogrammes on all foreign sugars.

In the different discussions upon this subject which have taken place in France, the cost of production in the French colonies has been wholly merged in the inquiry as to the *power* of production. The planter may no doubt prosper if he be indemnified by the mother country for the extra cost of cultivation, even of the most unfavourable soils; and the legislation of France has recognised the principle, that, if the colonies can produce the article, no matter how badly or how dearly, they shall have a protecting duty equal to the amount of difference between the cost of cultivation there and in more favoured countries.

It is by this and similar legislation that France has excluded herself, in a great measure, from the advantages of those markets which the emancipation of the Spanish colonies and peace with England would otherwise have offered her, both in Asia and America; and the productions of these countries, as has been stated before, are, for the most part, those which the discriminating duties exclude from the markets of France. The double loss is obvious; that of trade to other countries, and the increased price paid for the French colonial articles.

The French colonial system is moreover peculiarly oppressive, from the smallness of the interest to which that of the nation at large is sacrificed. The colonies are prejudicial to the mother country in an inverse ratio of their extent; for when they are numerous, competition among them will, of course, tend to keep down prices, and in that proportion to make their monopoly less prejudicial to the mother country. Where the colonies are few, as in France, the evil is greatly heightened, for the monopoly is more compact and efficient, and the prices proportionally high; they offer a small market, which cannot be extended, and they are themselves undersold in every market, but that of France, by countries possessing greater facilities for the same species of production. The competition of Saint Domingo and the South American States, for instance, excludes the high-priced French colonial produce from all the markets of the world except France. The whole population of all the French colonies has, we believe, never been estimated at above half a million, of which the white inhabitants scarcely form a fifth,—say 100,000 persons; and for these (colonies of which, at the first interruption of peace, France might find herself deprived) the commerce of the rest of the world is sacrificed.

The French colonists declare, in their representation to the legislature, (before alluded to,) that the dearness of labour compelled them, in most of the colonies, to relinquish the cultivation of almost every thing but sugar, and that sugar only gives them returns in consequence of the monopoly of the French market.

There is reason to believe that the sugars of other colonies are fraudulently introduced into the French colonies to obtain the benefits of French consumption. The fact is very feebly denied by the colonists, and is principally opposed by the declaration, that ‘*Les produits ne sont pas hors de proportion avec l’accroissement des cultures.*’

The colonists, in their representations to the Government and the Legislature, sum up their arguments by declaring that high duties do not diminish consumption, nor increase the price of the article to the retail buyer, inasmuch as a reduction

Report of the Director General of the Customs.

Erroneous views.

of even fr.32 per cwt. is only one centime per ounce, and that this centime would not be allowed to the consumer.

The colonists represent further, that while France pays only fr.6,600,000 for the cost of her colonies, she gets more than 30,000,000 of duties; but they keep out of consideration that double that amount of duties might be obtained upon the same articles if imported from *other* colonies, without any additional cost to the consumer; and that the payment of the fr.6,000,000 or fr.7,000,000 would in that case be spared.

The colonists, like other monopolists, appeal to the national jealousy of England, and conclude their representation by this question, 'What must be the desire of a maritime power, the rival of our own, and jealous of the increase of the trade and shipping of France?' They answer, '*Above all*, the destruction of the French colonies.' The rival jealousy of England, however, if it existed, would above all things desire that France should persevere in her present system of colonial legislation, injurious as it is to the developement of the public industry and the national wealth.

English Jealousy.

FISHERIES.

COD FISHERY.

THE fisheries of France were made, during the last session, the subject of inquiry by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies; the result of which was, a recommendation that a premium should be granted by the Government, to make up to the merchant all the difference between his position and that of his rivals of other nations; or, in other words, that the public should remunerate him for all the risks and consequences of his adventure when engaged in unfavourable competition with others. The premiums granted by the French Government did, in fact, leave no risk to the adventurer. In many cases they paid the whole expense of outfit, voyage, and return; a profit was, under every circumstance, secured to him; even though he brought no cargo home he suffered no loss, the risk of the loss being, on all occasions, borne by the public. The professed object of this legislation was the encouragement of the shipping trade.

French Fisheries.

The present Government have sought to relieve the country from some of the consequences of such a state of things.

There was a period when the French fisheries were in a prosperous state,—not, indeed, when protected by enormous pecuniary sacrifices on the part of the mother country, but in consequence of the local position of the French colonists, who possessed a large extent of the northern American coast, and carried on their fishing adventures with extreme economy. The French stations were, in progress of time, deserted or conquered, and, as the Committee state, 'they have now to compete with those who are always on the spot; who carry on their fishing concerns in small boats, at a trifling cost; who pay no charge of outfit; who lose no time in voyages; who employ the cheaper labour of children, women, and old persons; who have their drying and salting establishments in the neighbourhood; and who can accommodate all their proceedings to the urgency of circumstances.' The Committee call upon the Deputies of the French nation to give them such a sum from the public purse as shall counterbalance the advantages possessed by their competitors; and the Deputies consented to do so.

Early State.

In 1783, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were ceded to France by the treaty of Versailles, and the rights of fishing and of drying fish from the Cape St. John to Cape Ray. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence her rights to fish are recognised, at three leagues from the coasts belonging to Great Britain; but within the Gulf, at a distance of fifteen leagues from Isle Royale, and thirty leagues from New Brunswick. (Acadie.)

In 1787, the cod fishery employed 53,800 tons.

,, the whale ditto	,,	3,720
,, the herring ditto	,,	8,602
,, the mackerel ditto	,,	5,166
,, the sardine ditto	,,	3,060
,, other fish	,,	12,320

In 1816, the following premiums were accorded to the French fishery:—fr. 50 per man for the cod fishery; fr. 15 per man for the herring fishery, (*petite pêche*;) and fr. 24 per quintal on the introduction of the fish into the colonies.

In 1818, the premiums were raised, by royal ordinances, to fr. 40 per quintal. This enormous bounty, which is more than 100 per cent. on the value, nearly gave

the market price in the colonies as net profit to the trader, and the premium was reduced, in 1822, to fr. 30 per quintal.

The amount of the cod fishery, from 1826 to 1830, is as follows:—

Amount of Cod
Fisheries, from
1826 to 1830.

Years.	Importations into France.				Direct expor- tations from the Fisheries to the Colo- nies.	Total Produce of the Fisheries.
	Salt fish.	Reduced half.	Dried fish.	Total.		
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
1826	84,296	42,148	159,616	201,764	29,784	231,548
1827	90,460	45,230	159,702	204,932	19,971	224,903
1828	128,563	64,281	172,582	236,763	17,316	254,079
1829	103,489	51,744	203,571	256,315	29,218	285,533
1830	105,003	52,501	136,458	188,959	37,986	226,943
Totals .	511,811	255,904	831,929	1,088,733	134,275	1,223,006
Average of five years	102,362	51,181	166,385	217,747	26,855	244,601

French Exportations.			
	To the Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
Average of five years .	39,225	17,909	57,134
Average exportation of France being .			57,134
There remains for the average consumption of France and for land-frontier export .			160,613

Rapport sur la Pêche, 1831, p. 108.

On the above the following bounties have been paid:—

1826 . .	fr. 2,519,902
1827 . .	2,166,118
1828 . .	2,723,317
1829 . .	3,381,031
1830 . .	4,368,582
	<u>fr. 15,158,950</u>

Average on the five years . fr. 3,031,790

Idem, p. 109.

Thus it appears that the whole quantity of the cod fish caught during the last five years is 1,223,006 cwt.; which, estimated at the present quotation of the French ports,—say fr. 20,—represents a value of fr. 24,460,120, equal to £978,405 sterling; and for a trade of this amount the French nation has paid fr. 15,158,950, equal to £606,358 sterling, in the shape of premiums.

If the freight and expenses—say fr. 7 per cwt.—be deducted from the selling price, the nation will have paid fr. 15,158,950, or £606,358 sterling, for articles whose prime cost was only fr. 7,537,819, or £301,512 sterling.

Independently of the difference of cost, the difference of quality in favour of the American cod is remarkable. On an average of five years, from 1826 to 1830, American cod fish produced in the colonial markets fr. 47 c. 35 per cwt.; French fishery cod fish fr. 26 c. 95 per cwt.—(*Rapport sur la Pêche, p. 104.*) So that the effect of the system is not only to bring an article into the market at an enormous cost, but of an inferiority of 75th per cent. in quality.

The following statement gives the amount of colonial importations from 1826 to 1830; showing, that notwithstanding the large sacrifices which are made to support the French fisheries, nearly one-third of the French colonial consumption is supplied by foreigners.

COLONIAL IMPORTATIONS.

Average of five years; from 1826 to 1830.

Colonial
Importations.

	At Martinique.	Guadaloupe.	Cayenne.	Senegal.	Bourbon.	Total.
From France .	13,827	19,501	1,162	158	4,577	39,225
„ Newfoundland	2,399	3,853	264	„	„	6,516
„ Saint Pierre	8,924	7,188	„	„	515	16,627
„ Foreign fish- eries .	19,920	9,445	„	„	„	29,365
Total .	45,070	39,987	1,426	158	5,192	91,733

It appears by the Report laid before the Chamber of Deputies, that the average of seamen employed in the French fisheries on the Newfoundland coast is 30 men per 100 tons; while the average employed on board English vessels in the Newfoundland trade is less than 7 men per 100 tons. In the Saint Pierre and Miquelon fishery, 18 are employed per 100 tons; on the Newfoundland Bank, 15; and on the Iceland fishery, 17; making an average of 39 men per 200 tons, or 19½ men per 100 tons, taking in the whole of the cod fishery. (Appendix LXVIII.)

Appendix
No. LXVIII.

In the Report laid before the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1832, the Minister says, so great had been the increase of the cost of these nurseries of seamen to the State, that

in 1823 to 1825 every man employed in the cod fishery cost annually, fr.	223
in 1829	296
in 1830	440

Being £17 12s. sterling, or 6s. 9d. per week, independently of the cost to the owner of the vessel.

The cod fish which is shipped for France, for the Mediterranean, receives a premium of fr. 12 per quintal; that shipped for Spain by the land frontier, fr. 10; and fr. 20 is paid per quintal for cod roes imported from the French fisheries into France.

The Appendix (No. LXIX.) gives the official statement of the returns of the French cod fishery for 1831; showing the tonnage and crews which entered the different ports of France; also the exports from France in the same year. It also gives comparative statements of the fluctuations of the cod fishery from 1823 to 1831, both as to the vessels employed and their produce, as well as the fluctuations of colonial demand. Appendix (No. LXX.) gives a statement of the exportations of cod fish from the British fisheries of Newfoundland, from 1823 to 1830; and the Appendix (No. LXXI.) the inward and outward entries in British ports for Newfoundland, in the year 1831.

Appendix
No. LXIX.

Appendix
No. LXX.

Appendix
No. LXXI.

The shipping that cleared out from the United Kingdom, and the exportations from St. John's and Labrador, for British account, were,—

	<u>Ships.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Men.</u>	<u>Quantity exported.</u>
In 1824 .	313	40,625	2,572	996,976 cwt.
1825 .	322	44,255	2,768	973,464
1826 .	282	35,781	2,267	928,442
<u>Totals .</u>	<u>917</u>	<u>120,661</u>	<u>7,607</u>	<u>2,898,882</u>
Average .	306	40,220	2,539	966,294

In the same period the vessels that cleared out from France, and the quantities of fish imported into France were,—

	<u>Ships.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Men.</u>	<u>Quantity imported.</u>
In. 1824 .	348	36,999	6,672	447,380 cwt.
1825 .	336	35,172	6,311	462,253
1826 .	341	38,938	7,088	484,380
<u>Totals .</u>	<u>1,025</u>	<u>111,109</u>	<u>20,071</u>	<u>1,394,013</u>
Average .	342	37,036	6,690	464,671

The disadvantages at which the French carry on their cod fishery, are strikingly manifest in these tables. If the number of seamen employed by the British bore the same proportion to the tonnage as the French, instead of 2,539 seamen, the British vessels would require 7,836, or considerably more than thrice the number really employed; while, if the French vessels were navigated with the same average number of men as the English, instead of 6,690, they would require only 2,338.

On the disproportion in the quantities of fish taken, no observation beyond the mere exhibition of the contrast is necessary. The amount of the 6,690 French seamen, and an annual bounty of more than fr. 4,000,000, being equal to the whole amount of capital invested, are employed to produce half the amount which 2,539 British seamen produced, though not encouraged by any bounty at all, to say nothing of the inferior quality of the French fish. The result, on the whole, is not less than a loss to the French people of seven times the capital for which they might have obtained the necessary supply of cod fish for themselves and their colonies.

The law of 1832, which is to be valid till 1837, allows a premium of fr. 50 for every seaman engaged in the cod fishery of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, fr. 30 for each engaged in the fisheries of the Great Bank of Newfoundland, or Iceland, and

fr.15 if on the Dogger Bank; fr.50 in every case if the fish are dried at Saint Pierre or Miquelon. In addition to which, a premium of fr.24 per metrical quintal on cod fish shipped from France to the French colonies, fr.30 if shipped direct from the fisheries, of fr.12 per quintal on shipment to other parts from France, and fr.10 if direct from the fisheries; also fr.20 per quintal as premium on cod roes.

WHALE FISHERY.

Whale Fishery.

The whale fishery was established in France a few years before the Revolution, by granting large encouragements from the public purse to a colony of Americans established at Dunkirk.* They abandoned their enterprise in 1793.

Appendix
No. LXXII.

In 1816, the offer of bounties from the Government encouraged a few adventurers to engage in the undertaking; and the progress of the whale fishery from the French ports from 1817 to 1831, will be found in the Appendix (No. LXXII.) It consisted in the last year of that period of 3 vessels employed in the Greenland and 13 in the South Sea fishery, employing together 6,412 tons, manned by 551 men. In 1831, the number of vessels which cleared outwards for the whale fisheries from the ports of the United Kingdom was 110, their tonnage 36,472, and their crews 4,828.—(Appendix No. LXXIII.) A return of the vessels engaged from 1817 to 1831, furnished by the London Custom House, is given in Appendix. (No. LXXIV.)

Appendix
No. LXXIII.
LXXIV.

A succession of royal ordinances encouraged French adventure. In 1816, the premium offered by the Government was fr.50 per man, and two-thirds of the crews allowed to be foreigners. In 1819, fr.40 were allowed per man to foreign ships having a crew half French, fr.50 per man when the one-third of the crew and captain were French, and fr.60 (advanced in 1825 to fr.70, and to fr.90 in 1829) where ship, captain, and crew were French; the premium to be doubled if the vessel rounded Cape Horn. In 1831, the fisheries became the object of legislative attention, and the subject of the enormous burden of the premium was brought before the Chambers by the Minister of Commerce. His report made to the Chamber of Deputies states, that in the French whale fisheries of the north, 14 seamen are employed per 100 tons, and in those of the south, 8. By the Parliamentary Return, (1828, No. 419,) it appears, there were engaged in the Greenland fishery outwards in 1827, 28,316 tons, navigated by 3,948 men, making a proportion of 13½ men per 100 tons; and in the South Sea fishery, 10,374 tons, navigated by 902 men, or 8½ men per 100 tons.

In 1830, (see Parliamentary Return, 1831, No. 350,) there were in the British whale fishery 123 vessels, cleared out in 1830, consisting of 40,166 tons, navigated by 5,044 seamen, making 12½ men per 100 tons. The French Custom House returns give for 1831, 5,677 tons, navigated by 581 seamen, or a proportion of about 10¼ seamen per 100 tons.

Cost of Premiums.

The cost of premiums granted to the whale fishery amounted in 1830 to fr.1,142 c.80, equal to £45 13s. 7d. per man; but there were several claims unsettled, which the Minister says, (*Rapport*, p. 10,) will bring the amount from fr.1,500 to fr.1,600 per man,—say £62, or £5. 3s. 4d. per month,—for every seaman engaged in the service, independently of the tonnage allowance. The wages granted by the Budget to ordinary seamen is fr.21, fr.24, fr.27, and fr.30, per month, being an average of fr.25 c.50, or £1 sterling; so that the allowance for the seamen engaged in the private service of the whale fishery is more than five times that allowed for the service of the State.

The ordinance of 7th December, 1829, granted in addition fr.90 per ton on vessels wholly equipped by Frenchmen, fr.40 when only two-thirds were French, and fr.30 if the captain was a foreigner: the premium was doubled if the vessel passed Cape Horn. A supplementary premium, in addition to the premium of 1829, was allowed to vessels fishing to the south-east of the Cape of Good Hope. The double premium was also given to all vessels fishing at a northern latitude above sixty degrees, and as whales are seldom or never fished for at a lower latitude than sixty degrees, the Minister says, that the premium of fr.180—£7 4s.—per ton was invariably paid. (p. 11.)

In the cod fishery, the Minister states, that 12,000 seamen are encouraged at a

* Louis XVI. advanced in 1784, without interest, fr. 300,000 for the promotion of the whale fishery adventures. He ordered that no duty should be collected on the articles exported, and that the produce of the fisheries should pay no import duty. He guaranteed the adventurers against loss, and ultimately paid, in addition to the fr. 300,000, the sum of fr. 160,691 c. 38, being the balance of loss on seventeen voyages. The whole project was abandoned in 1787.

cost of fr.4,000,000, which amounts to fr.333 c.33, equal to £13 5s., per man; while he estimates (p. 12) that the 550 seamen employed in the whale fishery do not cost the State less than fr.1,000,000,—fr.1,818 c.18, equal to £72 12s., per man; the amount paid in premiums in 1830 for the whale fishery (*Rapport*, p. 23) was fr.598,800 c.19, but all the claims were not adjusted at that period.

The law of 1832, which regulates the whale fishery of France, establishes a bounty per ton of fr.70, from March, 1832, to March, 1833, if the whole crew are French. The bounty is to be diminished fr.4 yearly, till it reaches fr.54. A crew of which a third are foreigners the bounty is to be fr.48 per ton; to diminish fr.2 yearly, till it reaches fr.40. A supplementary bounty of fr.50 per ton if French, decreasing fr.3 per annum; and fr.24 if one-third foreigners, decreasing fr.1 per annum; to be paid to vessels doubling Cape Horn, or reaching sixty-two degrees of south latitude, if returning with less than half a cargo, or after an absence of sixteen months. Five hundred tons to be the maximum for a single whaler.

PARIS.

THE statistics of the capital of France are far more complete than those of any other part of the kingdom, and as they offer many valuable points of comparison, we have thought it desirable to gather from various authentic sources the different facts illustrative of the fiscal, commercial, and social condition of the inhabitants. The annual expenditure of Paris is estimated at fr.894,032,193, equal to about £36,000,000 sterling; which, on a population of 875,000, gives an average of fr.1,020 c.98 per head, or £40 16s. 9d. sterling.

This expenditure is distributed as follows:—

For Taxes direct, indirect, local, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	fr. 136.05	Expenditure of Paris.
Food, of which the proportions per cent. are	26 drink 34 animal food 19 bread 11 colonials 7 vegetables 2 condiments 1 water									352.43	
	Education of children	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.75	
	Rent and repair of buildings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114.	
	Clothing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70.48	
	Light and fuel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68.18	
	Washing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.	
	Furnishing houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68.02	
	Expenses for servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46.	
	Horses and carriages	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32.88	
	Coach hire	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.54	
	Tobacco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.51	
	Baths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.20	
	Charity	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.42	
	Medical attendance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.56	
	Newspapers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.43	
	Theatres	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.09	
	Other expenses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.44	
										fr. 1020.98	

The details, with the sources of information, are given in the document published under the authority of the prefect of the Seine. (Appendix No. LXXV.)

Appendix
No. LXXV.

Of the consumption of food and drink in Paris, the annual amount is fr.308,745,000, equal to £12,349,800 sterling, (Appendix No. LXXVI.) giving to each individual a consumption equal to fr.352 c.43, equal to £14. 1s. 11d. sterling.

Appendix
LXXVI.

The consumption of corn in Paris is estimated at 161,435,171 kilogrammes, equal to 366,157,376 lbs., about 430 lbs. per head.

The Appendix (No. LXXVII.) gives the fluctuations in the price of bread, for a period of three years.

Appendix
No. LXXVII.

Of wine the consumption appears to be 976,000 hectolitres, equal to 21,688,889 gallons, or 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per individual.

The statement in Appendix (No. LXXV.) will enable those who are interested in the inquiry to pursue these investigations further.

Appendix
No. LXXV.

The foreign export commerce of Paris for 1826 and 1827 was to the average

amount of fr.40,430,114, or £1,605,204 sterling, of which the twenty principal articles of export are:—

Principal Articles of Export.		
	In 1826.	In 1827.
1. Silk goods	fr. 10,987,734	fr. 8,009,202
2. Stationery	4,283,803	4,717,132
3. Metals	2,688,072	2,451,812
4. Mercury	2,052,893	1,273,881
5. China and glass . . .	1,867,161	2,009,492
6. Mixed stuffs	1,607,150	165,060
7. Hides	1,558,948	1,505,281
8. Trinkets	1,366,947	1,055,121
9. Linens, &c.	1,073,115	1,237,341
10. Medicines, &c. . . .	855,527	217,907
11. Fashions	835,011	1,059,906
12. Clocks	789,912	798,960
13. Old linen	714,926	827,527
14. Cotton manufactures .	718,206	820,401
15. Jewels, &c.	711,053	352,955
16. Perfumery	647,593	548,634
17. Woollens	520,958	1,018,398
18. Furniture	269,675	531,966
19. Ornamental feathers .	225,913	205,279
20. Arms	135,973	167,858

Appendix
No. LXXVIII.
LXXIX.

The Custom House returns (Appendix No. LXXVIII.) give the nomenclature at length of the goods exported; and the Appendix (No. LXXIX.) shows the amounts received from Custom House and salt duties, on an average of three years. These documents are taken from the last detailed reports published by the prefect of the Seine.

The average gross receipts of municipal or local duties, (*octrois*), from 1822 to 1825, were fr.28,938,678 c.36, or £1,158,000 sterling.

The amount of state or national duties paid by Paris, on an average of five years, is stated to be fr.91,758,219, equal to £3,670,000.

The general average of annual government taxation paid by the whole of the inhabitants of France is,—

	Paris.	
Domaines, registration, and stamps	fr. 5.41	fr. 27.41
Customs	4.45	1.80
Indirect taxes	6.41	27.52
Post office	81	6.06
Lotteries	47	7.83
Direct taxes	10.85	26.25
	fr. 28.40	96.87
Gaming houses		6.18
		fr. 103.05

Appendix
No. LXXIX.

In Appendix (No. LXXIX. *a.* and *b.*) will be found the last Budget of receipts, showing whence the municipal revenues of Paris are derived; also the Tariff of the Octroi, or local taxation. The course by which the amounts are regulated is, that a sum is proposed by the mayor to the municipal commission, by whom it is referred to the prefect, and by the prefect to the king. The documents we have given will show the different modification which the Budget of 1832 underwent on its examination by these different authorities.

The operations of the Bank of France—its discounts—loans to the Government—payments—recoveries of bills. receivable—its circulation—profits, and their division—value of shares—and such other results as are of the most importance, will be found in the Appendix (No. LXXX.), from the year 1799 to 1827.

Appendix
No. LXXX.

The average amount of discounts are,

	Amount.	Annual average.
From 1799 to 1803	fr. 3,420,956,000	684,191,200
„ 1804 „ 1808	4,452,700,000	890,540,000
„ 1809 „ 1813	7,362,000,000	1,472,400,000
„ 1814 „ 1818	5,375,000,000	1,075,000,000
„ 1819 „ 1823	4,999,848,500	999,969,700
„ 1824 „ 1827	5,427,952,500	1,356,988,137

The bank notes in circulation

From 1799 to 1803	fr. 1,980,430,000	396,086,000
„ 1804 „ 1808	3,987,450,000	797,590,000
„ 1809 „ 1813	5,913,500,000	1,182,700,000
„ 1814 „ 1818	4,060,500,000	812,100,000
„ 1819 „ 1823	10,068,764,000	2,013,752,800
„ 1824 „ 1827	10,826,259,500	2,706,564,875

The net profits to the Bank, announced for division among the proprietors, are,

From 1799 to 1813	.	fr. 58,751,565	3,916,704
„ 1814 „ 1827	.	91,277,050	6,519,789

And the average cost of the establishment about fr. 900,000, equal to £36,000 sterling per annum.

In Paris, when, according to the penultimate census, the population was 657,112, the number of houses they inhabited was 26,801, and the number of families 224,922; thus, on an average, more than 8 families dwelt in a habitation. The average of families is 839 for every 100 houses, the number of persons 2,452; so that about 24 to 25 persons occupy a house: and for 100 families the average is 292, or nearly 3 to a family.

On an average of five years, from 1822 to 1826, of 28,396 births, only 18,332 were legitimate. The number of inhabitants in 1826 was 858,522; the average term of human life in Paris is 33 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The number of persons who received charitable assistance in Paris, from the Bureaux de Charité, was,

In 1824	.	60,543	and amount, fr. 1,476,053·81
„ 1825	.	65,293	, 1,530,704·75

The average number of children in the charity schools of Paris was,

In 1819	.	9,423	Average for nine years 10,460.
„ 1827	.	12,125	

In the elementary schools there were, in 1828, 25,582, (which comprises 11,899 in the charity schools.) In the schools of a better class there were,

In 1828	{	7,669 boys, and
		10,240 girls.

In the universities and colleges of the higher degrees of instruction the number of persons attending,

In 1828 was	{	17,498 men,
		315 women.

The number of civil causes tried by the Tribunal of Commerce in Paris were,

From 1821 to 1824	.	91,343	.	Average	22,836
„ 1825 „ 1828	.	137,409	.	„	34,352
„ 1829 „ 1832	.	136,392	.	„	34,098

The number of failures were,

From 1821 to 1824	.	1,228	.	Average	307
„ 1825 „ 1828	.	2,064	.	„	516
„ 1829 „ 1832	.	2,159	.	„	540

We refer to the Appendix (No. LXXXI.) for particulars as to the manner in which the different cases which have been brought before the Tribunal of Commerce have been settled.

Appendix
No. LXXXI.

We have gathered from various sources such facts as appeared likely to elucidate the situation of the labouring population of Paris. The documents (Appendix Nos. LXXXII., LXXXIII., and LXXXIV.) are the answers we obtained from some of the workmen themselves as to their wages and manner of life. The document No. LXXXV. represents facts copied from the official statement of the prefect of the Seine; and No. LXXXVI., which has been collected from several distinct and independent authorities, shows how different are the wages of labour in the different districts of France.

Appendix
No. LXXXII.
LXXXIII.
LXXXIV.
LXXXV.
LXXXVI.

For the elucidation of the difference between the monies, weights, and measures of France and England, we have prefixed to the Appendix a tolerably extensive Table of comparison, showing their relations with decimal accuracy. The metrical system, which was introduced into France by a decree of the National Assembly in 1791, is that which is now invariably employed in all official returns; but we have thought it desirable to add a column, showing its affinity to the weights and measures employed before the Revolution, and still used in common parlance and ordinary transactions in France. The point of unity recognised was the *mètre*, which represented $\frac{1}{10,000,000}$ of the quarter of the terrestrial meridian, and which was employed for measures of length. The *are* was adopted for measures of superficies representing 100 metres square. The *litre* was introduced as the point of measures of capacity, being the cube of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the *mètre*. The *gramme*, for weight, being the ascertained weight of the $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of a cubic *mètre* of water at the freezing point; and the *stère* was used as the measure of volume, being equal to the cubic metre, or to a volume one *mètre* in height, length, and width. For the decimal subdivisions of these different measures, the words, *deci*, *centi*, *milli*, of Latin derivation,

were introduced; while, for the decimal multiplications, the Greek conjugales *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, *myria*, were adopted. Thus,

Myriamètre	10,000	or 10,000	myriagramme.
Kilomètre .	1,000	„	1,000 kilogramme.
Hectomètre	100	„	100 hectogramme.
Décamètre	10	„	10 décagramme.
Mètre .	1	„	1 gramme.
Décimètre .	0.1	„	0.1 décigramme.
Centimètre	0.01	„	0.01 centigramme.
Millimètre	0.001	„	0.001 milligramme.

The change in the monetary system of France from pounds, (livres,) shillings, (sous,) and pence, (deniers,) Tournois, into francs and centimes, was also adopted in 1791, the franc being made the point of unity. The proportion settled by the law of the 25th Germinal, (an. 6,) was liv. 5, sous 1, den. 3, Tournois, equal to fr. 5; or liv. 81 Tournois to 80 francs.

We have had to present, in elucidation of this Report, a great variety of documents, derived from different sources, and which, we are well aware, appear sometimes inconsistent with one another; but, considering how frequently we have had to compare *data* obtained from authorities remote and independent, we think their accordance will be found far more extensive than could, *à priori*, have been anticipated. In no case, however, have we attempted to *force* a conclusion, or to reconcile an incongruity, by any modification or alteration, either of the substance or the form of the official papers we have had to consult. And we cannot quit this subject without expressing our highest sense of the obliging readiness and intelligent zeal with which both French and English authorities have responded to our demands for documents, whose preparation has frequently been most laborious and embarrassing, but whose real value, we believe, will be found to have amply recompensed all the trouble they have cost. To the Custom Houses of the two countries, and particularly to M. Greterin, the Director General of the French Douanes, and to Mr. Irving, the Inspector General of Exports and Imports, our special thanks are due; in fact, their services go far beyond those of which our present Report gives evidence.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

Difficulties of the Commission.

It is not easy to form an accurate idea, without a thorough knowledge of France, of the difficulties which attach to any change of the restrictive system. The prejudices are so powerful, and so intimately blended with the particular interests of particular classes, that almost every public document breathes hostility towards an extended liberality of the Tariff. No more striking example of this general feeling can be given than the Report of the Committee on the Budget, consisting of thirty-six members of the Chamber of Deputies, published in the session of 1832. It says,—

‘ If we admitted the food and raiment, and metals, and colonials, and other objects which strangers would bring to our ports, we might, probably, save some hundreds of millions: should we be the richer in consequence? We think not; for the riches of a State are in the elements of labour; and when labour fails to find employment, misery is reproduced. And it is not only a question of comfort, but one of existence; for if wheat were introduced without duty from the Baltic and the Black Sea, our maritime shores would remain uncultivated, and the effect of a ruinous competition would affect, more and more, nearly the whole of our agricultural industry. And it is only so long as foreign harvests are abundant that they will provide for our wants; if they were insufficient, importations would cease, and we, at the same time, should be feeling the want of those resources which we should have allowed to perish: so that instead of a scarcity we should have a famine. *Therefore* let us own, that there are objects which a State ought always to produce, and with respect to which the theory of free-trade is inapplicable.

‘ But we are told, France has elements of riches which are peculiar, to which competition would give value, and of which the most extensive demand would compensate her for the loss of the manufactures which might not be capable of competing with a rivalry. Do these riches belong to us exclusively and immutably?—Quite the contrary. The fruits of the earth are transplanted from one hemisphere to the other; manufactures are still more transitory. Look to India:

‘ a century has not elapsed since she manufactured cottons for the four quarters of the world ; now it is England which supplies them. The invention of a machine has sufficed to produce this revolution. The manufacture of iron seemed to have been limited to the north of Europe ; at present it is to England that this mine of wealth has devolved. A fortunate discovery has allowed her to produce iron at an extremely low price. Thus these treasures, which have been termed peculiar to the several States, participate in the instability of all mundane objects, and nations are exposed to ruinous error, in grounding their fate and fortunes on such insecure foundations.

‘ But, it is said, protecting duties perpetuate routine habits, destroy emulation, and maintain the high prices of produce. The facts prove the contrary. At no period did French industry make such rapid progress as since it has been shielded by the present system.* Manufactures have reached perfection ; internal competition has lowered prices, and the nation is enriched by an immense mass of active industry. It is loudly asserted, it is maintained, that Government cannot benefit industry ; that they merely embarrass when they interfere with it. Yet is it not an advantage to industry when roads are made, when canals are dug, and when the mercantile shipping is protected by the navy of the State ? Is it not Government which supports the activity of industry, by securing to all the administration of justice, the rights to property, and personal safety ? The laws, we are told, cannot create wealth : no, certainly, they do not create it ; but let those who deny their influence on the prosperity of empires, tell us why Spain is so wretched, and England so prosperous. No, laws do not create wealth, but they pave the way to it ; they excite its production. Nations, like individuals, are authors of their fate.

‘ Further, let the system which we defend be judged by its results. Since the period when it began to be practised amongst us, we have been proven by adversity ; disastrous wars, and two invasions, have increased our national debt by several “milliards,” and the Budget to the amount of some hundreds of millions. Now, if it be true that, in spite of those disasters, France is not the less rich at this moment, we may well be partial to a system under which so much evil has been repaired in such a short space of time.

‘ Observe, also, that for thirty years past the prosperity of our manufactures has reposed on this protecting legislation, constantly confirmed since, and which, by its duration, has acquired, in some measure, the guarantee of public faith. To abandon it before it has produced its fruits, would be the overthrow of fortunes and of subsistences ; it would be staking the real well being of the country against the uncertain advantages of a theory which has never yet been subjected to the proof of decisive experience. England is quoted : it is asserted that she gained nothing in defending herself against external competition ;—that she renounces protective laws, of which she acknowledges the injuries and the defects. Undoubtedly, it would be exaggeration to attribute the rapid fortune of our neighbours solely to their commercial legislation, but it is certain that it has powerfully contributed to it. In fact, is it not under the system of protecting duties, of prohibitions, and of bounties, that English industry has risen to its high superiority ? Is it not under favour of the privilege which the Navigation Act reserved to the British flag, that the nautical power of England has been developed ? If, at the present day, she tempers the repulsive system, it is because she carried it to excess in using it : if she extols the benefits of competition, it is because, having attained the point of no longer fearing any, she has now only to seek and conquer markets.

‘ And is it true that England has altered her system ?—By no means. She has generalized the warehousing of foreign merchandize, but still under the inflexible condition of re-exportation. She has reduced the duty on wines, in order to render it more productive, for the mere benefit of the Revenue. In short, she has lowered some import duties, but only on articles which are produced cheaper by her than in any other part of the world. That is to say, our neighbours open their doors to all that it is impossible to import ; while in reality they do not concede any thing to other nations. Thus, you see, far from renouncing her commercial system, England fortifies and consolidates it : whilst modifying its application according to her new necessities, she maintains the principle invariably. Let us act like her ; let us continue to encourage industry, to aid all the germs of national prosperity ; let us not lower our Tariffs until our manufactures shall have been developed and perfected ; let us beware of sacrificing the interests of

* In the second part of our Report we shall have occasion to show, by irresistible evidence, the error of this opinion.

‘our country to the pretended welfare of the world; of effacing the features of national distinction,—of that noble sentiment which animates the grandeur and glory of human society.’

It is scarcely necessary to remark, in answer to the foregoing observations, which we have introduced as representing a great mass of influential opinions, that the more an individual or a nation spends, the less rich will the individual or the nation be; and the smaller the sum which is given for an article, the larger will be the sum which will remain. Then as to the effects of commerce upon industry, it is too obvious to need elucidation, that if the produce of other countries were introduced into France, France would either give something in exchange for them, or nothing: if something, that something must be the produce of her own labour, which is inconsistent with the views of the Committee; if nothing, it is evident the importation would be so much clear addition to the national wealth.

The Committee truly states, that ‘the fruits of the earth are transplanted from one hemisphere to another;’ but this is the result of that commerce whose extension they deprecate: and as to the effect of a system of prohibition upon manufacturing industry, it will, perhaps, be discovered on examination, that manufactures cannot, by possibility, obtain the extension of which they are capable except under the influence of liberal intercommunication with other nations. In the progress of our Report, we believe it will be made evident that the restrictive system which France has adopted has been fatal to her best interests, and has wholly failed, even in obtaining for these partial interests, which it was meant to protect, the benefits which were so eagerly anticipated.

The references to England are peculiarly unfortunate. To say nothing of the reasonings, it is enough to mention the incorrectness of the facts. The Commission denies that England admits foreign goods to her bonding warehouses, except on the *inflexible condition* of their re-exportation: a great error, which ought not to have appeared in a public document. The Committee declares, that England ‘admits no goods to entry, except those she produces cheaper than any other country in the world;’ and this in face of the fact, that England imports for home consumption annually from France goods to the amount of from fr.60,000,000 to fr.80,000,000. The Committee continues, ‘England opens her doors for that which it is impossible she should herself produce; and, in reality, concedes nothing to other nations: far from renouncing her system, she fortifies and consolidates it.’ We mention these circumstances as illustrative of the state of opinion, of the state of knowledge, and as evidence of the extreme difficulty of effecting a beneficial change in favour of more liberal views.

Against these prejudices, and against interests stronger even than these prejudices, our Commission has had to contend; and we trust that the results at which we have arrived, will be viewed, not so much in reference to their immediate, as to their ultimate effect upon the state of opinion and of legislation in France. For thirty years, nearly every law passed on Custom House matters has been intended either to establish or to consolidate the system of protection and prohibition. Under the encouragement of the Legislature, much capital has been invested in the establishment and extension of protected manufactures, whose now tottering and uncertain position (the natural and necessary consequence of the system itself) has made their proprietors most feelingly alive to any change which might affect them. In the ratio of their insecurity, their alarm would, of course, be excited; but while, on the one hand, we have desired to treat every subject which trenched on the state of things existing in France, with all that deference and attention which existing interests demand, we have not, at any time, hesitated to express our opinion, without backwardness or reservation. A like sense of unreserved sincerity has guided us in our communication of the views which we now submit to the consideration of your Lordships, believing that the important objects of our mission will be thus best advanced; and anticipating that the time is not distant when the facts we have been able to collect will produce their due impression on public opinion, and usher in those changes which will best guarantee the peace and prosperity of the two countries.

We have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships’ most obedient and humble Servants,

GEORGE VILLIERS,
JOHN BOWRING.

Paris, 26th November, 1832.

APPENDICES

TO

FIRST REPORT ON THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

BETWEEN

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

TABLE of DECIMAL or METRICAL MEASURES and WEIGHTS of FRANCE, compared with the ancient FRENCH, and those commonly in use in ENGLAND.

OF SUPERFICES.			
Decimal Measures.		Ancient Measures.	English Measures.
Myriare	1,000	236·920400 arpens ordinaires	. 247·361000 acres
(1 kilomètre carré)			
Hectare	100	2·369204 arpens ordinaires . 1·958020 „ ordonnancés . 2·924943 „ de Paris . 1·958 „ des eaux et forêts	2·473610 acres
(1 hectomètre carré)			
		arpent de Paris 0·341887 hectare	English } 0·404671 hectare acre }
Are	1	26·32 toises carrées . 947·682 pieds carrés .	0·024711 acre 0·098845 rood 3·95376 perches
(1 décamètre carré)			
Centiare	0·01	0·2632 toise carrée . 9·47682 pieds carrés .	0·000247 acre 1·196033 yard
(1 mètre carré)			
CUBIC MEASURE FOR FIRE-WOOD.			
		corde de port . 4·798817 stères	
		„ de grand bois 4·387491 „	
		„ d'ordonnance 3·839054 „	
		voie de Paris . 1·919527 „	
Stère	1	0·520962 voie de Paris . 0·260481 corde d'ordonnances . 0·227921 „ de grand bois . 0·208385 „ de port .	35·317 cubic feet
(1 mètre cubique)		La solive 1·028 décistère	
Décistère	0·1	0·9725 solive	3·5317 cubic feet
Millistère	0·001		
(1 décimètre cubique)			
OF LENGTH.			
Quarter of } meridian }	10,000,000	5,130,740 toises	10,936,333·33 yards 6,213 miles, 1,453 yards
Decimal degree	100,000	307,844·44 pieds 51,307·40 toises	109,363·33 yards 62 miles 243 yards
Myriamètre	10,000	2·25 lieues 30,784·444 pieds 5,130·740 toises	10,936·33333 yards 6 miles 376 yards
		lieue de poste 3,898·072620 mètres	league } 4444·444444 mètres 25 to a } degree } English } 1609·314080 mètres mile }
Kilomètre	1,000	3,078·4444 pieds 513·0740 toises	1,093·633333 yards furlong 201·164260 mètres
Hectomètre	100	307·844444 pieds 51·30740 toises	328·09 feet 109·363333 yards
Décamètre	10	30·784444 pieds 5·130740 toises	32·809 feet 10·936333 yards rood 5·029107 mètres
		common toise . 2·000000 mètres	
		toise de Paris . 1·949036 „	
		common ell . 1·200000 „	
		Paris ell . 1·188446 „	
Mètre	1	3·078444 pieds 0·513074 toise	39·370790 inches Scotch ell 0·944862 mètre yard 0·914334 „
		aune de Paris . 0·84144 mètre	
		pied 0·33333 „	
		pied de Roi . . 0·324839 „	
Décimètre	0·1	3·694132 pouces 0·307844 pied pouce 0·027070 mètre	foot 0·3049 mètre 3·937079 inches inch 0·025400 mètre
Centimètre	0·01	4·432959 lignes 0·369413 pouce ligne 0·002256 mètre	4·72449 lines line 0·002116 mètre
Millimètre	0·001	0·443296 ligne	0·472449 line

Decimal Measures.		OF CAPACITY.		Ancient Measures.		English Measures.	
Kilolitre.	1,000	muid de bled	1.87	kilolitre			
(1 mètre cube)		3.65	muids de vin				
		0.535	.. de bled				
						220.096678	imperial gallons
						quarter 290.781440	litres
Hectolitre	100	muid de vin	0.274	kilolitre			
		setier	1.56	hectolitre			
		0.640	setier de bled			22.009667	imperial gallons
		boisseau		1.300830	décalitres		
		litron		0.813019	litres		
		velte		7.618752			
Décalitre	10	0.768740	boisseau			2.200966	imperial gallons
		1.75	velte			peck 9.086915	litres
						imperial	
						gallon	4.543457
							litres
Litre	1	1.073747	pinte			0.880387	of an imperial quart
(1 décimètre cube)		1.229984	litron				
			pinte de 46.95	pouces cube	0.931318		
			litre				
			pinte de 48	pouces cube	0.952344	litre	

WEIGHTS.						
Millier métrique	1,000,000	{	1 tonneau de mer	{	2204·673024 lbs. avoirdupois	
(weight of 1 mètre cube of water)						2679·237838 lbs. troy
Metric quintal	100,000		2·043 quintaux			220·467302 lbs. avoirdupois
(1 hectolitre weight)						267·923783 lbs. troy
Myriagramme	10,000	{	0·2043 quintal	{	22·046730 lbs. avoirdupois	
(1 décalitre weight)						26·792378 lbs. troy
Kilogramme	1,000		2·042878 livres			2·204673 lbs. avoirdupois
(1 litre weight, or 1 décimètre cubic measure)			livre 0·489506 kilogrammes			2·679237 lbs. troy
Hectogramme	100	{	0·204288 livre	{	pound avoirdupois 0·453582	
(1 décalitre weight)			3·2686 onces			pound troy 0·373233
			once 3·059412 décagrammes.			3·527461 ounces avoirdupois
						3·021512 ounces troy
Décigramme	10	{	2·61488 gros	{	ounce troy { 3·10913	
(1 centilitre weight)			0·326860 onces			décagrammes { 2·83384
						avoirdupois { 154 grains troy
						drachms { 1·7712
					grammes { 0·564334 drachm avoirdupois	
Gramme	1	{	0·2614888 gros	{	15·438 grains troy	
(1 millimètre weight, or 1 centilitre cube measure)			0·7845 deniers			grain troy 0·06477 gramme
Décigramme	0·1		1·882715 grain			
(0·100 millimètres cube)			grain 0·531148 décigramme			
Centigramme	0·01					
(0·010 millimètres cube)						
Milligramme	0·001					
(0·001 millimètres cube)						

A more simple or familiar mode of calculating the French Weights and Measures, when converting them into English, may be practised as follows:—

WEIGHTS.			
A gramme	•	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains troy.	Ounce avoirdupois 28 $\frac{3}{10}$ grammes.
Kilogramme	•	{ 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds „	Pound imperial $\frac{4}{10}$ kilogramme.
		{ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ avoirdupois.	112 pounds • 50 $\frac{7}{10}$ „ „
An ounce troy	•	31 grammes.	Ton • 1015 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
A pound „ „	•	$\frac{37}{100}$ kilogramme.	

LONG MEASURE.							
An inch	.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	centimètres.	Millimètre	.	$\frac{3}{1000}$	Inch.
Foot	.	$3\frac{3}{40}$	décimètres.	Centimètre	.	$\frac{39}{1000}$	,,
Yard	.	$\frac{9}{10}$	mètre.	Décimètre	.	$3\frac{9}{10}$	,,
Mile	.	$1609\frac{3}{10}$	,,	Mètre	.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	feet.
				Myriamètre	.	$6\frac{1}{2}$	miles.

LAND MEASURE.							
Square yard	.	.	$\frac{4}{9}$	mètre carré.	Mètre carré	.	$1\frac{1}{9}$ square yard.
Rood	.	.	$10\frac{1}{9}$	ares.	Are	.	$1\frac{2}{9}$ rood.
Acre	.	.	$2\frac{2}{9}$	hectare.	Hectare	.	$2\frac{2}{9}$ acres.

LIQUID AND DRY MEASURE.														
Pint	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	litre.	Peck	.	.	9	litres	Litre	.	.	$1\frac{7}{8}$	pint.
Quart	.	.	$1\frac{1}{8}$	"	Bushel	.	.	$36\frac{3}{8}$	"	Décalitre	.	.	$2\frac{1}{8}$	gallons
Gallon	.	.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	Quarter	.	.	$2\frac{9}{16}$	hectolitres	Hectolitre	.	.	22	"

APPENDIX No. I.—SUMMARY of the TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and FRANCE, in the years 1785 and 1789, and in the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, distinguishing each year, (stated in Official Value.)

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM FRANCE.		1785		1789		1828		1829		1830	
CLASS 1.—Articles produced in France, and not in England	£.	191,382	£.	329,681	£.	1,550,136	£.	919,625	£.	886,038	£.
2.—Articles produced in England and not in France	£.	8,240	£.	35,284	£.	3,836	£.	146,112	£.	70,422	£.
3.—Articles produced both in England and France.—Subdivision {	1. Articles of Food, &c.	17,759	£.	21,386	£.	103,384	£.	95,732	£.	105,915	£.
	2. Raw Materials	754	£.	2,322	£.	135,879	£.	237,097	£.	461,874	£.
4.—Articles produced neither in England nor in France	3. Articles partially manufactured	23,374	£.	74,939	£.	556,469	£.	635,333	£.	702,001	£.
	4. Manufactured Articles	50,127	£.	133,931	£.	757,786	£.	1,114,274	£.	1,340,212	£.
Articles which cannot be assigned specifically to any of the foregoing Classes		83,890	£.	197,234	£.	18,967	£.	8,635	£.	36,218	£.
Total Value of Imports		334,370	£.	672,475	£.	52,368	£.	44,459	£.	55,277	£.
EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FRANCE.											
Division I.—Articles of the actual production of the United Kingdom.											
CLASS 2.—Articles produced in England and not in France	£.	142,413	£.	503,805	£.	62,140	£.	46,791	£.	11,172	£.
3.—Articles produced both in England and France.—Subdivision {	1. Articles of Food, &c.	83,034	£.	143,318	£.	170,615	£.	205,977	£.	214,171	£.
	2. Raw Materials	5,432	£.	12,712	£.	26,491	£.	44,364	£.	32,853	£.
Articles which cannot be assigned specifically to either of the foregoing Classes	3. Articles partially manufactured	73,334	£.	391,336	£.	178,170	£.	201,570	£.	190,195	£.
	4. Manufactured Articles	304,213	£.	1,051,171	£.	384,216	£.	462,193	£.	448,391	£.
Total Value of Articles of the actual production of the United Kingdom		11,281	£.	45,659	£.	2,589	£.	937	£.	879	£.
Total Value of Articles of the actual production of the United Kingdom		367,553	£.	1,139,355	£.	448,945	£.	509,921	£.	478,022	£.
Division II.—Articles of the actual production of Foreign countries.											
CLASS 1.—Articles produced in France and not in England	£.	24,415	£.	23,756	£.	6,111	£.	33,531	£.	4,997	£.
2.—Articles produced in England and not in France	1. Articles of Food, &c.	9	£.	40	£.	137,656	£.	60,430	£.	48,944	£.
	2. Raw Materials	1,904	£.	25,996	£.	50,417	£.	117	£.	24,124	£.
3.—Articles produced both in England and in France.—Subdivision {	3. Articles partially manufactured	21,463	£.	16,000	£.	37,274	£.	13,703	£.	15,585	£.
	4. Manufactured Articles	99	£.	186	£.	670	£.	19,102	£.	211,906	£.
4.—Articles produced neither in England nor in France	Articles which cannot be assigned specifically to any of the foregoing Classes	95,425	£.	141,002	£.	107,163	£.	91,679	£.	86,992	£.
	Total Value of Articles of the actual production of Foreign countries	118,891	£.	183,184	£.	82,223	£.	211,906	£.	89,076	£.
Total Value of Articles of the actual production of Foreign countries		209,375	£.	224,957	£.	195,497	£.	337,896	£.	181,065	£.
EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FRANCE COLLECTIVELY.											
CLASS 1.—Articles produced in France and not in England	£.	24,415	£.	23,756	£.	6,111	£.	33,531	£.	4,997	£.
2.—Articles produced in England and not in France	1. Articles of Food, &c.	52,068	£.	42,565	£.	62,140	£.	47,571	£.	28,752	£.
	2. Raw Materials	144,317	£.	529,801	£.	59,057	£.	147,938	£.	60,116	£.
3.—Articles produced both in England and in France.—Subdivision {	3. Articles partially manufactured	104,497	£.	159,172	£.	207,889	£.	266,407	£.	238,295	£.
	4. Manufactured Articles	5,531	£.	13,044	£.	27,161	£.	44,481	£.	33,276	£.
4.—Articles produced neither in England nor in France	Articles which cannot be assigned specifically to any of the foregoing Classes	168,759	£.	532,338	£.	197,272	£.	215,273	£.	205,780	£.
	Total Value of Exports	423,104	£.	1,234,355	£.	491,379	£.	674,099	£.	537,467	£.
Total Value of Exports		209,375	£.	224,957	£.	82,223	£.	91,679	£.	86,992	£.
Total Value of Exports		12,610	£.	47,503	£.	2,589	£.	937	£.	879	£.
Total Value of Exports		721,572	£.	1,573,136	£.	644,442	£.	847,817	£.	659,087	£.

For a specification of the Articles of Import and Export, included in the several Divisions and Classes enumerated above, see the respective Statements hereunto annexed.

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 1st June, 1832.

(Copy.)

WILLIAM IRVING.

IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE.

		Quantities Imported.					Official Value thereof.				
		1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
Class 1.—Articles produced in France and not in England:—											
Almonds	Cwts.	15	45	724	786	760	£. 38	£. 103	£. 637	£. 1,771	£. 1,720
Argol	Cwts.	13	392	1,330	166	744	13	489	1,663	1,206	1,916
Brandy	Imp. Gall.	847,798	1,653,164	2,512,184	1,984,388	1,594,761	113,118	221,157	341,133	270,515	217,880
Capers	lbs.	2,764	60,174	105,629	8,686	68,430	85	222	1,346	136	910
Cork	Cwts.	1,449	1,632	1,998	2,637	2,416	4,526	4,257	3,891	5,186	4,971
Cream of Tartar	''	..	23	1,497	3,548	3,483	..	59	3,403	8,731	8,602
Essence of Bergamot and Lemon	''	..	36	1,755	1,497	91	..	12	585	500	31
Juniper Berries	Cwts.	390	110	239	2,006	196	781	220	479	4,010	392
Madder	''	2	2,098	40,525	31,352	20,108	5	4,194	89,684	67,291	43,423
Madder Root	''	..	804	40,293	14,592	6,841	..	7,881	248,243	85,076	49,270
Manna	lbs.	..	9,430	1,397	303	237	..	825	122	27	21
Oil, Olive	Imp. Gall.	1,497	8,779	1,086	7,503	1,966	401	1,143	156	1,041	266
Olives	''	427	2,661	1,898	2,597	2,952	54	333	252	348	391
Plums, dried	lbs.	..	..	1,921	34,188	11,004	..	..	23	855	346
Prunes	Cwts.	10,998	3,759	7,165	5,860	5,833	8,037	3,512	5,537	4,611	4,535
Raisins	''	121	1,503	6	..	472	100	827	5	..	323
Silk, raw (including waste Knubs and Husks)	lbs.	..	..	1,389,675	747,826	1,107,257	..	..	787,482	407,777	512,507
Turpentine	Cwts.	42	1,931	617	528	145	8	960	309	347	90
Verdigrise	lbs.	62,188	63,749	52,844	41,424	37,500	3,887	3,994	3,349	2,746	2,344
Vermicelli and Macaroni	''	..	..	7,451	11,941	6,219	..	..	400	550	311
Wines, French	Imp. Gall.	478,930	641,486	533,812	481,934	323,591	60,114	78,469	59,768	56,844	36,047
— other sorts	''	..	..	679	2,704	895	215	1,024	82	285	91
Other Articles belonging to this Class	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	772	651
Class 2.—Articles produced in England and not in France:—											
Tin	Cwts.	..	..	767	..	£	191,382	329,681	1,550,136	919,625	886,038
Other Articles belonging to this Class	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,835	..	41
Class 3.—Articles produced both in England and France:—											
SUB-DIVISION 1.—Articles of Food, &c.											
Apples	Bushels.	not	recorded.	28,265	18,444	15,039	not	recorded.	2,367	1,648	1,389
Cheese	Cwts.	30	64	249	227	174	41	75	345	319	244
Corn, Barley	Quarters.	..	..	3,227	9,846	..	..	..	2,829	8,615	..
Beans	''	149	149	1,882	8,079	14	..	105	1,364	5,858	10
Oats	''	..	490	1,508	1,505	15,684	..	294	926	928	9,658
Indian Corn	''	..	..	87	..	195	..	..	45	..	396
Wheat.	''	765	404	29,452	45,916	15,220	1,224	646	48,596	75,762	25,295
— Flour	Cwts.	..	..	1,535	10,607	9	..	..	671	4,563	4
Buck Wheat	Quarters.	..	..	279	665	..	..	..	288	687	..
Eggs	Number.	..	..	..	..	48,026,005	..	..	18,763	17,616	15,008
Fish, Oysters	Bushels.	..	..	..	..	6,865	..	..	..	6,586	2,489
Flower Roots and Trees	Declared Value.	..	49,785	..	18,168	..	..	17,425	..	172	77
Honey	Cwts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	99	386
Horses	Number.	..	221	48	110	312	..	3,303	2,505	1,428	2,529
Mules and Asses	''	..	..	186	106	169	..	..	1,110	440	..
Carried forward											
							1,265	21,964	80,007	124,721	57,485

IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE, *continued.*

		Quantities Imported.					Official Value thereof.				
		1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
CLASS 3.—Nuts, Chestnuts											
— Walnuts	Brought forward	307	204	10,026	5,047	1,957	1,265	21,964	80,007	124,721	57,485
Rape, Linseed, and other Oil Cakes		2,812	832	11,420	6,662	3,667	73	50	2,602	1,310	501
Salt				53,122	48,096	29,569	341	101	1,974	1,134	599
Spirits and Cordials (not Brandy)		76,415	424,567	66,399	81,128	25,760			7,968	7,214	4,435
Succades		1,607	2,508	3,291	2,020	2,571	1,571	7,735	4,980	6,085	1,932
Truffles		3,031	9,013	2,348	1,687	1,863	96	150	1,820	1,210	1,364
Water, Cologne			998	954	1,368	1,067	420	989	164	114	125
Vinegar		not recorded.	recorded.	29,698	43,086	36,907	3,464	3,360	382	548	427
Other Articles belonging to this Sub-division		95,806	92,900	42,847	37,106	39,253	not recorded.	3,360	2,145	1,248	1,047
	Value.						1,010	536	484	1,849	1,963
							8,240	35,284	103,384	146,022	70,422
SUB-DIVISION 2.—Raw Materials.											
Antimony		606	110				303	55	762	781	212
Bones of Animals	Declared Value.								6,309	7,117	3,052
Brimstone		16		11,415	13,515	5,863	12		22	40	24
Bristles				1,199	2,149	1,278			69,768	57,713	54,034
Flax and Tow				39,210	32,319	30,175			110	3	3
Furs, Coney			23,088	8,037	760			96	5,160	3,540	5,627
— of other Sorts							2,861	2,627	3,690		
Hair, Human		8,582	7,881	13,588	8,845	13,723	74	257	3,822	2,768	1,961
Iron, Bar		128	446	378				1,457	126	8	15
Oakum				4,932	3,572	2,548	5	1,654			1
Ochre		387	551	25			1,845	846			553
Rags		3,998	1,995				36	324		45	
Rosin				50,723	12,896	37,021	680	1,982	26,602	6,464	18,943
Saffron		1,360	3,790			2,640	2,098	2,061			308
Seeds, Clover		18,650	18,324			2,831	80	646		90	114
— Flax and Linseed		2,034	17,223	1,944	2,107	160			988	352	200
— Garden				1,682	703			151	395	618	1,101
— Lucern				10,524	16,491	29,362	194		1,613	1,843	6,016
— Onion		5,431	4,215	43,248	8,425	315			4,325	706	834
— Rape											
— Tares											
— of other Sorts											
Skins, undrest Deer		7,389					853		4,943	3,048	3,113
— Goat		100,272	89,358	59,316	36,578	37,358	6,170	5,570	2,302	320	832
— Lamb			17,540	552,567	76,757	199,764		73	908	71	433
— Kid		2,137	15,416	56,735	4,463	27,057	34	247			
— Calf		6	2,555				1	266			
— Sheep		11,960	2,090	27,023			193	34	450		
Stones, Burrs for Millstones				41,885	27,871	46,228			1,054	728	1,168
Tallow			332		1,992	2,621		348		2,092	2,752
Teazles				2,342,000	7,172,290	4,191,350				1,793	1,048
Weld		973	487	476	168	1,327	314	157		1,168	1,327
Wood Hoops		208,000	464,500	3,360			384	858	5		
	Carried forward						17,297	20,124	135,534	91,290	103,703

IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE, continued.

	Quantities Imported.					Official Value thereof.				
	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
CLASS 3.—Wool, Coney lbs.										
Brought forward						£	20,124	135,534	91,290	103,703
— Sheep and Lambs	3,299	13,324	6,616	3,500	1,599	17,297	805	744	394	180
Other Articles belonging to this Sub-division Value.			39,223	112,567	45,093	184	457	991	2,814	1,127
						598		620	1,234	905
						18,079	21,386	135,879	95,732	105,915
SUB-DIVISION 3.—Articles partially Manufactured,—										
Coral, whole, polished lbs.			306	160	2			206	108	1
Plating, Straw			519	79	1,209			173	26	403
Silk, Organzine, dyed			120	191	401			432	690	1,436
—undyed			424,220	179,873	338,784			509,053	215,848	406,541
Skins, (drest) Kid, dyed Number.			29,746	8,168	31,389			35,721	9,901	37,723
—undyed		51,603	517,187	564,171	2,904			9,350	10,171	14,576
—of other kinds, not described Value.			75,198	5,953	47,113			368	60	471
—tanned, tawed, and Lamb Number.								753	26	36
Thread, Sister's lbs.	1,424	1,386			1	748		15	2	1
—of other sorts Value.								26		112
Wax, Bees, bleached Cwts.			4		24			18		16
Yarn, Camel or Mohair lbs.			9	63	105			1	9	506
Other Articles belonging to this Sub-division Value.							73	353	256	
						754	2,322	556,469	237,097	461,874
SUB-DIVISION 4.—Manufactured Articles.										
Baskets Value.								3,679	3,724	3,057
Beads, Coral lbs.			2,343	871	1,219			527	196	274
—not described Value.								1,407	904	920
Books Cwts.	245	827	1,848	1,771	1,879	1,962	6,630	14,847	14,260	15,121
Boots and Shoes Pairs.					43,543				8,506	8,999
Boxes Value.									8,910	9,637
Brass and Copper Manufactures									5,936	6,545
Bronze, Works of Art Cwts.			71	55	81			417	339	452
Carriages Value								1,677	1,288	2,268
China Ware and Earthen Ware								11,939	13,512	13,922
Clocks						99	4,509	20,090	20,856	21,368
Corks lbs.			1,822	3,433	3,056			195	309	307
Cotton Manufactures, entered by the Yard Yards.	428		171,915	22,376	12,637	90		14,326	1,865	1,053
— at Value Value.								7,784	3,679	4,370
Drugs, not enumerated						3,116	4,518			513
Embroidery and Needle Work								12,151	13,026	13,022
Feathers, Ostrich and others, dressed								500	518	272
Flowers, Artificial								3,836	3,187	2,751
Frames for Pictures								2,026	1,694	1,910
Furs, dressed, unenumerated						180		487	136	1,225
Glass, Bottles, common Imp. Quarts.	18,416	109,656	677,043	647,748	584,640	518	1,323	14,817	13,778	12,598
— of other Sorts Value.								694	719	1,127
Carried forward						5,965	18,341	128,120	117,342	121,711

IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE, continued.

Quantities Imported.										Official Value thereof.				
										1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
Class 3.—Glass, Crown, or Windsor										£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
— German, Sheet.										5,965	18,341	128,120	117,342	121,711
— Plate										.	.	738	246	31
— Other Manufactures										.	.	9	377	144
— Paintings on										.	10,301	288	227	139
Goats' Wool, Manufactures of										2	138	3,464	3,038	2,961
Haberdashery, not described										.	.	197	201	94
Hats of Bast.										1,733	229	1,258	1,500	3,274
— Straw										5,738	1,332	71	198	8
Iron and Steel Manufactures										66	.	2,565	689	623
Lace, Thread										9	7	613	691	1,120
Leather Gloves										685	250	467	232	262
— other Manufactures of (except Shoes, &c.) Value.										143	341	29,626	21,260	26,680
Linen Manufactures, entered by the Piece										.	.	11,512	4,480	1,454
— by the Yard										130	.	140	17	3,143
— by the Ell										10	52	8	.	4
— at Value										42	330	246	.	18
— Cambrics and Lawns										.	63	2,656	1,704	7,073
— Ditto										4,244	25,269	12,778	10,761	13,901
Bordered Handkerchiefs, Pieces.										61	3,857	11,648	9,104	12,558
Maps and Charts										.	.	29	36	40
Mattresses										.	.	156	270	244
Musical Instruments										.	.	1,914	4,244	4,627
Oils, Chemical and Perfumed, of all Sorts.										.	944	4,716	2,832	5,125
Painters' Colours										192	1,514	165	383	566
Paper for Hangings										937	1,491	1,596	2,765	1,664
— Printing										.	.	447	326	333
— Of other Sorts										934	344	9,247	8,764	11,258
Pictures										631	1,408	116	174	185
Plate, Silver, Gilt or Ungilt.										781	553	386	267	340
Pomatum										.	.	2,843	4,480	6,014
Prints and Drawings, Plain										.	.	4,012	2,779	2,289
— Coloured										.	.	23,565	37,499	46,182
Quinine, Sulphate of										336	91	368,175	278,257	308,041
Silk Manufactures entered by the lb.										.	.	28,877	18,853	19,219
— Yard										.	659	67,146	57,456	42,988
— otherwise entered										23	781	976	320	533
Soap, Hard										.	.	3,823	5,831	5,619
Stones, Marble, Manufactured										66	75	3,791	2,603	1,946
Toys										.	.	119	119	245
Turnery										.	1,573	271	183	701
Upholstery and Cabinet Ware										80	.	26,551	33,039	47,023
Watches										.	.	2,461	1,786	1,621
Woollen Manufactures										.	.	.	.	.
Other Articles belonging to this Sub-division										566	1,563	.	.	.
										23,374	74,939	757,786	635,333	702,001
Total of Class 3. £										50,127	133,931	1,553,518	1,114,274	1,340,212

IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE, continued.

Class 4.—Articles produced neither in England nor in France :—	Quantities Imported.					Official Value thereof.				
	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
Agates and Cornelians										
Almonds, Bitter										
Barilla	50	3,916	55	29	86			515	392	853
Boracic Acid						28	2,154	139	69	216
Bugles	53		78,148	26,801						
Canes, Reed	229,900	147,450	13,890	3,619	16,560	2		1,302	447	622
Cantharides	906	2,600						521	136	
Cloves			849	1,297	157	1,061	681	127	205	24
Cochineal	5,200				20,595	136	390			5,149
Coffee	29,991				17,842	4,160				14,274
Coral in fragments			142	80	15	1,874		9	5	1
— Whole, unpolished			4,367		6			1,965		3
Cotton Wool	2,182,059	5,815,173	65	14	7	64,041	172,056	39	8	4
Cowries			168,559					7,879		1,261
Furs, undrest, Fitch					631				2,363	745
— Martin			20,279	1,182	25,836			584	469	6,236
— Nutria			14,401	6,782	24,943			3,600	1,696	450
— Of other kinds					18,000					73
Gentian							281	169	17	352
Gum, Shellac			10,413	19,383	33,806			108	202	181
— Senegal					4,826					408
— Arabic	36,493	317,244	47		21,478	692	6,020	1		
Jalap			137	109				291	447	268
Indigo	51,746	72,095		2,177	2,127				272	160
Liquorice Juice	59,388	56,785		9	1,164	8,998	11,844		1	
Mother-of-Pearl Shells, rough						2,474	2,363	66		
Opium				50	23,239				1	436
Pearls			546	2,243	10,481				308	1,441
Rhubarb								75	245	668
Senna		758		461			474	160	288	788
Shumac		2,360	1,812	4,328	10,507		177	136	325	602
Yellow Berries		40	68	16	1,851		25	22	5	89
Other Articles belonging to this Class			99	114	30	424	769	296	338	1,014
								963	496	
						83,890	197,234	18,967	8,635	36,218
						8,971	11,629	52,368	44,459	55,277
Articles which cannot be assigned specifically to any of the foregoing Classes										

Articles which cannot be assigned specifically to any of the foregoing Classes. }

EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to FRANCE.

Division 1.—Articles of the actual production of the United Kingdom.	Quantities Exported.					Official Value thereof.				
	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
Class 2.—Articles produced in England and not in France :—										
Alum Cwts.	16,313	21,638	872	1,706	670	£. 17,128	£. 22,719	£. 2,034	£. 4,121	£. 1,563
Arsenic „	not recorded.	dit to.	681	1,438	5	not recorded.	not recorded.	3,406	2,338	25
Moss Rock „	9,570	5,426	15,518	11,002	7,397	34,931	19,806	56,642	40,156	26,998
Tin „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	58	176	166
Other articles belonging to this Class „	„	„	„	„	„	52,059	42,525	62,140	46,791	28,752
Class 3.—Articles produced both in England and in France :—										
Sub-division 1.—Articles of Food, &c.										
Beef and Pork Barrels.	46,119	26,850	1	306	1,646	64,600	37,328	3	537	2,850
Beer and Ale Tuns.	208	249	41	56	49	992	1,240	209	304	246
Butter Cwts.	19,493	10,600	1	1	„	34,966	19,410	2	1	„
Cheese „	98	399	312	300	175	120	478	375	360	210
Corn, Grain, and Flour, viz. :—										
Barley Quarters.	717	102,982	„	„	„	558	69,875	„	„	„
Beans „	230	2,904	„	„	„	266	2,335	„	„	3
Oats „	6,013	43,990	„	1½	4½	3,832	23,482	„	1	„
Pease „	271	500	„	„	„	325	559	„	„	„
Rye „	„	20,091	„	„	„	„	19,002	„	2	„
Wheat „	3,574	83,801	„	„	„	5,686	139,392	„	„	1
Flour Cwts.	12,258	250,168	„	„	2	6,242	164,708	„	„	3
Pearl and Scotch Barley, Oatmeal and Grits „	„	1,398	28	34	20	„	410	„	„	4
Fish, Herrings Barrels.	479	233	2	„	3	646	332	„	„	899
Oysters Bushels.	„	950	1,280	1,680	1,944	„	160	592	777	3
Salmon Barrels.	1,656	990	9	8	1	2,561	2,151	34	31	5,220
Horses Number.	831	625	564	596	522	8,296	6,237	5,640	5,960	154
Pickles and Sauces „	„	„	„	„	„	not recorded.	not recorded.	472	1,001	431
Plants and Seeds „	„	„	„	„	„	224	489	„	„	440
Salt Bushels.	7,680	30,380	„	„	13,200	842	1,986	„	67	101
Soap and Candles Cwts.	445	747	65	23	25	8,243	13,647	15	25	102
Sugar refined „	2,997	4,963	6	9	37	4,014	584	666	823	505
Other articles belonging to this Sub-division „	„	„	„	„	„	142,413	503,805	8,940	10,282	11,172
Sub-division 2.—Raw Materials.										
Bricks Number.	9,700	29,500	78,358	40,900	22,520	5	15	39	20	11
Coals, Cinder and Culm Tons.	36,331	47,066	35,410	41,881	52,196	32,194	42,617	32,017	37,959	47,119
Copper, in Bricks and Pigs Cwts.	1,818	7,288	6,635	17,105	13,321	6,407	38,628	35,169	90,654	70,600
Copperas „	4,401	7,150	„	130	„	937	1,603	„	33	„
Grindstones Chaldron or No.	Chal. 1,313	Chal. 1,025	{ Chal. 847 } { No. 13 }	{ Chal. 801 } { No. 8 }	{ Chal. 562 } { No. 25 }	1,927	1,537	1,290	1,214	881
Hides untanned Number.	2,878	12	„	„	„	3,958	15	„	„	„
Horns and Horn Tips Number.	84,120	100,200	„	„	„	448	642	„	„	„
Iron, in Pigs Tons.	„	302	2,181	3,953	5,599	„	302	2,181	3,953	5,599
Bar „	„	„	2,144	2,192	2,345	„	„	21,437	21,916	23,451
Lead „	2,551	4,393	147	137	45	26,791	47,840	1,510	1,435	468
Lead Ore „	396	631	„	„	„	4,550	7,485	6	20	„
Oil, Train Tuns.	16	104	„	1	„	312	1,968	490	364	332
Slates No. or Tons.	„	„	{ No. 291,000 } { Tons 272 }	{ No. 339,000 } { Tons 110 }	{ No. 442,000 }	„	„	„	„	„
Carried forward „	„	„	„	„	„	72,529	142,652	94,139	157,568	148,461

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FRANCE, *continued.*

		Quantities Exported.					Official Value thereof.				
		1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
CLASS 3.—Spermaceti, refined Tallow Whalebone Wool, Sheep and Lambs Other Articles belonging to this Sub-division	Brought forward										
	Spermaceti, refined	not 190	recorded. 2,557	1,859	1,330	1,272	£. 77,529	£. 142,652	£. 94,139	£. 157,568	£. 148,461
	Tallow	not recorded.	not recorded.	2,434	2,043	1,999	4,721	350	13,942	9,978	9,541
	Whalebone	not recorded.	not recorded.	12,417	6,939	11,391	Exportation prohibited.	prohibited.	12,168	10,215	9,994
	Wool, Sheep and Lambs	Exportation prohibited.	Exportation prohibited.				784	316	49,669	27,755	45,563
Other Articles belonging to this Sub-division									697	461	612
							83,034	143,318	170,615	205,977	214,171
SUB-DIVISION 3.—Articles partially manufactured.	Copper Sheets and Nails			112	37	76			594	196	404
	Cotton Twist and Yarn			32,116	19,500	5,582			2,868	1,741	498
	Lead, Red	3,561	4,521	137	208	151	3,151	4,357	247	374	272
	Litharge of	719	1,235	787	1,550	1,201	324	556	354	698	540
	Leather, tanned	70	79	10		8	244	304	33		28
	Silk, Thrown					420				705	420
	Yarn and Twist			4,500	21,682	13,059			4,500	21,682	13,059
	Skins, dressed, Seal			105	330	1,791			13	41	224
	of other sorts								794	1,350	441
	Steel in Bars, &c.	21	1	2,628	2,666	3,028	30	1	3,745	3,799	4,314
SUB-DIVISION 4.—Articles manufactured.	Tin Plates						1,317	7,028	10,061	12,139	10,244
	Wool prepared for Hatters, viz.:—										
	Beaver			1,129	604	407			1,129	604	407
	Musquash			1,086	1,699	2,288			543	850	1,140
	Nutria and other Sorts			1,615	142	925			1,377	79	463
	Other Articles belonging to this Sub-division						366	466	233	106	395
							5,432	12,712	26,491	44,364	32,853
	Apothecary Wares	112	444	464	814	635	224	897	929	1,683	1,272
	Apparel, Slops and Haberdashery						165	1,182	4,052	3,781	2,548
	Books	96	93	348	369	319	382	354	1,393	1,492	1,273
SUB-DIVISION 5.—Articles manufactured.	Brass and Copper Manufactures, viz.:—										
	Brass, wrought	577	2,264	201	201	238	2,597	10,142	828	745	919
	Copper, wrought	not recorded.	not recorded.	1,297	474	532	not	recorded.	6,872	2,546	2,820
	Brass Ordnance			41		25			2,457		1,520
	Cabinet and Upholstery Wares						369	615	6,290	5,168	3,014
	Carriages of all Sorts						2,288	2,230	245	240	185
	Cotton Manufactures, viz.:—	96	148	17	16	12					
	Calicoes, &c., White or Plain								1,950	17,661	1,334
	Muslins	5,326	32,263	31,198	282,490	21,345	1,213	53,004	1,220	10,359	1,501
	Fustians, Velvets, &c.	11,454	40,520	16,556	138,126	20,007		5,005	2,301	6,198	8,063
SUB-DIVISION 6.—Articles manufactured.	Lace and Patent Net		383,325	27,422	73,820	96,753		24,386		1,824	170
	Hosiery, Tapes, &c.			690,907	446,805	312,149			23,030	14,894	10,405
	Earthenware, Porcelain							12,608	376	1,109	465
	Common	256,575	3,167,854	14,150	13,000	16,750			35	33	42
	Glass, Common Bottles	701	2,004	83,600	94,194	53,082	641	7,920	209	263	133
	Guns and Pistols			191	140	95	361	1,052	94	65	47
	Gunpowder			6	26	7,046			4	20	5,205
	Hardware and Cutlery not described	26,000	6,110	600	2,800	3,500		185	18	85	106
	Hats, Beaver and Felt	Included with 36	wrought Iron, 1,261	3,467	2,733	3,648	785	wrought Iron	9,535	7,515	10,033
	of other Sorts				14	23	41	3,189	12	62	102
SUB-DIVISION 7.—Articles manufactured.	Iron, Cast and Wrought	237	849	1,155	906	776	10,049	43,664	24,384	29,028	50,428
	Carried forward				1,190	1,612	19,948	167,703	86,234	105,600	102,600

EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to FRANCE, continued.

	Quantities Exported.					Official Value thereof.				
	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
Class 3.—Brought forward.										
Lamp Black	not recorded.	not recorded.	764	955	1,344	19,948	167,703	86,234	105,600	102,600
Leather, wrought, and Saddlery	4,335	188,195	63,433	57,978	102,793	873	1,904	764	955	1,344
Linen, White or Plain, British	30,361	58,389	779	440	200	258	17,189	3,173	2,899	5,165
Irish						1,973	3,645	39	24	10
Machinery and Mill Work						not recorded.	not recorded.	36,403	42,482	36,651
Mathematical and Optical Instruments						ditto.	ditto.	458	348	87
Musical Instruments						ditto.	20,116	3,289	2,660	1,993
Painters' Colours and Materials						394		2,158	2,824	2,075
Perfumery								348	447	236
Pictures and Picture Frames								1,622	1,624	1,095
Plate, Silver	486	445	29,132	11,176	3,594	212	not recorded.	13,109	5,023	1,617
Plated Ware						not recorded.	not recorded.	1,041	349	329
Printing Types, and other						ditto.	ditto.	625	1,272	1,574
Materials for printing						ditto.	18,968	1,490	1,323	562
Prints (Engravings)						12,462		6,312	15,424	22,088
Silk Manufactures, in Pieces, &c.						428	344	394	453	149
—Stuffs of Silk mixed with Cotton, Worsted, &c.	1,629	1,311	2,001	2,393	639					
Stationery							120	2,154	2,218	2,439
Tin and Pewter Wares							686	51	21	23
Toys							30	812	982	433
Turnery and Wooden Wares							80	691	753	333
Watches and Clocks							968	5	19	5
Woollen Manufactures, viz.—										
—Cloths	162	2,213	305	106	169½	1,785	25,724	1,965	1,151	961
—Baize	300	3,695	70	1		1,050	13,322	210	3	
—Flannels	420	25,974	4,007	2,496		42	2,547	250	156	42
—Blankets and Blanketing		400	1,670	540	325		40	125	41	24
—Carpets and Carpeting			22,422	15,515	5,265			3,924	2,715	921
—Stuffs, Woollen or Worsted	14,859	51,135	4,822	4,598	3,672	31,604	109,031	7,635	7,280	5,814
—Hosiery and Small Wares						1,987	8,428	102	75	245
Woollens mixed with Cotton			4,395	1,051	2,227			879	210	445
Other Articles belonging to this Sub-division						318	318	1,366	1,537	416
Articles which cannot be assigned specifically to either of the foregoing Classes.						73,334	391,336	178,170	201,570	190,195
				Total of Class 3 . £		304,213	1,051,171	384,216	462,193	448,391
						11,281	45,659	2,589	937	879
Division 2.—Articles of the actual production of Foreign Countries.										
Class 1.—Articles produced in France and not in England.										
Brandy		2,823	314	108	588		929	46	32	143
Oil of Olives		3,237		463			670		96	
Silk, Raw	25,123	22,514	163	36,771	1,748	24,337	21,951	130	28,057	1,398
Verdigrise				5,155					494	
Wines, Cape			68	273	497			16	65	118
—French		8	14,991	13,020	9,267			4,027	3,390	2,372
—other sorts		459	6,975	6,909	5,178			1,497	1,208	904
Other Articles belonging to this Class						78	119	395	189	62
						24,415	23,766	6,111	33,531	4,947

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FRANCE, *continued.*

Quantities Exported.						Official Value thereof.				
1785		1789		1828		1829		1830		
1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	
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EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to FRANCE, continued.

	Quantities Exported.					Official Value thereof.				
	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
Class 4.—Dye and Hardwoods, Fustic	15	160				£. 8,830	£. 19,923	£. 33,546	£. 51,483	£. 26,621
Logwood	63					202	2,163			
Nicaragua Wood	75	151	13	51		882	1,806	157	612	
of other sorts	75	43				896	2,349			
Furs, Undressed, Bear	7,115	6,601			3,351	3,783	2,805			1,509
Beaver	16,419	1,731				3,029	411			
Fox	2,867	2,059			114	3,900	163			9
Martin	2,751	3,126				229	287			
Mink	6,686	3,451				252	316			
Musquash	20,111		17,344	8,000	9,960	614		181	83	104
Nutria				3,980		209			99	
Otter	1,347	905				411	271			
Racoon	24,009	13,392				800	446			
Wolf	4,325	2,330				1,296	699			
other sorts						182	136			
Gum Shellac		24,761	17,828	4,038			2,944	2,117	49	1
Hemp, Rough		4,500					5,625		480	
Indigo	1,275	73,176	146,059	145,380	165,424	1,594	14,026	27,995	27,864	31,706
Liquorice Juice	83					540				
Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Rough.		10,556					528			
Musk				177				166	177	288
Nutmegs								130		386
Opium			14,257					3,564		1,776
Pearls and Precious Stones.								450	450	22
Pepper		395,731	450	3,978	24,746		21,593	24	215	1,340
Pimento	174,804	158,180	2,189	7,708			4,614	64	225	
Platina, Ore of	112,378		4,835	4,057	4,336			2,153	2,073	1,626
Quicksilver		323					97	1,240		2,266
Rhubarb		4,917	2,112		7,552			1,320	2,147	847
Rice	3,902	87,018		3,435	1,355		6,157		3	3,915
Rum	18,580	53,026		309	3,915		86,863		96	221
Safflower	4		441	159	730		18,594		1,406	2,312
Saltpetre, Rough		8		324	261		36		1,052	1,636
Skins, Undressed, Elk		1,420	1,170	6,584	503		26	3,803		
Seal	745	5,119		2			568		466	144
Sugar, unrefined.	45	195	3,475	2	2,036		363	246	5	5,930
Tar		76	7		2,372		486	19		
Teeth, Elephants'		39	65				1,180	1,017		150
Tobacco	61				19		316			2,946
Tortoiseshell, Rough	7,155,448	1,352,027	4,435		157,117		26,119	83	34	98
Wax, Bees'	5,897	263		104	302		85			300
Whale Fins		13		172	43		126	2,717	1,634	
Other Articles belonging to this Class							2,872	1,088	1,025	838
						209,375	224,957	82,223	91,679	86,992
Articles which cannot be assigned specifically to any of the foregoing Classes						1,329	1,844			

[Furnished by Mr. Irving, Inspector General of Exports and Imports.]

ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX No. I.

An Account of the Amount of Duty received on the undermentioned Articles, in the Years 1785, 1789, 1828, 1829, and 1830; and also of the Rates of Duty chargeable thereon.

CLASS I.	Year 1785	Net Amount of Duty received by the Customs and Excise.					Rates of Duty chargeable in the respective Years.			
		1789	1828	1829	1830		1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
Brandy	417,250	£. 1,489,424	£. 1,461,399	£. 1,432,024	£. 1,432,024	Per imperial gallon .	10s. 0½d.	6s.	1l. 2s. 6d.	1l. 2s. 6d.
Madder	Nil.	28,976	21,223	14,903	14,903	Per cwt.	Free.	Free.	6s.	6s.
Madder Root	Nil.	5,049	2,982	2,710	2,710	Per cwt.	Free.	Free.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Olive Oil.	12,091	58,471	45,154	71,780	71,780	Per ton, imp. measure	French, 29l.	8l. 8s. 11d.	8l. 8s.	8l. 8s.
Prunes	1,945	10,671	8,586	7,539	7,539	Per cent.	Not French, 8l.	12s. 5d.	1l. 7s. 6d.	1l. 7s. 6d.
Verdigrise	1,243	5,476	4,621	3,875	3,875	Per lb.	French, 12s. 3d.	3d.	2s.	2s.
Wine	851,706	1,700,051	1,473,545	1,524,167	1,524,167	Per imp. gallon	Not French, 3s. 9d.	1s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
						French	Common, 3½d.	4s. 10d.	4s. 10d.	4s. 10d.
						Portugal & Madeira	Crystallized, 1s. 1d.	3s.	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.
						Spanish .	8s. 9d.	3s.	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.
							4s. 2½d.	3s.	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.
							4s. 3d.	3s.	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.
							When the price was s. d. at or above 48s. . . 0 6½	When the price was s. d. at or above 48s. . . 0 6	When the price was s. d. at or above 73s. . . 1 0	When the price was s. d. at or above 73s. . . 1 0
							Exceeding 44s. but under 48s. . . . 18 8	Under 48s. . . . 24 3	And increased rates when the price was under 73s.	And increased rates when the price was under 73s.
							Not exceeding 44s. 24 2			
							When the price was s. d. at or above 24s. . . 0 2½	When the price was s. d. at or above 24s. . . 0 2	When the price was s. d. at or above 41s. . . 1 0	When the price was s. d. at or above 41s. . . 1 0
							Under 24s. . . . 22 0	Under 24s. . . . 22 0	And increased rates when the price was under 41s.	And increased rates when the price was under 41s.
							When the price was s. d. at or above 16s. . . 0 2½	When the price was s. d. at or above 16s. . . 0 2	When the price was s. d. at or above 31s. . . 1 0	When the price was s. d. at or above 31s. . . 1 0
							Under 16s. . . . 6 6	Under 16s. . . . 6 7	And increased rates when the price was under 31s.	And increased rates when the price was under 31s.
							Regulated by wheat. 4½d.	5d.	10d.	10d.
							French, 80l. 14s. 7d.	39l. 10s. 7d.	18l. 18s.	18l. 18s.
							Not French, 39l. 10s. 7d.			
							1s. 10d.	2s.	1s.	1s.
							Free.	Free.	5s.	5s.
							2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.	1l.	1l.
							Free.	Free.	1s.	1s.
							Free in British ships.	Free in British ships.	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.
							2s. 3½d.	2s. 3½d.	4d.	4d.
							Dressed in alum, 14s. 6d.	Dressed in alum . 14s. 8d.	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.
							Do. in oil . . 2l.	Do. in oil 2l. 0s. 4d.	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.
							French 1l. 9s.	19s. 3d.	4d.	4d.
							Not French . . 19s. 3d.			
							French 2l. 4s. 6d.	1l. 4s. 9d.	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.
							Not French . . 1l. 4s. 9d.			
							Spanish, free	Free.	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.
							Other sorts, ¾d. per lb.			
							2s. 9d.	3s.	1d.	1d.
							7s. 1½d.	7s. 4d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
		</								

NOTE.—There is no Record of the Customs Revenue for the Year 1785, exhibiting the Produce of the Duties on individual Articles.

ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX No. 1.—continued.

CLASS III.—continued.	Year 1785	Net Amount of Duty received by the Customs and Excise.					Rates of Duty chargeable in the respective Years.			
		1789	1828	1829	1830		1785	1789	1828	1829	1830
Books	•	{ Records destroyed.	11,000	11,354	11,811	Per cwt.	{ Bound 19s. Unbound, French, 8s. 10d. Do. not French, 15s.	{ Bound, 19s. 3d. Unbound, 8s. 10d.	{ If printed prior to 1801, 1l. Do. in or since 1801, 5l.	Same rates as in 1828.
Brass and Copper Manufactures un- enumerated . . .	•	Nil.	1,741	1,988	2,481	Per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	Prohibited.	French, 10l. Not French, prohibited.	30l.	30l.
China and Earthen- ware	•	{ Records destroyed.	6,809	6,374	7,027	Per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	French, 82l. Not French, 41l.	French, 12l. Not French, 41l. 16s.	Painted, gilt, or orna- mented 30l. Plain and earthenware 15l.	Same rates as in 1828.
Clocks	•	Ditto.	5,726	6,035	6,348	Per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	27l. 10s.	27l. 10s.	25l.	25l.
Cotton Manufactures	•	Ditto.	7,721	5,542	3,401	Per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	Plain. Not East India, 44l.	French, 12l. Other European, 44l.	From all Parts. Made up, 20l. Not made up, 10l. And 3½d. per square yard, if printed.	Same rates as in 1828.
Glass Manufactures .	•	Ditto.	17,894	17,238	17,135	•	{ Common Bottles. 7s. 4d. per dozen quarts imperial. Other Manufactures. French, 85l. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and 8l. 4s. 8d. per cwt. Not French, 46l. 10s. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and 8l. per cwt.	{ French, 12l. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and 4s. 0½d. per cwt. Not French, 5s. 3½d. per dozen quarts imperial, and 28s. per cwt. Other Manufactures. French, 12l. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and, in addition, 1s. 5½d. per square foot on plate glass; 29s. per cwt. on flint and phial glass: 8s. 1d. per cwt. on broad glass; 19s. 10d. per cwt. on crown or sheet glass. Not French, 60l. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and 28s. per cwt.	{ Common Bottles, full. 4s. per dozen quarts impe- rial. Plate Glass. 6s. per square foot, if not containing more than 9 square feet, and higher rates if exceeding 9 square feet. Crown or Window Glass. 8l. 6s. 8d. per cwt. Unenumerated Glass. 20l. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and 4l. per cwt.	Same rates as in 1828.
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	•	898	77,784	66,393	47,760	{ Each not exceed- ing 22 inches in diameter. Per doz. Each exceeding 22 inches in dia- meter.	2s. 9d. 5s. 6d.	2s. 9d. 5s. 6d.	3l. 8s. 6l. 16s.	3l. 8s. 6l. 16s.
Iron and Steel Manu- factures	•	{ Records destroyed.	516	752	1,063	Per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	Prohibited.	French—5l. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , if not exceeding 50s. per cwt. in value. 10l. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , if exceeding 50s. per cwt. in value. Not French—Prohibited.	20l.	20l.
Gloves (Leather) .	•	Nil.	21,615	15,507	19,459	Per dozen pair . .	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Habit Gloves . . . 4s. Men's Gloves . . . 5s. Women's Gloves or Mitts 7s.	Same rates as in 1828.

ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX No. 1.—continued.

CLASS 3.—continued.	Year 1785	Net Amount of Duty received by the Customs and Excise.					Rates of Duty chargeable in the respective Years.					
		1789	1828	1829	1830		1785	1789	1828	1829	1830	
Linen of all sorts		128,884	18,662	15,597	20,699	Cambrics	Prohibited.	{	5s. 6d. per half piece of 6½ ells.	The piece not exceeding 8 yards long, or seven-eighths of a yard broad. Plain 6s. Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5s. 4s. 4s. 4s.	Same rates as in 1828.	
Oils, Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed		{ Records destroyed. }	13,080	9,761	11,004	{ Spike Thyme Unenumerated	0s. 4½d. 1s. 7d. 1s. 7d.	{	Of Europe. per lb. s. d. Silk Stuffs, plain . 15 0 figured . 20 0 Silk Ribands, plain . 15 0 figured . 17 0 Satin Stuffs, plain . 16 0 figured . 21 0 Satin Ribands, plain . 16 0 figured . 18 0 Gauze, plain . 17 0 figured, striped, . 27 6 Gauze Ribands . 31 6 Crape . 16 0 Lisse . 17 4 China . 18 0 Velvet, plain . 22 0 figured . 27 6 Velvet Ribands, plain . 22 0 figured . 27 6 Made up, 20l. Not made up, 15l.	Silk or Satin, s. d. plain, including Ribands . 11 0 Ditto, figured or brocade . 15 0 Gauze and Ribands, plain . 17 0 Ditto, striped, figured, &c. . 27 6 Crape, plain . 16 0 figured . 18 0 Velvet and Velvet Ribands, plain . 22 0 Ditto, figured . 27 6	4s. 4s. 4s.	Same rates as in 1828.
Silk Manufactures		5,355	233,447	168,244	155,923	{	Prohibited, except Crapes and Tiffanies of Italy.	{	Prohibited, except Crapes and Tiffanies of Italy.	Same rates as in 1828.		
Sulphate of Quinine.		Nil.	74	172	180	Per ounce	Not imported.	{	1d.	1d.		
Woolens		{ Records destroyed. }	7,521	8,000	9,817	Per cent. ad valorem	French, 12l. Not French, prohibited.	{	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.		
CLASS 4.												
Cochineal		Nil.	3,535	3,014	4,390	Per lb.	Free.	{	6d.	6d.		
Coffee		48,184	440,245	498,951	579,363	Per (British Plantation lb. { East India . . .	10½d. 2s.	{	6d. 9d.	6d. 9d.		
Cotton Wool.		Nil.	281,178	238,378	359,988		Free.	{	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.		
Furs of all sorts.		{ Records destroyed. }	29,617	32,647	31,760	{ Fitch Martin	1d. 1s. 4½d.	{	3d.	3d.		
Gum, Senegal		Ditto.	5,530	3,468	4,458	Per cwt.	From Europe, 12s. 11d. Otherwise imported, 6d.	{	Same rates as in 1828.	Same rates as in 1828.		
Liquorice Juice		7,118	24,478	21,478	21,192	Per cwt.	17. 8s.	{	3l. 15s.	3l. 15s.		

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 1st February, 1833.

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector General.

APPENDIX No. II.

An ACCOUNT of the IMPORT and EXPORT TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with FRANCE, stated in Official Value; and of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the said Trade, in each Year, from 1825 to 1831 inclusive.

Years.	Vessels entered inwards from France.						Official Value of the Imports from France.
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1825	1238	78,893	1204	55,539	2442	134,432	£. 1,835,984
1826	1327	89,301	1219	57,171	2546	146,472	1,247,426
1827	1389	102,879	1525	67,076	2914	169,955	2,625,747
1828	1342	102,623	1118	63,302	2460	165,925	3,178,825
1829	1328	106,548	1082	59,756	2410	166,304	2,086,993
1830	1367	110,766	933	47,940	2300	158,706	2,317,686
1831	1312	97,057	1254	73,159	2566	170,216	3,055,616
Years.	Vessels cleared outwards to France.						Official Value of the Exports to France.
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1825	983	62,769	860	50,803	1843	113,572	£. 1,171,615
1826	1266	86,728	1057	56,810	2323	143,538	1,082,944
1827	1159	85,693	1230	64,364	2389	150,057	550,230
1828	1227	94,090	787	46,126	2014	140,216	644,442
1829	1369	112,634	787	47,880	2156	160,514	847,817
1830	1330	111,779	642	33,955	1972	145,734	659,087
1831	1191	90,311	975	62,530	2166	152,841	897,179

OFFICIAL VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE.

Thirty principal Articles of Importation.		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Brimstone, rough	846	1,765	1,675	6,309	7,117	3,052	2,868
2	China and earthenware	7,771	9,587	8,056	11,939	13,548	13,922	11,614
3	Clocks	14,053	13,213	13,687	20,090	20,856	21,368	20,021
4	Corn, meal, and flour	736	67,246	169,198	54,715	96,503	35,365	230,484
5	Cotton manufactures (except yarn)	14,954	20,381	17,208	22,111	5,544	5,423	8,603
6	Cream of tartar	8,168	3,346	6,139	3,403	8,731	8,602	5,908
7	Eggs	18,986	18,596	19,722	18,763	17,616	15,008	15,750
8	Embroidery and needlework	..	410	4,201	12,151	13,026	13,022	15,237
9	Fish, viz. oysters	..	..	..	..	6,586	2,489	9,513
10	Flax and tow, or codilla of hemp, and flax	89,613	5,933	17,321	69,768	57,713	54,034	98,202
11	Glass bottles, common	17,424	12,099	14,996	14,809	13,748	12,582	12,349
12	Hats or bonnets of straw	3,053	1,935	3,315	2,565	689	623	323
13	Leather gloves	..	12,223	21,465	29,626	21,260	26,680	29,234
14	Linen, cambrics, and bordered handkerchiefs	19,648	15,028	30,196	24,426	19,865	26,459	26,806
15	Madder and madder root	189,298	63,812	179,033	337,927	152,367	92,693	217,090
16	Prunes	9,299	6,061	7,032	5,537	4,611	4,535	6,938
17	Quinine, sulphate of	17,168	24,681	69,070	23,565	37,499	46,182	74,152
18	Rape and other oil seed cakes	6,509	7,329	11,765	7,968	7,214	4,435	8,458
19	Salt	1,595	5,081	8,581	4,980	6,085	1,932	10,569
20	Seeds, clover	8,681	1,972	7,807	26,602	6,564	18,943	15,311
21	Silk, raw and waste	461,485	151,108	642,150	787,482	407,777	512,507	498,355
22	— thrown	206,232	199,526	533,501	545,207	226,439	445,700	736,760
23	Silk manufactures of all sorts	40,303	150,898	328,354	463,730	354,378	370,247	416,937
24	Skins, kid, dressed	14,254	10,950	11,144	9,350	10,171	14,628	10,814
25	Spirits, brandy	246,043	198,862	234,720	341,233	269,836	217,880	183,063
26	Verdigrise	15,067	1,375	1,023	3,349	2,746	2,344	3,517
27	Wine, French	118,520	54,570	40,783	59,768	56,844	36,047	37,769
28	Wool, cotton	10,654	328	..	7,879	..	..	..
29	— sheep's	11,126	2,748	8,634	981	2,814	1,127	17,846
30	Woollen manufactures (except yarn)	8,688	5,967	16,891	26,541	33,039	47,023	57,138
	Other articles	275,810	180,396	198,080	236,051	205,807	262,834	273,987
Total		1,835,984	1,247,426	2,625,747	3,178,825	2,086,993	2,317,686	3,055,616

NOTE.—The values exhibited in this account are computed on the quantities imported. There is no separate official valuation of the quantities brought into consumption.

APPENDIX No. II. *continued*.—OFFICIAL VALUES of Articles Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM to FRANCE.

Thirty principal Articles of Exportation.		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.						
		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Books printed	1,618	1,173	1,249	1,393	1,492	1,273	974
2	Brass and copper manufactures	1,392	13,006	31,199	43,463	94,141	74,743	116,034
3	Coals, culm, and cinders	24,535	38,947	41,703	32,017	37,959	47,119	31,833
4	Cotton manufactures, entered by the } yard	8,897	26,806	26,002	5,471	36,042	11,068	65,214
5	— hosiery, lace, and small wares	5,041	6,002	18,131	23,406	16,003	10,870	44,707
6	— twist and yarn	18	1,272	1,404	2,868	1,741	498	234
7	Earthenware of all sorts	166	90	294	244	296	175	138
8	Glass, entered by weight	305	130	137	107	80	65	81
9	— at value	6	35	..	..	..	..	11
10	Hardwares and cutlery	8,782	15,212	11,121	9,535	7,515	10,033	6,643
11	Horses	7,813	4,800	5,490	5,640	5,960	5,220	2,791
12	Iron, bar, bolt, and pig	15,892	31,272	20,200	23,618	25,869	29,050	9,761
13	— cast and wrought	7,803	27,866	26,355	24,384	29,028	50,428	25,459
14	Lead and shot	4,718	12,865	6,102	1,510	1,435	468	932
15	Leather, wrought and unwrought	273	114	251	111	232	70	84
16	— saddlery and harness	1,025	1,050	1,573	464	470	477	271
17	Linen manufactures, entered by the } yard	812	945	3,922	3,212	2,923	5,175	5,152
18	— thread, tapes, and small wares	91	31	293	31	74	146	982
19	Machinery and mill work	42,782	64,316	40,025	36,403	42,482	36,651	10,306
20	Silk manufactures	246	1,354	5,308	11,206	38,294	35,716	48,365
21	Spermaceti	22,500	3,380	9,670	13,942	9,978	9,541	8,354
22	Steel, unwrought	2,827	2,413	3,073	3,745	3,799	4,314	2,529
23	Sugar, refined	461	6,909	1,132	15	25	102	50
24	Tin, unwrought	53,489	72,967	65,557	56,642	40,156	26,998	25,956
25	— and pewter wares and tin plates	11,274	21,761	18,854	10,112	12,160	10,267	3,255
26	Whalebone	2,680	7,032	8,114	12,168	10,215	9,994	1,131
27	Wool, sheep's	536	3,386	9,089	49,669	27,755	45,563	15,387
28	Woollen manufactures, entered by } the piece	847	4,581	6,257	9,810	8,434	6,775	10,564
29	— — — — — by } the yard	1,618	2,480	2,694	5,178	3,122	1,433	3,096
30	— hosiery and small wares	218	788	2,030	109	117	311	637
	Other articles	50,547	53,837	49,497	62,472	52,124	43,480	*195,166
	Total	279,212	426,820	416,726	448,945	509,921	478,022	636,097

Thirty principal Articles of Exportation.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.						
		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Ashes, pearl and pot	4,173	5,108	4,403	9,874	6,564	4,129	2,018
2	Cinnamon	5,807	6,224	14,161	11,947	12,446	10,699	6,210
3	Cocoa nuts	13,709	5,813	3,650	501	2,682	323	13
4	Coffee	9,482	25,829	6,023	965	1,164	3,531	4,555
5	Copper, unwrought	..	33,908	4,217	..	1,013	..	1,768
6	Corn, meal, and flour	2,487	..	5,866	49,966	137,585	48,749	47,760
7	Cortex Peruvianus	7,967	3,523	30	74	655	46	..
8	Cotton, piece goods of India	4,223	1,158	787	991	2,303	2,574	4,519
9	Gum, animi and copal	11,116	2,628	233	..	..	..	..
10	— lac of all sorts	1,112	1,387	13	2,138	652	107	807
11	Indigo	198,507	73,693	12,892	27,995	27,865	31,706	28,714
12	Lead, in pigs	14,155	9,722	2,678	1,606	5,795	1,152	..
13	Oil of olives	49	..	15	..	96	..	37,747
14	Opium	88	5,941	1,776	3,564	..	1,776	124
15	Pepper	23,923	1,798	14	24	215	1,340	11,469
16	Pimento	435	3,185	..	64	225	..	..
17	Quicksilver	1,715	19,848	23,988	1,240	..	2,266	565
18	Rhubarb	3,674	1,914	2,072	1,320	2,147	847	1,273
19	Rice, not in the husk	5,460	1,807	5	..	3	3,915	3,994
20	Saltpetre, unrefined	51,468	10,347	..	3,803	1,052	1,636	264
21	Silk, raw, waste, and thrown	89,663	98,912	4,962	1,866	34,414	5,240	10,481
22	— manufactures of India	23,688	11,361	3,019	954	1,609	242	5,127
23	Spelter	20,089	7,790	..	..	..	..	11,942
24	Sugar, unrefined	94	4,272	1,861	19	5	5,930	47
25	Tallow	717	35	9,898	26,396	27,310	14,401	39,381
26	Tin, unwrought	23,463	13,708	..	..	780	..	130
27	Tobacco and snuff	162	26,974	987	83	..	2,946	3,702
28	Wines	3,384	3,750	5,464	5,540	4,663	3,394	1,403
29	Wool, cotton	290,187	207,313	5,466	1,727	25,608	4,396	9,613
30	— sheep's	1,508	17,285	210	4,970	13,186	..	..
	Other articles	79,898	50,891	18,814	37,870	27,859	29,720	27,456
	Total	892,403	656,124	133,504	195,497	337,896	181,065	261,082

* Including muskets to the amount of £154,000, in official value.

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 2d November, 1832.

(Signed)

WILLIAM IRVING.

APPENDIX No. III.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COMMERCE of FRANCE with ENGLAND, during the Years 1829 and 1830.

Articles.	Value of Articles for Home Consumption.		Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.	Value of French Goods Exported.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1829	1830				1829	1830		
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.		fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
Wools . . .	1,008,292	1,480,911	472,619		Prepared Skins. . .	665,676	790,466	124,790	
Silk . . .	847,367	312,730		534,637	Seeds . . .	1,124,119	3,102,779	1,978,660	
Raw Tallow . . .	513,476	408,967		104,509	Hemp and Flax . . .	1,706,162	1,544,284		161,878
Coal . . .	642,611	766,934	124,323		Diamonds . . .	1,000,000			1,000,000
Iron . . .	1,048,942	1,347,512	298,570		Meat, Cheese, Butter, } and Eggs . . .	3,561,148	3,078,790		482,358
Copper . . .	1,810,154	2,115,322	305,168		Wines . . .	7,119,797	5,879,232		1,240,565
Tin . . .	1,209,766	671,366		538,400	Spirits . . .	10,483,451	9,030,717		1,452,734
Grain and Flour . . .	3,457,808	1,787,822		1,669,986	Corn and Flour . . .	1,829,549	99,631		1,729,918
Woven Stuffs . . .	858,481	1,013,655	155,174		Fruit . . .	1,014,952	1,491,953	477,001	
Machinery . . .	720,082	1,127,383	407,301		Madder . . .	1,936,579	1,576,757		359,822
Carriages. . .	587,265	376,900		210,365	Tanned Skins . . .	1,533,512	1,739,594	206,082	
Diamonds . . .	2,200,000			2,200,000	Stuffs and Felts . . .	18,402,374	24,565,210	6,162,836	
Hair, for Hatters and } for Spinning . . .	106,680	974,200	867,520		Other Goods . . .	10,696,216	11,069,831	373,615	
Whalebone . . .	286,713	389,119	102,406						
Other Goods . . .	3,844,614	3,346,359		498,255					
Total . . .	19,142,251	16,119,180	2,733,081	5,756,152	Total . . .	61,073,535	63,969,244	9,322,984	6,427,275
		Decrease . . .		3,023,071			Increase . . .		2,895,709
fr. 1,224,560 carried to account of the Government in 1830, for duties.					fr. 1200 carried to account of the Government in 1830.				

[Furnished by the French Custom House.]

APPENDIX No. IV.

RETURN of DEAD LETTERS for the Year 1832, in the French Post Office.

Months.			Refused Letters.	Parties not to be found.	Total.
January . . .			339	40	379
February . . .			245	58	303
March . . .			234	40	274
April . . .			191	46	237
May . . .			174	34	208
June . . .			228	34	262
July . . .			298	37	335
August . . .			257	50	307
September . . .			186	70	256
October . . .			362	39	401
November . . .			225	84	309
December . . .			299	44	343
Total . . .					3,614
The Gross Receipts of the French Post Office, were {					In 1828 . . . fr.28,374.25
					1830 . . . 30,510.009
					1831 . . . 30,215.750

[Furnished by the French Post Office.]

APPENDIX No. V.

A STATEMENT of the Quantity of COTTON TWIST Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to GERMANY, the NETHERLANDS, ITALY, and SPAIN, from 1821 to the latest period.

Years.	Quantity of British Cotton Twist Exported from Great Britain to			
	Germany.	The Netherlands.	Italy.	Spain.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1821	14,534,508	285,312	1,312,997	4,740
1822	18,443,543	320,527	2,197,977	3,770
1823	12,966,878	3,727,837	2,052,889	4,990
1824	12,281,568	4,216,026	3,717,858	560
1825	14,914,993	4,806,427	2,392,423	5,646
1826	16,975,300	5,185,031	5,113,378	4,526
1827	17,028,354	6,295,493	4,457,476	22,413
1828	17,233,115	7,056,293	5,153,295	7,539
1829	24,009,983	7,878,249	6,355,154	20,674
1830	21,711,761	7,254,258	8,371,944	8,290
1831	20,435,382	9,091,238	8,444,518	38,670

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 24th October, 1832.

(Signed) WILLIAM IRVING.



APPENDIX No. VI.

COMMERCE between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

The average of three years' commerce with Great Britain, was, in 1790,

In importations into Ireland . . .	£2,429,176
In exportations from Ireland . . .	3,112,817
	<u>£5,541,993</u>

The amount has constantly increased till, at the latest period in which the results have been separately kept, viz. 1826, the annual average returns are,

Imports	£6,102,975
Exports	7,751,907
	<u>13,854,882</u>

being an increase of more than 150 per cent. in the course of 36 years.

On the other hand, the Commerce of Ireland with all the rest of the world, its developement impeded as it has been by the Tariffs of Great Britain and those of other countries, has remained nearly stationary for the same period of 36 years.

In 1790, the average imports into Ireland, from Foreign parts were . . .	£1,106,412
„ „ exports from do.	1,012,516
	<u>2,118,928</u>

In 1826, the average imports were	£1,573,545
„ „ exports	839,014
	<u>2,412,559</u>

If, with a population of 7,000,000 in Ireland, the removal of commercial restrictions has produced so remarkable an effect on her relations with Great Britain, to what extent may not the trade with France be carried; with France, whose productions are so varied, and whose population is more than treble the amount of that of Ireland. And the same reasoning which applies to the general commerce of Ireland will be found to apply to all its details: of Foreign wine the average consumption was,—

in 1790	1,117,556 gallons.
it had fallen in 1826 to	573,766 „
Diminution.	543,790 „
of Foreign spirits in 1790	1,120,678 „
in 1826 it was only.	22,961 „
Diminution.	1,097,717 „

while in the same period, home-made spirits had increased from	2,599,576 gallons
to	6,645,276 „
Increase	4,045,700 „

and in 1830, to more than 9,000,000 of imperial gallons.

The effects on manufactures, of the removal of prohibitions and protections, have not been less salutary; the importation of cotton yarn, in 1790 was only 68,717

„ „ in 1826	2,510,303
Increase	2,441,586
„ „ cotton wool in 1790	1,351,680
„ „ in 1826	4,368,656
Increase	3,016,976
„ „ woollen yarn in 1790	2,294
„ „ in 1826	632,750
Increase	630,456
„ „ coals in 1790	338,934
„ „ in 1826	711,876
Increase	372,942

Similar consequences have naturally resulted to the Shipping interest of Ireland,—

				Ships.	Tonnage.
In 1790 the average number of vessels entered in Ireland was				7,243	622,013
1820	„	„	„	10,955	961,884
1830	„	„	„	13,337	1,325,079

being an increase of more than 100 per cent. since 1790.

[The Facts extracted from sundry Parliamentary Returns.]

APPENDIX No. VII.

IMPORTS OF FRANCE from ENGLAND in 1716.

Salt meat, butter, cheese, fish, wheat	.	.	.	.	fr. 3,701,000
Horses, lead, tin, coal, iron, steel, tobacco	.	.	.	.	4,145,000
Woollens, cottons, skins, hardware, &c.	.	.	.	.	6,030,000
Slaves (to the Colonies)	.	.	.	.	1,543,000
					<u>15,419,000</u>

EXPORTS to ENGLAND in 1716.

Wines, brandies, olives, salt, &c.	.	.	.	.	fr. 5,828,000
Hides, cochineal, indigo	.	.	.	.	1,012,000
Silk goods, cambrics, lace	.	.	.	.	1,209,000
					<u>8,049,000</u>

IMPORTS from ENGLAND in 1787.

Butter, salt meat and fish, coffee, wheat, flour, vegetables, pepper, &c.	fr. 8,948,000
Coals, copper, iron, lead, tin, tin-plates, wool, cotton, fish oil and isin- glass, hides and skins, ivory, whalebone, yellow wax, alum, copperas, plumbago, horses, tobacco, &c.	16,466,000
Cotton and woollen stuffs, gauze, silk handkerchiefs, muslin, earthen- ware, mercury, hardware, farriery, saddlery, glass-ware.	33,140,000
Slaves to the Colonies	4,500,000
	<u>63,054,000</u>

EXPORTS to ENGLAND in 1787.

Grain, vegetables, prunes, salt, wines, brandies, liquors, &c.	fr. 19,028,000
Cotton, indigo, wool, mahogany, &c.	11,179,000
Thread and silk lace, silk manufactures, cambrics, glasses, perfumery, gloves, furniture	7,361,000
Slaves to the Colonies	394,000
	<u>37,962,000</u>

In the trade between France and England there were employed,—

9,376	Tons of French shipping.
76,069	,, English shipping.
2,118	,, Shipping of other nations.
<u>87,563</u>	

[Arnould's Balance du Commerce.]

APPENDIX No. VIII.

AVERAGE of the OFFICIAL VALUE (in pounds sterling) of each Branch of COMMERCE during War and Peace, between FRANCE and ENGLAND.

During War.	Imports into France from England.	Exports to England from France.
1697	£.	£.
1702—1712	8,890	16,642
1718—1721	58,428	140,431
1739—1748	36,891	264,881
1756—1762	3,194	202,961
1775—1783	38,992	139,790
1793—1801	60,299	378,142
1803—1815	461,529	586,231
During Peace.		
1698—1701	86,025	166,115
1713—1717	54,928	155,725
1722—1738	54,877	253,702
1749—1755	60,962	437,483
1763—1774	93,518	504,225
1784—1792	452,734	921,492
1802	424,434	2,390,103
1816—1822	737,360	1,314,079

The following is given by M. CÉSAR MOREAU as the Annual Value of Imports and Exports between Great Britain and France, from 1698 to 1823, distinguishing the periods of War and Peace.

W. or P.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	W. or P.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	W. or P.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
		£.	£.			£.	£.			£.	£.
P.	1698	48,806	61,441	W.	1745	1,200	54,688	P.	1792	717,634	1,228,165
„	1699	76,612	103,259	„	1746	116	136,399	W.	1793	121,028	228,887
„	1700	94,641	287,050	„	1747	26	158,460	„	1794	167	34,543
„	1701	128,940	212,708	„	1748	17,303	321,898	„	1795	10,362	78,653
W.	1702	76,471	12,838	P.	1749	74,730	447,669	„	1796	14,655	7,975
„	1703			„	1750	66,832	324,385	„	1797	13,706	673,824
„	1704			„	1751	66,927	469,323	„	1798	20,885	4,481
„	1705			„	1752	46,934	694,108	„	1799	29,930	8,697
„	1706			„	1753	75,427	505,409	„	1800	110,415	1,173,707
„	1707	• • •	334	„	1754	58,886	431,880	„	1801	221,548	1,192,510
„	1708	• • •	5,760	„	1755	37,002	186,310	P.	1802	424,434	2,390,103
„	1709	• • •	22,337	W.	1756	19,714	10,854	W.	1803	479,035	1,183,708
„	1710	• • •	41,101	„	1757	2,117	80,665	„	1804	139,668	19,865
„	1711	4,623	66,322	„	1758	• • •	93,740	„	1805	469,820	552
„	1712	16,697	34,376	„	1759	• • •	174,170	„	1806	237,066	
P.	1713	64,792	160,476	„	1760	37	551,818	„	1807	511,335	
„	1714	48,044	288,749	„	1761	480	177,194	„	1808	213,510	1,972
„	1715	47,127	111,019	„	1762	12	332,290	„	1809	737,520	497
„	1716	62,252	101,556	P.	1763	43,158	381,465	„	1810	540,901	731,766
„	1717	52,424	116,834	„	1764	97,110	516,307	„	1811	36,227	420,043
W.	1718	56,330	89,545	„	1765	187,535	283,225	„	1812	711,407	1,010,142
„	1719	59,814	203,670	„	1766	83,922	430,528	„	1813	Records destroyed.	
„	1720	69,758	192,372	„	1767	177,297	425,637	„	1814	718,461	2,224,677
„	1721	47,810	76,138	„	1768	135,596	609,186	„	1815	743,409	1,441,645
P.	1722	48,214	101,834	„	1769	93,481	412,809	P.	1816	407,883	1,608,861
„	1723	54,755	120,468	„	1770	70,282	503,246	„	1817	318,353	1,649,181
„	1724	50,393	348,144	„	1771	54,524	502,120	„	1818	1,137,751	1,194,752
„	1725	46,572	389,916	„	1772	58,261	762,066	„	1819	620,988	981,821
„	1726	29,647	313,094	„	1773	46,896	797,464	„	1820	761,563	1,162,776
„	1727	42,943	190,366	„	1774	74,156	423,651	„	1821	852,782	1,416,979
„	1728	56,133	185,582	W.	1775	73,120	504,454	„	1822	862,200	1,184,189
„	1729	47,224	159,154	„	1776	59,780	411,890	„	1823	1,102,739	984,566
„	1730	40,831	290,505	„	1777	77,558	193,605				
„	1731	45,024	230,622	„	1778	29,406	29,402				
„	1732	40,921	305,485	„	1779	12,972	2,813				
„	1733	35,863	211,897	„	1780	4,283	5,744				
„	1734	66,593	231,346	„	1781	1,910	874				
„	1735	71,584	228,462	„	1782	4,784	8,154				
„	1736	61,558	204,536	„	1783	87,119	101,167				
„	1737	108,452	395,971	P.	1784	141,568	307,999				
„	1738	86,194	412,325	„	1785	211,791	604,314				
W.	1739	59,655	586,722	„	1786	266,123	612,524				
„	1740	67,094	225,060	„	1787	577,013	986,906				
„	1741	51,705	347,355	„	1788	452,986	1,259,652				
„	1742	56,411	376,182	„	1789	556,062	1,290,171				
„	1743	78,784	285,296	„	1790	605,271	872,325				
„	1744	36,622	156,754	„	1791	546,057	1,131,377				

APPENDIX No. IX.

TRADE of FRANCE with ENGLAND and other Countries, in the Year 1753.

Imports from England.		Exports to England.	
Places at which the Merchandize were Imported.	Amount of Merchandize.	Places from which Merchandize were Exported.	Amount of Merchandize.
	Livres. s.		Livres. s.
Amiens	341,755·16	Amiens	2,925,118· 8
Bayonne	32,932·10	Bayonne	20,048· 0
Bordeaux	2,764,022· 1	Bordeaux	6,174,230·17
Caen	194,829·16	Bourgogne	5,624· 0
La Rochelle	902,545· 9	Caen	96,067· 1
Marseilles	1,220,999· 4	Chalons	143,491· 0
Montpellier	9,904· 2	Langres	2,586· 0
Nantes	881,878·11	La Rochelle	957,789· 4
Rennes	582,724·19	Lyons	118,190· 0
Rouen	4,472,823· 6	Marseilles	278,371· 3
St. Quentin	436· 0	Montpellier	83,133·15
		Nantes	449,706·10
		Narbonne	2,770· 0
		Rennes	548,662· 6
		Rouen	789,802·13
		St. Quentin	595,962·10
	11,404,851·14		13,191,553· 7
BALANCE of TRADE, 1753.			
Imports.		Exports.	
Countries and States from which Merchandize were Imported.	Amount of Merchandize.	Countries and States to which Merchandize were Exported.	Amount of Merchandize.
	Livres. s.		Livres. s.
Germany, Liege, and Lorraine	6,365,252· 4	Germany, Liege, and Lorraine	25,388,050· 9
England	11,404,851·14	England	13,191,553· 7
Denmark	1,142,884·19	Denmark	2,621,753· 1
Spain	23,985,213·11	Spain	58,189,358· 0
Flanders	4,358,867· 0	Flanders	8,050,347· 8
Holland	16,327,941·14	Holland	33,269,029· 0
Italy	17,339,905· 4	Italy	31,210,238· 8
The Levant	30,333,088· 1	The Levant	24,421,518·14
The North	9,541,823· 8	The North	31,073,555· 3
Portugal	940,199· 5	Portugal	5,411,038· 1
Russia	856,253·13	Russia	780,872·16
Savoy and Piedmont. . . .	9,835,875· 9	Savoy and Piedmont	4,207,653·18
Sweden	1,840,944·18	Sweden	1,768,529· 7
Switzerland and Geneva . .	11,326,311· 8	Switzerland and Geneva . .	5,174,725· 1
	145,599,412·08		244,758,222·13
	Livres. s.		Livres. s.
French West } 75,428,616·16	75,428,616·16	Imports	145,599,412· 8
Indies		Exports	244,758,222·13
Guinea Nothing			
Imports 75,428,616·16		Increase of } 99,158,810· 5	
Exports 35,819,446·14			
Increase of } 39,609,170· 2		French West } 31,391,214· 3	35,819,446·14
		Indies	
		Guinea 4,428,232·11	

APPENDIX No. X.—IMPORTATIONS into FRANCE in 1830.

Specification of the Countries whence proceeding	Amounts of Importations.				Amounts of Home Consumption.									
	Articles necessary for Industry.	Articles of Consumption.		Total.	Money.	Grand Total.	Articles necessary for Industry.	Articles of Consumption.						
		Natural.	Manufactured.					Natural.	Manufactured.					
Europe .	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	France.	
	15,432,098	2,937,180	6,575,053	24,944,331	89,583,264	114,527,595	10,474,928	1,947,095	3,697,157	16,119,180	89,583,464	105,702,644	3,392,260	
	36,400,286	10,514,836	18,360,160	65,275,282	51,299,369	116,574,651	34,423,592	10,757,096	16,104,837	29,285,525	51,301,749	110,587,274	8,723,831	
	11,255,037	336,538	34,099	11,625,674	26,400	11,652,074	11,075,365	143,526	35,149	11,254,040	26,400	11,280,440	1,229,263	
	416,500	419,055	1,433	836,988		836,988	379,449	332,423	1,572	731,444		731,444	151,222	
	22,030,138	19,490,447	255,270	41,775,855	43,900	41,819,755	20,159,308	17,976,223	158,922	38,294,453	41,500	38,335,953	2,230,173	
	4,635,501	2,014,244	3,123,829	9,773,574		9,773,574	4,291,740	2,293,997	153,237	6,738,974		6,738,974	260,251	
	30,601,522	729,137	1,126,999	32,457,658	60,000	32,517,658	1,994,516	749,703	385,433	3,129,652	60,000	3,189,652	321,006	
	6,385,366	8,335,305	6,250,971	20,971,642	251,358	21,223,000	6,283,743	8,357,768	3,739,013	18,380,524	251,358	18,631,882	1,895,010	
	17,518,521	11,206,516	4,727,164	33,452,201	15,244,640	48,696,841	16,887,567	11,825,921	3,728,641	32,442,129	15,244,640	47,686,769	4,115,456	
	8,131,990	2,670,185	8,677,664	19,479,839	10,974,553	30,454,392	7,505,482	2,605,302	2,346,920	12,457,704	10,974,553	23,432,257	1,398,253	
	47,978,407	22,191,131	3,259,541	73,429,079	5,979,888	79,408,067	48,068,058	19,983,606	506,409	68,558,073	5,965,628	74,523,701	11,118,163	
	Tuscany and Roman States	5,941,046	1,855,628	3,601,861	11,398,535	2,848,015	14,246,550	4,754,796	587,727	1,873,298	7,215,821	2,657,415	9,873,236	961,800
	Naples and Sicily	9,413,882	5,964,162	180,051	15,558,095	5,753,600	21,311,695	6,904,231	5,801,550	27,179	12,732,960	5,753,600	18,486,560	1,465,853
Africa .	22,205,978	5,394,077	3,191,642	30,791,697	395,302	31,186,999	17,987,354	3,880,953	1,047,810	23,916,117	386,202	23,302,319	4,403,332	
	1,348,574	814,213	11,418	2,174,205	46,800	2,221,005	608,005	658,461	7,151	1,273,617	46,700	1,320,317	191,530	
	14,195,986	1,617,575	125,488	15,939,049	8,067,483	24,006,532	9,797,978	1,403,903	34,588	11,236,469	8,042,083	19,278,552	1,116,292	
	3,833,764	224,891	35,159	4,093,814	1,636,538	5,730,352	3,519,337	245,727	6,318	3,771,382	1,529,638	5,301,020	527,221	
	3,158,750	251,524	112,281	3,522,555	48,783,491	52,306,046	2,170,402	227,633	16,471	2,414,506	5,753,456	8,167,962	577,260	
	568,488	68,045	172	636,705	25,200	661,905	445,795	57,144		502,939	25,200	528,139	185,770	
	1,138,979	4,173,871	90,804	5,403,654	222,150	5,625,804	814,481	3,059,274	2,673	3,876,428	262,350	4,138,778	4,303,008	
	346,124	558,568	574	905,266	122,920	1,028,186	390,520	42,721	331	433,572	124,120	557,692	158,349	
	1,643,803	7,521,753	77,516	9,243,072	473,350	9,716,422	1,090,290	2,030,088	5,114	3,125,492	470,090	3,595,582	2,737,856	
	73,462,396	7,372,430	505,240	81,340,066	3,376,160	84,716,226	57,053,555	3,172,547	97,847	60,323,949	3,343,710	63,667,659	6,050,317	
	5,108,040	757,400	34,248	5,899,688	10,585,050	16,484,738	1,862,531	785,785	6,207	2,654,523	10,532,450	13,186,973	274,152	
	Brazil	10,770,042	2,187,713	31,159	12,988,914	3,479,100	16,468,014	7,974,611	784,358	19,099	8,778,068	3,481,250	12,259,318	1,315,351
	Buenos Ayres	3,872,388	4,255	19,325	3,895,968	105,220	4,001,188	3,070,634	7,071	8,933	3,086,638	105,220	3,191,858	148,866
	Colombia	498,339	565,902	11,564	1,075,805	143,250	1,219,055	263,272	90,852	291	354,415	148,850	503,265	133,302
Chili	3,032,002	19,714	36,451	3,088,167	2,017,070	5,105,237	1,174,881	6,883	13,296	1,195,060	2,017,070	3,212,130	61,117	
Peru	1,784,245	1,756,671	310,812	2,399,238	1,478,400	3,872,638	526,824	241	138	527,203	1,478,400	2,005,603	33,393	
Mauritius	331,755	96,863	117,993	231,484	38,227	269,711	87,059	163,728	3,144	257,297	2,000	259,297	125,304	
China and Cochin China	16,628	714,026	603,469	17,170,132	54,000	17,224,132	13,806,318	718,145	149,416	442,627	38,227	480,854	171,532	
British India	15,852,637	168,004	3,284	761,933		761,933	458,110	42,943	22,920	14,547,383	54,000	14,601,383	2,033,662	
Spanish "	590,645	816,442	14,799	861,803	19,200	881,003	61,945	826,757	2,406	503,459		503,459	49,378	
Dutch "	30,562	508,020	12,243	5,274,792	5,000	5,279,792	1,585,074	517,029	3,267	891,969	19,200	911,169	402,729	
French "	3,646,694	14,293,938	329,013	14,706,439	25,300	14,731,739	1,121,068	12,416,820	3,047	2,105,150	5,000	2,110,150	375,697	
Bourbon "	83,488	2,240	12,243	3,070,758	42,900	3,113,658	1,560,349	584	3,478	1,564,411	46,100	1,610,511	87,397	
Senegal .	3,056,275	1,482,732	8,533	2,881,335	148,500	3,029,835	847,555	789,707	7,586	1,644,848	148,200	1,793,048	636,039	
Cayenne	1,390,070	19,122,830	49,246	19,883,277	712,900	20,546,177	490,735	16,717,682	7,890	17,216,307	704,700	17,921,007	13,303,899	
Martinico	661,201	20,555,807	22,309	20,823,871	252,234	21,076,105	223,671	17,516,732	6,331	17,746,734	274,331	18,021,065	13,654,787	
Guadeloupe .	245,755	571,860	67	668,433	6,600	675,033	96,506	50,120	67	146,693	6,600	153,293	312	
St. Pierre and Miquelon	96,506	3,823,222	208	5,760,842		5,760,842	1,896,147	3,816,382	124	5,712,653		5,712,653	5,135	
French Fisheries	1,937,412	25,422	80,703	128,729		128,729	15,768	21,773	50	106,941		106,941	17,694	
Wrecks and Salvages .	22,604													
Sundries .														
Totals	391,070,424	184,134,648	63,133,361	638,338,433	264,329,332	902,667,765	303,385,328	153,546,829	32,310,528	489,242,685	220,947,754	710,190,439	97,427,287	

APPENDIX No. XI.—EXPORTATIONS from FRANCE in 1830.

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. XII.

ARTICLES of IMPORT and EXPORT between FRANCE and ENGLAND, in the Year 1753, from an official source.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Livres Tournois.	Livres Tournois.		Livres Tournois.	Livres Tournois.
Ajamis	.	5,175.00	Brought forward	2,879,377.11	2,126,592.3
Alum	.	2,966.15	Figs	.	74.2
Almonds	.	998.00	Fir Planks	322.00	.
Anchors, Iron	843.00	48.15	Fishing Tackle	.	85.12
Anchovies	.	209.00	Fish, Fresh Sea	105.00	.
Annatto	.	350.00	„ Salt	48.00	1,912.10
Arquifou	4,200.00	.	Flannel	10.10	.
Arms	.	70.00	Flour, Wheaten	882,575.6	.
Barley	91,349.00	.	Flowers, Artificial	.	24.00
„ Malted	41,436.00	.	Frames, Gilt	.	51.00
„ Ground	66.5	.	Fruit, Green	.	3,939.00
Bazannes	.	252.00	„ Dry	.	4,957.5
Bazin	.	108.00	„ Brandy	.	830.00
Barrels	98.16	.	Funain	.	640.00
Baskets, Osier	.	195.10	Fustic	24.00	.
Beans	5,527.00	.	Fowl	.	8,014.00
Bacon	10,202.00	.	Game, Various	.	513.15
Beer	53.8	469.15	Gauze, Thread	.	738.00
Beef, Salt	953,814.8	.	„ Silk	.	1,650.00
Blonde	.	4,200.00	Ginger	.	880.00
Bottles	.	2,159.12	Glass, Common	243.15	.
Brandy	.	1,727,350.8	„ Window	.	400.00
Brimstone	.	1,146.6	Gloves, Common	.	1,944.00
Boats	1,100.00	.	„ Silk	.	45.00
Butter	844,354.8	4,889.2	Grease, Hogs'	2,441.10	.
Candles, Wax	.	1,002.5	Groceries	.	150.00
„ Common	84,765.7	3,159.00	Gildings, Fine	.	77,340.00
Canvas	.	644.5	Guns, Iron	7,710.00	.
Calico, Printed	.	6,060.00	Hair	1,560.00	1,006.00
Cabbages	.	410.00	„ Cows'	3,322.8	.
Capers	.	108.5	Handkerchiefs, Cotton	.	90.00
Caps, Woollen	.	20.00	„ Linen	.	1,462.10
Cambric	.	104,191.00	„ India	.	550.00
Capilaire	.	4,695.00	Hangings, Paper	840.00	.
Casks	.	130.4	„ Arras	.	8,800.00
Cheese	2,929.17	1,089.14	Hams	2,041.12	543.5
„ Roquefort	.	16.00	Hats	.	1,200.00
Chestnuts, Large	.	591.1	Hay	607.10	900.00
„ Small	.	411.00	Hemp	83,052.00	.
Chalk, White	.	141.00	„ Ropes	54,563.4	97.6
Chocolate	175.10	.	Herrings, Red	65,109.00	.
China, Various	.	8,581.00	Hides in the Hair	112,005.00	4,820.00
Chairs, Straw	.	529.00	„ Tanned	11.00	2,089.00
Cider	.	9,602.12	„ Heifers'	.	26.00
Cards, Playing	.	1,000.00	„ Cows'	.	2,520.00
Carrouges	.	300.00	„ Dressed	.	8,920.00
Clothes	1,400.00	8,520.00	Honey	.	8,350.00
Caulking Stuff, Liquid	.	2,225.00	Hops	58.10	309.10
„ Dry	.	700.00	Horns, Ox	59.8	.
Cloth, Ecartalle	.	49.00	„ Lantern	7,548.15	.
„ Woollen	.	75.00	„ Sheep's	50.00	.
„ Claret Colour	.	36.00	„ Flattened	4,742.6	.
„ Ordinary	.	4,725.00	Horse Hair	6,012.12	.
„ Serge	.	238.00	Horses	122,500.00	5,510.00
„ Pannes	.	178.00	Iron Nails	.	155.2
„ Sail	.	420.00	„ Bar	1,347.7	43,316.10
„ Cambray	.	29,778.00	„ Hoops	1,769.8	.
„ Hempen	.	632.00	„ Blades	1,278.09	.
„ Oil	.	5,418.9	„ Pots	.	8,450.8
„ Cotton	.	9,410.5	„ Manufactured	.	172.00
„ Hair	.	355.00	„ Plates, Flattened	.	40.00
„ Undressed	.	75.00	„ en tante	.	1.16
„ Various	.	29,720.00	„ Wire	.	3.15
„ Linen	.	26,563.00	„ Hardware	667.10	635.5
„ Beauvais	.	22,900.00	„ and Steel	.	105.00
„ Sheers	.	.	Indigo	.	1,506,118.00
Coals	822,986.12	18.00	Ivory	300.00	.
Cocoa	.	1,757.00	Lace, Common	.	3,520.00
Coffee	.	50,604.00	„ Fine	.	300.00
Cod, Dried	.	2,505.00	„ Gold	.	120.00
Collars, Horse	.	456.00	„ Silk	.	5,950.00
Combs, Ivory	.	750.00	„ Silk	66.00	.
Comfits	.	4.8	„ Fine Gold	.	225.00
Copper Pans	2,010.00	.	„ „ and Silver	.	663.00
„ Manufactured	361.10	5,840.13	„ Thread	.	50.00
„ Old	1,920.00	2.10	Lackered Ware	.	10.16
Copperas	648.00	598.13	Lead, Pig	978,874.00	.
Cotton, Spun	.	145.00	Leather Pairings	51.5	.
Corn, Baillarge	7,000.00	.	„ Morocco	450.00	.
Cream of Tartar	.	221.12	Lemons	7.10	.
Crystal	.	400.00	Linseed	67,926.00	12,814.00
Corkwood	.	155.00	Liqueurs	291.00	4,343.14
Dogs	1,554.00	.	Liquorice Paste	.	91.00
Earthenware	.	19,184.13	Linen, Bleached	.	4,192.10
„ Various	150.00	3,613.16	„ Britannicus	.	52.10
Eggs	.	134.5	„ White	.	120.00
Emery	432.10	.	„ Ornamented	.	380.00
Feathers, Bed	.	1,154.10	„ Market	.	57,630.00
Fiddle Strings	.	3,760.00	„ Langerman	.	10,107.00
Carried forward	2,879,377.11	2,126,592.3	Carried forward	5,289,969.6	3,937,541.12

APPENDIX No. XII. *continued.*

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Livres Tournois.	Livres Tournois.		Livres Tournois.	Livres Tournois.
Brought forward . . .	5,289,969·6	3,937,541·12	Brought forward . . .	5,497,021·8	5,300,514·18
Linen, Morlaix . . .		2,860·00	Shovels . . .		123·10
„ Pouldavi . . .		6,828·15	Snuff-Boxes, Horn . . .		575·00
„ Rondelette . . .		100·16	Soap, White . . .		15,911·00
„ Serpillien . . .		2,965·00	„ Marble . . .		25,862·6
„ Dutch . . .		1,881·00	„ Black . . .		15·2
„ Laval . . .		45·00	„ Perfumed . . .		240·00
„ Marigny . . .		275·00	Spalme . . .		1,200·00
„ Rouen . . .		21,300·00	Speculations . . .		60·00
„ St. Quentin . . .		664,146·00	Spicaceltica . . .		1,720·00
„ Household . . .		147·00	Slates . . .	43,281·00	
„ Valenciennes . . .		111,870·00	Starch . . .		930·16
Logwood . . .		75·00	Staves . . .	2,045·00	
Maccaroni . . .		485·10	Stockings, Beaver . . .		5,000·00
Marble Slabs . . .		120·00	„ Woollen . . .	36·00	12·00
Mats . . .	288·00		„ Silk . . .	39·00	2,948·00
Marrow, Ox . . .	60·18		Stone, Rotten . . .	67·10	
Mats . . .	270·00		„ Lime . . .		60·00
Meat, Salt . . .	114·10	60·00	„ Grinding . . .	150·00	
Mercery . . .		114,769·00	„ Paving . . .		1,183·00
Merchandize, Mixed . . .	4,418·10	44,421·6	Stuffs, Various . . .	191·5	54,165·00
Mill Stones . . .	2,439·00		„ Gold and Silver . . .		5,340·00
Molasses . . .		2,388·00	Sugar, White . . .		37,421·2
Moquette . . .		3,380·00	„ Loaf . . .	455·8	26,167·08
Mustard . . .	4·8		„ Raw . . .		8,778·7
Nets . . .		1,035·00	„ Clayed . . .		45,503·3
Nuts . . .		970·00	Taffia . . .		2,873·15
Olives . . .		1,340·10	Tallow . . .	266,382·17	520·00
Olive Oil . . .		8,230·14	„ Graisse . . .	111·00	2,187·00
Oats . . .	1,154·00		Tar . . .		44·00
Onions . . .		88·10	Tartar . . .		1,302·4
Oranges . . .		16·4	Tea . . .	181·00	1,626,331·00
Oysters . . .	720·00		Teeth, Elephants' . . .	8,145·00	
Paper, White . . .		74,078·00	„ Sea Horse . . .	636·00	
Paper Machée . . .		1,734·00	Thread, Rennes . . .		20·00
Parchment . . .		299·12	„ White . . .		4,078·17
Paumell . . .	3,465·00		„ Neck . . .		150·00
Peas, Dry . . .	5,000·00		Tiles . . .		3,508·00
„ Green . . .	448·00		Tin, Block . . .	300,777·17	
Pepper, White . . .		1,306·4	„ Old . . .		48·00
Pictures . . .	3,385·00		„ Sheet . . .		651·16
Pigs, Sucking . . .	32,047·16		Tobacco . . .	2,611,534·00	
Pins . . .		2,000·00	Tongues, Salt . . .	3,694·00	
Pipes, Smoking . . .	76·10		Tow . . .		7,921·00
Pistachio . . .		103·00	Trees . . .		66·00
Pitch . . .		21·00	Truffles . . .		24·00
Plaster of Paris . . .		1,960·00	Turpentine . . .		196·8
Plate, Silver . . .	9,504·15	2,622·00	Utensils, Kitchen . . .		94·8
Ploughs . . .		1,260·00	Vaudes . . .		13,256·16
Plocq . . .	5,045·6		Velvet . . .		510·00
Pomatum . . .		172·16	Verdigrise . . .		2,863·5
Powder . . .		53·8	Vinegar . . .	20·00	89,036·00
Potter's Earth . . .		500·00	Water, Bristol . . .	72·00	
Presses, (<i>Armoires</i>) . . .		37·10	„ Arquebusade . . .		855·00
Printers' Ink . . .		1,475·11	„ Carme . . .		610·00
Provisions . . .		600·00	„ Various . . .		162·10
Prunes . . .		5,665·1	„ . . .		720·16
Raisins . . .		1,192·10	Wax, White . . .		949·4
Ratafie . . .		5,034·00	„ Yellow . . .	67,675·00	
Reaping Hooks . . .		180·00	Wheels, Spinning . . .		50·00
Riband, Gold and Silver . . .		5,400·00	Wheat . . .	2,324,116·00	
„ Silk . . .		4,050·00	„ Buck . . .		465·00
Rice . . .		47·00	Wigs . . .		168·00
Rosaries . . .		5,120·00	Wine, Armont . . .		310·00
Rugs . . .		150·00	„ Bordeaux . . .		141,253·8
Rye . . .	41,450·00		„ Superior . . .		121,475·16
Sacks . . .		18,627·5	„ Inferior . . .		5,259,610·2
Saddles . . .		200·00	„ Burgundy . . .		131,894·18
Saffron . . .		55,805·00	„ Dijon . . .		1,410·00
Safflower . . .		746·4	„ Nuy . . .		4,190·00
Sails, Boat . . .		208·00	„ Champagne . . .		39,937·3
Salmon, Salt . . .	94,097·4		„ Montagne . . .		143,491·00
Salt . . .		127,152·10	„ Cognac . . .		6,800·00
Sal Ammoniac . . .		396·00	„ Malaga . . .		283·10
Sarsaparilla . . .		670·00	„ French . . .		587·12
Seed, Cummin . . .		919·00	„ Frontignac . . .		2,960·5
„ Garden . . .		31·18	„ Parisian Gage . . .		148·00
„ Juniper . . .		180·00	„ Langres . . .		13,804·10
„ Sainfoin . . .	2,187·00	567·00	„ Muscatel . . .		1,890·00
„ Trefoil . . .		580·00	„ Nantes . . .		50·00
„ Flax . . .		6·00	„ Orleans . . .		1,546·16
„ Rape . . .		432·2	„ Rez . . .		1,575·00
Sheep . . .	30·00		„ Red . . .		16,671·6
Skins, Prepared Goat . . .		2,640·00	„ Saintouge . . .		1,305·00
„ „ Sheep . . .	6·5	2,635·10	Wire, Silver . . .		3,000·00
„ White Sheep . . .		15·00	Wood . . .		50·00
„ Tiger . . .	800·00		Wool, English . . .	150,597·12	
„ for Trimmings . . .		384·00	„ Raw . . .	2,363·18	
„ Curried Calf . . .			„ Combed . . .	64,312·17	
Siamoise . . .		27,648·10	„ Surge . . .	12,080·00	
Sieves . . .		773·00	Wood, Manufactured . . .		45·00
Shoes . . .	40·00	3,838·10	„ Dye . . .	892·10	
Silk, Prepared . . .		11,840·00	Worsted . . .	27,236·7	
Shoes, Wooden . . .		2,116·00			
Carried forward . . .	5,497,021·8	5,300,514·18		11,384,114·9	13,187,682·17

APPENDIX No. XIII.—STATISTIC TABLE of the Progress of TRADE between FRANCE and all other Nations, from the Year 1716 to the 1st January, 1830, formed from Official Documents.

P for time of Peace, W. for time of War.	Summary.		Years.	Recapitulative.		Summary.		The Merchandize consisted in Produce.			
	Summary.			Of the Merchandize and Bullion.		Bullion.		Of the Merchandize.		Manufactured Articles.	
	Imports into France.	Exports from France.		Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Imports into France, for Consumption.	Exports from France, French Produce.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.
P. 1716—1720	65,079,000	106,216,000	1787	631,790,700	445,301,300	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.
P. 1721—1732	80,198,000	116,765,000	1788	577,570,000	466,380,000	80,853,100	5,731,000	439,570,300	430,610,900	285,531,900	154,038,400
W. 1733—1735	76,600,000	124,465,000	1789	636,540,000	441,220,000	60,705,100	1,103,700	465,276,300	447,255,300	308,914,500	156,361,800
P. 1736—1739	102,035,000	143,441,000	1797	369,331,000	225,538,000	59,951,000	1,487,000	439,735,000	513,964,000	283,146,000	156,589,000
W. 1740—1748	112,805,000	192,334,000	1798	309,235,000	253,801,000	16,373,000	14,586,000	210,952,000	278,793,000	92,807,000	118,145,000
P. 1749—1755	155,555,000	257,205,000	1799	289,656,800	300,690,375	10,967,000	960,000	252,841,000	242,471,000	107,955,000	144,886,000
W. 1756—1763	133,778,000	210,899,000	1800	351,330,394	271,575,605	36,915,300	591,532	300,098,843	213,812,800	146,559,357	153,539,486
P. 1764—1776	165,164,000	309,245,000	1801	434,472,177	303,245,000	28,369,500	599,400	322,933,894	280,546,494	128,160,445	142,815,760
W. 1777—1783	207,536,000	259,782,000	1802	492,692,856	339,120,607	19,243,000	814,000	415,229,177	350,138,177	158,455,000	145,976,000
P. 1784—1786	301,727,000	354,423,000	1803	500,040,592	373,468,506	27,743,199	14,794,448	324,326,159	400,528,516	137,200,100	187,126,059
P. 1787—1789	615,301,566	450,967,100	1804	510,538,773	411,067,287	70,121,749	27,590,558	345,877,948	342,101,506	172,593,954	173,283,994
W. 1797—1801	350,805,074	271,367,996	1805	548,422,457	400,783,338	56,516,708	31,535,995	374,634,379	358,590,218	174,894,659	204,636,633
P. 1802	492,692,856	339,120,607	1806	531,558,442	464,810,280	25,082,213	9,065,637	375,574,072	412,277,969	235,115,248	175,613,030
W. 1804	510,538,773	411,067,287	1807	418,284,811	384,639,709	101,263,768	10,581,687	331,845,600	257,187,900	180,596,100	204,737,500
W. 1806	531,558,442	464,810,280	1808	421,382,663	341,386,672	71,054,400	8,759,800	365,033,500	296,333,600	160,296,000	179,189,200
W. 1808	421,382,663	341,386,672	1809	357,803,500	340,605,400	48,113,300	11,586,000	327,905,800	259,757,600	148,716,600	236,634,200
W. 1810	384,776,700	376,619,600	1810	384,776,700	376,619,600	146,455,000	10,112,000	298,561,600	262,005,100	182,012,000	220,005,200
W. 1811	445,016,600	338,017,800	1811	445,016,600	338,017,800	102,306,400	11,825,100	354,257,300	210,720,000	134,252,100	166,995,800
W. 1812	410,293,400	430,471,300	1812	410,293,400	430,471,300	64,981,500	5,536,800	346,052,900	212,513,400	179,057,100	151,249,500
W. 1813	316,067,000	359,794,100	1813	316,067,000	359,794,100	36,446,400	29,562,900	397,704,349	173,697,516	156,125,945	241,578,404
W. 1814	275,402,300	373,615,800	1814	275,402,300	375,615,800	36,446,400	6,888,627	198,416,199	224,631,641	129,593,383	333,627,668
W. 1815	229,736,692	404,592,976	1815	229,736,692	404,592,976	31,320,493	154,704,143	261,569,166	294,508,409	107,157,169	287,630,197
P. 1816	310,706,409	617,925,194	1816	310,706,409	617,925,194	49,137,243	53,046,395	394,787,366	294,508,409	107,157,169	300,368,198
P. 1817	451,498,766	447,833,761	1817	451,498,766	447,833,761	111,698,516	154,554,454	449,206,544	319,681,566	148,838,346	37,232,381
P. 1818	469,255,945	603,760,998	1818	469,255,945	603,760,998	112,341,998	89,152,488	415,479,435	278,149,680	156,286,870	31,073,605
P. 1819	396,844,774	504,631,923	1819	396,844,774	504,631,923	87,621,489	138,227,069	363,139,363	330,303,978	163,074,640	32,833,385
P. 1820	473,012,159	593,145,249	1820	473,012,159	593,145,249	109,872,796	176,694,083	404,764,582	353,481,226	131,875,310	272,889,272
P. 1821	520,753,362	581,458,665	1821	520,753,362	581,458,665	126,311,006	394,442,356	404,764,582	374,429,712	137,759,007	247,409,704
P. 1822	612,140,466	441,637,685	1822	612,140,466	441,637,685	185,961,273	56,468,974	385,168,711	310,133,860	163,492,181	227,262,250
P. 1823	562,359,670	497,252,537	1823	562,359,670	497,252,537	200,531,428	106,498,106	390,754,431	394,830,727	163,056,838	277,485,063
P. 1824	699,143,705	523,733,741	1824	699,143,705	523,733,741	244,282,108	83,191,840	440,541,901	460,438,730	259,172,086	408,122,028
P. 1825	785,046,460	801,942,180	1825	785,046,460	801,942,180	251,424,068	134,648,066	667,294,114	496,369,763	221,315,894	339,192,875
P. 1826	738,205,663	735,154,920	1826	738,205,663	735,154,920	173,477,053	174,646,151	560,508,769	496,183,310	258,728,435	343,672,841
P. 1827	752,853,324	642,254,598	1827	752,853,324	642,254,598	187,049,096	39,853,322	602,401,276	539,811,244	267,271,311	342,651,321
P. 1828	815,778,396	638,494,196	1828	815,778,396	638,494,196	108,101,075	28,571,564	609,922,632	551,192,092	230,577,011	377,241,625
P. 1829	764,828,678	666,393,227	1829	764,828,678	666,393,227	248,475,218	58,574,581	607,818,646			

CESAR MOREAU.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

STATISTIC DETAILS of the Kingdom of FRANCE in 1787, drawn from Official Documents.

First View—Extent, Population, and Finances of the Kingdom of France, in 1787.

KING'S REVENUES.		COST OF COLLECTION.	
	Total in Livres Tournois.		Total in Livres Tournois.
TAXES.		OF THE TAXES.	
General Farm of Taxes	149,500,000	General Farm	21,150,000
Taille	92,000,000	First Twentieth of 4 sous per livre	12,000,000
General Administration	51,500,000	Second Twentieth	
Administration of the Domains	50,000,000	Taille	8,600,000
Capitation	41,000,000	Capitation	
First Twentieth of 4 sous per livre	29,810,000	General Administration	5,300,000
Second Twentieth	24,890,000	Administration of the Domains	2,950,000
Town and Hospital Dues	25,000,000	Town Dues	2,400,000
Forced Labours (<i>Corvées</i>)	20,000,000	Royal Lottery	1,700,000
Royal Lottery	12,000,000	Duties levied by the provincial Parliaments	450,000
Administration of Post Offices	10,500,000	French Clergy	300,000
Duties levied by the provincial Parliaments	10,500,000	Farmed Taxes at Sceaux and Poissy	250,000
French Clergy	10,050,000	Duties recovered by the Princes, &c.	150,000
Casual Revenues	5,800,000	Dues levied by the Chamber of Commerce	150,000
Duties recovered by the Princes and Nobility	2,500,000	Taxes at Versailles	140,000
Local Taxes	2,000,000	Casual Revenues	70,000
Dues of the Chambers of Commerce	2,000,000	Taxation of Corsica	55,000
Assay Duty	1,800,000	Duties on the making of Stuffs	50,000
Taxes farmed at Sceaux and Poissy	1,200,000	Local Taxes	50,000
Farm of Stage Waggon	1,100,000	Foreign Clergy	50,000
Foreign Clergy	950,000	Tax for sweeping and lighting the Streets	40,000
Taxes at Versailles	900,000	Assay Duty	15,000
Mintage	800,000	Tax for the French and Swiss Guards	10,000
Manufacture of Gunpowder	800,000	Contract with the Looking-glass Company	„
Taxes in Corsica	600,000	Administration of the Post Office	„
Tax for sweeping and lighting the Streets	400,000	Farm of Stage Waggon	„
Duties on stamping Stuffs	300,000	Gunpowder Manufactory	„
Tax appropriated to French and Swiss Guards	300,000	Mint	„
Contract with the Glass Companies	150,000	Forced Labours (<i>Corvées</i>)	„
Indirect Fines for Smuggling	uncertain	Fines and Seizures	„
Lodgings for Soldiery	„	Militia	„
Militia	„	Military Lodgings	„
Fines and Seizures	„	Indirect Taxes resulting from Smuggling	„
Various Revenues	2,150,000	Various Revenues	100,000
Total of the Taxes	550,500,000	Total of Charges for collecting Taxes	55,980,000
COLONIAL TAXES.		COLONIAL TAXES.	
Taxes in St. Domingo	6,940,000	Taxes in St. Domingo	450,000
„ Martinique	1,100,000	„ Martinique	80,000
„ Guadaloupe	900,000	„ Guadaloupe	60,000
„ Cayenne	60,000	„ Cayenne	10,000
Total of the Colonial Taxes	9,000,000	Total of Charges for collecting Taxes in the Colonies	600,000
PRIVATE REVENUES.		PRIVATE REVENUES.	
Annual Revenues which the King draws from his Domains and Forests	10,000,000	Annual Revenues which the King draws from his Domains and Forests	820,000
Produce of Duties, Taxes, and Rights belonging to the Lordships of his Majesty	2,000,000	Produce of Duties, Taxes, and Rights belonging to the Lordships of his Majesty	150,000
Profits derived by the King from Sale of Salt and Tobacco to Foreigners	5,000,000	Profits derived by the King from Sale of Salt and Tobacco to Foreigners	250,000
Revenues from Towns and Hospitals	12,000,000	Revenues from Towns and Hospitals	1,300,000
Annual Extinction of Annuities	1,000,000	Annual Extinction of Annuities	„
Interest redeemed by Sinking Fund	2,000,000	Interest redeemed by Sinking Fund	„
Total of Royal Private Revenues	32,000,000	Total of Charges for collecting the Royal Private Revenues	2,500,000
SUMMARY OF THE KING'S REVENUES.		SUMMARY OF THE CHARGES OF COLLECTION.	
Taxes	550,500,000	Taxes	55,980,000
Colonial Taxes	9,000,000	Colonial Taxes	600,000
Private Royal Revenues	32,000,000	Private Royal Revenues	2,520,000
Total of the King's Revenues	591,500,000	Total of Charges for collecting	59,100,000

APPENDIX No. XIV. *continued.*

Population and Extent of the Kingdom.				Taxes of each Généralité.		Repayments (Sinking Fund for the Public Debt) at stated Periods.	
Names of the Generalities.	Square Leagues or 20 myriares.	No. of the Inhabitants.		In Livres Tournois.		Statement of the objects.	Total in Livres Tournois.
		Per Généralité.	Per Sq. League.	Per Généralité.	Per Individual.		
Aix.	1,146	754,400	558	15,000,000	19 18.2	On the Loan of 1782 of 100,000,000 . . .	9,000,000
Alençon	464	528,200	1,170	14,740,000	29 16.2	„ of 1781 of 15,000,000 . . .	360,000
Amiens	458	533,300	1,164	15,540,000	28 10.6	„ made in Genoa and in Holland . . .	200,000
Auch	970	762,000	608	9,000,000	13 18.5	On the Lotteries of 1780 and 1783 . . .	9,800,000
Besançon	871½	678,800	779	9,680,000	13 14.5	On the Shares of the former India Com- missioners	700,000
Bordeaux	1,083½	850,000	880	14,400,000	16 0.10	Made to the Farmers General.	9,680,000
Bourges	686½	512,500	747	8,000,000	15 12.2	Various necessary repayments	7,000,000
Caen	583½	644,000	1,170	15,560,000	29 16.2	Made by the States of the Kingdom . .	9,500,000
Chalons	1,226½	812,800	663	22,180,000	26 16	„ Clergy of France	4,100,000
Dijon	1,184½	1,087,300	918	21,180,000	19 3.4	Total	50,280,000
Grenoble	1,024	664,600	649	12,180,000	17 15	Detail of the Expenses paid by the Clergy of France.	
La Rochelle . .	464	479,700	1,034	9,440,000	18 19		
Lille	414	734,600	1,772	14,800,000	20 3.3	Specification of the objects.	Total in Livres Tournois.
Limoges	854	646,500	757	8,900,000	13 15		
Lyon	416½	633,600	1,522	19,340,000	30 0.8	Interest of the General Debt of 184,000,000	5,800,000
Metz	514	349,300	680	7,140,000	19 9.4	Repayment on this Debt	4,000,000
Montauban . . .	583½	530,200	908	11,800,000	32 5.2	Arrears of former Loans	400,000
Montpelier. . .	2,140½	1,699,200	794	37,000,000	22 1.11	Interest in favour of Order of St. Lazare .	100,000
Moulins	897	564,400	629	10,180,000	17 7.2	Interest on Debts of various Dioceses . .	700,000
Nancy	894	834,600	934	11,180,000	12 19.3	Expenses of the General Assembly . . .	240,000
Orleans	1,021½	709,400	695	20,380,000	28 4	Pay to General Agents	60,000
Paris	1,157	1,781,700	1,540	114,000,000	64 5.6	Salary of the Receiver General	132,000
Pau and Bayonne	920	640,000	603	9,400,000	13 18.2	Pensions to New Converts	60,000
Perpignan . . .	283½	188,900	660	2,940,000	13 15.4	Presents to Religious Writers	40,000
Poitiers	1,057½	890,500	653	12,680,000	17 16.7	Aids to Invalid Priests	75,000
Rennes.	1,774½	2,276,000	1,282	28,880,000	12 10.8	Expences of receiving the Décimes . .	450,000
Riom	651	681,500	1,047	13,100,000	18 16.4	„ Administration in Dioceses . . .	68,000
Rouen	587½	740,700	1,170	27,780,000	29 16.2	Various Expenses of Seminaries . . .	75,000
Soissons	445½	437,200	982	11,640,000	25 17.3	Grants to the Military Hospital . . .	250,000
Strasburgh . .	529½	626,400	1,183	9,140,000	14 1.7	Total	12,450,000
Tours	1,388½	1,338,700	964	30,380,000	22 8.10	OBSERVATION, and to be deducted, the sum of 2,500,000 livres, which the King causes to be paid annually into the General Chest of the Clergy	
Valenciennes .	257½	265,200	1,031	5,840,000	20 15.5		
Corsica	540	124,000	230	600,000	4 17.11	Result of the Sums levied on the French Clergy	9,950,000
Total	27,490½	25,000,300	. .	574,000,000	22 19.2		
Population of the Colonies.				Colonial Taxes. In Livres Tournois.			
Colonies.	No. of Whites.	People of Colour.	Slaves.	Taxes levied.	Expenses of receiving.	Net Proceeds.	
St. Domingo . .	34,400	7,500	280,000	6,940,000	450,000	6,490,000	OBSERVATION, and to be deducted, the sum of 2,500,000 livres, which the King causes to be paid annually into the General Chest of the Clergy
Martinique . . .	12,500	3,000	78,000	1,100,000	80,000	1,020,000	
Guadaloupe . .	14,000	1,500	93,000	900,000	60,000	840,000	
St. Lucie	2,400	1,200	10,000				
Tobago	1,400	800	10,000				
Cayenne	1,700	. .	12,000	60,000	10,000	50,000	
Senegal	300	. .	4,000				
Isle of France .	7,500	1,200	28,500				
Isle of Bourbon .	7,300	800	34,500				
Total	81,500	16,000	550,000	9,000,000	600,000	8,400,000	
STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL EXPENDITURE.							
Of the War Department.		Of the Marine Department.			Of the King's Household.		
Specification of objects.	Total in Livres Tournois.	Specification of the objects.	Total in Livres Tournois.	Specification of the objects.	Total in Livres Tournois.		
Extraordinary and Ordinary Expenses	80,600,000	Expenditure for Provisions . . .	15,000,000	Amusements, Plate, and Do- mestic Expenses of his Majesty	2,000,000		
Artillery, Engineers, and For- tifications	9,900,000	„ Construction		Furniture of the Royal Palaces	1,200,000		
Ordinary Garrisons	1,500,000	„ Equipments	15,000,000	Keep and Repair of Crown Furniture	1,000,000		
Military Magazines and Con- voys	2,500,000	„ in the Colonies		Royal Wardrobe	1,000,000		
Half Uniform of Provincial Regiments	800,000	„ for the Marines		The King's Table	800,000		
Forage, Furniture, and Bar- racks	8,850,000	„ Hospitals	15,200,000	Privy Purse	1,200,000		
Rent of Quarters of French and Swiss Guards	300,000	„ Galley Slaves		Great and Private Stables .	4,600,000		
Donation to the Hospital of Invalids	250,000	„ Civil Buildings		Hunting, Hawking, and Wolwing	1,200,000		
Annual Charges on the War Treasury	900,000	Cost and Expenses of the Ad- ministration		Total	13,000,000		
Total	105,600,000	Total	45,200,000				

APPENDIX No. XIV. *continued.*

NATIONAL DEBT.		EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.	
Funded Debt, ("Rentes Perpétuelles".)	Interest of the Sums due.	STATEMENT OF THE OBJECTS.	Total in Livres Tournois.
Livres Tournois.			
Interest payable at the Hôtel de Ville	29,556,000	Interest of the National Debt	290,000,000
Shares of the Ancient East India Company	3,995,000	Repayments	50,000,000
Interest on the Tailles and Shares in the Farms	7,955,000	Charges of Receipt	59,000,000
Dividends at the Discount Bank	3,500,000	Pensions	26,000,000
Debt incurred by the Canada and Colonial War	5,100,000	Part of the Military Expenses	107,600,000
Loan of Alsace and of 50,000,000	2,500,000	Expenditure of the Marine Department	45,200,000
Contracts on Leather and Post-Offices	5,400,000	Foreign Affairs	8,500,000
Old Bills of the East India Company	1,000,000	Royal Household	13,000,000
Loan on the King's Account made by the City of Paris	1,400,000	Royal Prévôtal Tribunal	200,000
Loan on the King's Account made by the Pays d'Etat	7,600,000	Royal Buildings	3,200,000
Interest due by the Pays d'Etat Towns and Hospitals	9,000,000	Royal Palaces	1,500,000
Interest on Loans raised at Genoa and in Holland	750,000	Queen's Household	4,000,000
Interest paid by the Clergy	7,000,000	Royal Family	4,880,000
Interest on anticipated Payments	9,100,000	The King's Brothers	8,300,000
Salaries and Interest on all Employments except Finances	10,000,000	Bridges and Highways	10,500,000
Interest on Patent Places suppressed	1,000,000	Additional Expenses on Works at Cherbourg	4,000,000
Various Indemnities and Interests	6,000,000	Secretaries of State and Expenses of Administration	4,000,000
Interest on the Lotteries of 1780 and 1783	3,200,000	Superintendents in the Provinces	1,400,000
Interest on the Loan of 1782 of 100,000,000	3,800,000	Police	2,100,000
" that of 1784, 125,000,000	6,800,000	Pavement of Paris	900,000
" that of 1785, 80,000,000	4,500,000	Judicial Expenses	2,400,000
" that of 1786, 30,000,000, made by the City of Paris	1,200,000	Police Troops (Maréchaussées)	4,000,000
Total of Interest of the Funded Debt	130,356,000	Hospitals or Asylums for the Poor	1,200,000
FINANCIAL EXPENSES.		Prisons and Places for Detention	400,000
Interest at 5 per Cent.		Ecclesiastical Expenses	1,600,000
To the two Posts of Guardians of the Royal Treasury	170,000	Royal Gifts and Alms	1,800,000
To the Treasurers of the Royal Monies	605,000	Expenses of the Royal Treasury and Cash Offices	2,000,000
To the Receivers General of the Finances	2,270,000	Various Salaries	400,000
To the Receiver General and Partial of 'Pays d'Etat'	400,000	Commercial Bounties	800,000
To the Receivers of Tailles	1,500,000	Bounties for Mining	150,000
To the Receivers of Taxes in the City of Paris	67,000	" for Agriculture	150,000
To the Paymasters and Comptrollers of Dividends	2,010,000	Universities, Colleges, &c.	600,000
To the sixty Posts of Stock Brokers	300,000	Academies	300,000
Total of Expenses on the Finances	7,322,000	Royal Library	100,000
FINANCIAL COMPANIES.		King's Gardens	75,000
Interest on Sums advanced.		Printing Offices	200,000
To the Farmers General	4,797,000	Studs of Horses	800,000
To the Administration of Domains	2,050,000	Veterinary College	95,000
To the General Agents	2,050,000	Cost of Hunting Wolves in the Provinces	100,000
To the Administrators of the Post Office	550,000	Construction and Repairs of Courts of Justice	800,000
To the Administrators of Lotteries	310,000	Director General and Superintendents of Post Offices	400,000
To the Agents for Magazines and Gunpowder	390,000	Other Post Office Expenses	700,000
To the Farmers of the Markets of Sceaux and Poissy	75,000	Privileges and Passports	800,000
Interest on the Securities of Public Clerks	3,100,000	Order of St. Esprit	600,000
Total of the Charges on the Financial Companies	13,322,000	Expenditure in the Provinces	6,000,000
ANNUITIES.		Corsica	800,000
Interest on Sums due.		Sundry Expenses	3,650,000
Annuities payable at the Hôtel de Ville	137,600,000	Duties ceded to the Princes and Nobility	2,500,000
Various Life Interests	600,000	Particular Expenses of the French Clergy	550,000
Annuities due by Towns and Hospitals	800,000	" Foreign Clergy	50,000
Total of the Charges of Annuities	139,000,000	" Pays d'Etats	1,500,000
SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.		Expenditure of the Towns and Hospitals	22,000,000
Total in Livres Tournois.		Expenses of the Chambers of Commerce	200,000
Funded Debt	130,356,000	Repairs and Completion of the Roads	20,000,000
Interest on the Financial Charges	7,322,000	Unforeseen Expenses	10,000,000
Interest due to the Financial Companies	13,322,000	Total of the Government Expenditure	732,000,000
Annuities, including the Loan of May, 1787	139,000,000	RESULT.	
Total of the Interest on the National Debt	290,000,000	The universality of the Revenue amounts to 592,000,000.	The general Expenditure amounts to 732,000,000.
		By this double summary, the Expenses exceed by 140,000,000, of which there must be deducted 50,000,000 passed in repayments at fixed periods. There remains an annual deficit of 90,000,000.	
		NOTE.—In respect to some Articles, an exact Statement could not be made; but whatever may be the differences, they can be but unimportant.	

APPENDIX No. XV.

STATEMENT of the IMPORT and EXPORT TRADE of GREAT BRITAIN, (exclusive of Ireland,) from 1699 to the latest Period.

Years.	Official Value.		Years.	Official Value.		Years.	Official Value.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
	£.	£.		£.	£.		£.	£.
1699	5,203,885	5,601,482	1744	5,972,097	8,487,394	1789	15,416,316	16,844,910
1700	5,606,235	6,122,836	1745	6,405,625	8,160,867	1790	16,557,139	17,635,113
1701	5,510,227	6,516,919	1746	5,673,001	9,970,681	1791	17,190,503	20,009,970
1702	3,829,755	4,523,484	1747	6,575,364	9,026,663	1792	17,036,625	22,093,984
1703	4,125,859	5,846,690	1748	7,671,920	10,234,778	1793	16,971,797	17,733,361
1704	5,006,975	5,883,458	1749	7,350,027	11,672,713	1794	19,538,994	22,630,970
1705	3,693,755	5,014,874	1750	7,159,231	11,382,481	1795	20,100,184	22,049,877
1706	3,797,355	5,992,488	1751	7,278,951	11,245,005	1796	20,422,440	25,130,622
1707	3,960,899	6,128,779	1752	7,325,410	10,554,304	1797	17,900,371	23,881,158
1708	4,423,975	6,312,450	1753	8,063,540	11,094,053	1798	25,122,203	27,317,087
1709	4,234,170	5,661,839	1754	7,483,006	10,614,000	1799	24,066,700	29,556,637
1710	3,700,495	6,009,785	1755	8,129,699	9,995,180	1800	28,257,781	34,381,617
1711	4,388,548	5,701,562	1756	7,133,792	10,608,944	1801	30,435,268	34,838,574
1712	4,163,014	6,593,995	1757	8,565,846	11,377,713	1802	28,308,373	37,873,324
1713	5,515,152	6,584,779	1758	7,364,693	11,691,449	1803	25,104,541	28,075,239
1714	5,602,836	7,611,020	1759	8,090,849	13,016,430	1804	26,454,281	31,071,108
1715	5,251,507	6,502,202	1760	8,928,622	13,644,570	1805	27,334,020	30,550,491
1716	5,238,585	6,704,740	1761	8,690,097	13,397,077	1806	25,554,478	32,984,101
1717	5,877,110	7,566,706	1762	7,980,866	12,016,475	1807	25,326,845	30,588,084
1718	6,343,107	6,027,402	1763	10,895,657	12,846,794	1808	25,660,953	29,956,629
1719	4,987,369	6,447,257	1764	9,586,895	14,567,998	1809	30,170,292	45,667,216
1720	5,807,271	6,582,317	1765	9,819,209	12,783,487	1810	37,613,294	42,656,843
1721	5,435,629	6,830,557	1766	10,320,793	12,104,949	1811	25,240,904	27,841,252
1722	6,022,003	7,776,716	1767	10,970,671	11,964,025	1812	24,923,922	37,980,977
1723	6,145,149	6,841,962	1768	10,652,567	12,869,667	1813	Records destroyed by fire.	
1724	7,026,515	7,132,463	1769	10,643,453	11,473,494	1814	32,620,771	52,358,398
1725	6,760,838	8,007,046	1770	11,002,539	12,141,187	1815	31,822,053	57,420,437
1726	6,345,261	7,123,287	1771	11,441,258	15,177,328	1816	26,374,921	48,216,186
1727	6,491,869	6,839,147	1772	12,056,147	14,195,625	1817	29,910,502	49,502,738
1728	7,251,152	8,231,455	1773	10,154,024	12,844,450	1818	35,845,340	52,796,355
1729	7,252,972	7,722,725	1774	11,900,140	13,810,517	1819	29,681,640	42,862,925
1730	7,485,863	8,016,284	1775	11,998,305	13,032,757	1820	31,515,222	48,345,319
1731	6,682,561	7,243,794	1776	10,180,217	11,551,499	1821	29,769,122	50,796,771
1732	6,793,430	8,256,038	1777	10,338,687	10,721,562	1822	29,432,376	52,770,416
1733	7,630,708	8,242,884	1778	8,932,556	10,080,399	1823	34,591,264	51,755,035
1734	6,694,439	7,672,248	1779	9,276,375	11,334,014	1824	36,056,551	58,213,548
1735	7,742,762	8,559,596	1780	9,212,853	10,663,999	1825	42,660,954	55,608,327
1736	6,860,789	8,981,883	1781	10,485,156	8,799,596	1826	36,174,350	50,399,357
1737	6,727,162	9,350,803	1782	8,184,097	10,639,861	1827	43,489,346	61,085,445
1738	7,057,588	9,498,953	1783	10,615,416	11,704,306	1828	43,536,187	61,948,383
1739	7,417,449	8,170,003	1784	12,596,282	12,761,903	1829	42,311,649	66,072,164
1740	6,313,213	7,569,501	1785	14,267,394	13,549,494	1830	44,869,860	69,038,048
1741	7,531,222	8,871,371	1786	13,615,108	14,139,640	1831	48,178,078	70,822,240
1742	6,520,050	8,798,542	1787	15,582,296	14,317,410	1832	43,237,416	75,618,796
1743	6,985,556	10,450,120	1788	15,842,207	14,817,586			

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 10th May, 1833.

W. IRVING.

An ACCOUNT of the OFFICIAL VALUE of the TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM, from 1828 to 1830.

Years.	Official Value of the Trade of the United Kingdom.			
	Imports into the United Kingdom.	Exports from the United Kingdom.		
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1828 . . .	45,168,588	52,788,089	9,946,546	62,734,635
1829 . . .	44,003,024	56,217,888	10,620,168	66,838,056
1830 . . .	46,299,634	61,152,354	8,548,394	69,700,748
Total . .	135,471,246	170,158,331	29,115,108	199,273,439
Average .	45,157,082	56,719,443	9,705,036	66,424,479

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 24th October, 1832.

W. IRVING.

APPENDIX No. XVI.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL QUANTITIES OR VALUES OF COTTON MANUFACTURED GOODS, WOOLLEN MANUFACTURED GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MANUFACTURES OF BRASS OR COPPER, SADDLERY, GAUZE, and MILLINERY, Imported into GREAT BRITAIN from FRANCE, or Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to FRANCE, in each of the Years from the 5th January, 1780, to the 5th January, 1793; together with the Amount of Duties received, and the Rate of Duty charged under each several head.

Years.	Values of Imports and Exports.							Computed Amount of Duty received thereon.						
	Cotton Manufactured Goods.	Woollen Manufactured Goods.	Hardware and Cutlery.	Manufactures of Brass and Copper.	Saddlery.	Gauzes.	Millinery.	Cotton Manufactured Goods.	Woollen Manufactured Goods.	Hardware and Cutlery.	Manufactures of Brass and Copper.	Saddlery.	Gauzes.	Millinery.
Imported into Great Britain from France.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1780													
	1781													
	1782													
	1783													
	1784													
	1785													
	1786		6,343 5 8				6,309 10 3		761 3 11					630 19 0
	1787		2,399 2 0	1,060 0 0			3,399 5 0		287 17 10					339 18 6
	1788		1,685 16 9	404 0 0			679 2 0		202 6 0					67 18 2
Exported from Great Britain to France.	1789		4,737 12 7	2,800 1 3			871 0 6		568 10 4				87 2 1	196 13 8
	1790		5,075 3 6	1,117 11 9			1,620 12 10		609 0 5				162 1 3	223 2 10
	1791		9,970 16 3	7,559 4 6			2,888 17 6		1,196 9 11				288 17 9	254 15 0
	1792	3,960 2 6						475 4 4						
	1780													
	1781													
	1782													
	1783		212 10 0	1,593 12 6	23,744 11 5									
	1784		1,588 14 0	2,321 0 0	1,901 14 9									
	1785		36,421 16 0	9,087 9 5	7,342 3 6									
1786	2,146 6 6	48,865 8 0	6,924 19 8	27,395 16 3		6,479 7 6		164 11 5						
1787	10,459 1 6	148,411 3 5	40,442 4 4	54,422 1 1		2,750 6 10		418 0 0						
1788	99,633 3 5	183,926 6 10	35,101 13 3	127,588 5 10		10,225 4 10		2,300 17 1						
1789	97,694 5 8	158,915 7 2	41,935 12 6	48,468 2 9	17 10 0	8,441 16 6		1,860 18 6						
1790	96,217 12 11	88,550 0 0	47,926 1 9	49,870 6 11	14 0 0	9,581 18 6		1,026 2 9						
1791	101,494 3 7	90,317 4 4	53,700 10 3	63,439 19 1	3 10 0	Records destroyed.		1,071 11 5						
1792	82,363 18 11	153,261 15 6	42,765 10 11	48,589 14 7				1,199 7 10						
	45,192 18 0							475 3 2						

RATES OF DUTY ON IMPORTATIONS INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM FRANCE.

The above Articles were generally Prohibited before the treaty of commerce with France, and no Rates of Duty thereon existed until the 10th May, 1787, from which date the following were levied, under the 27 Geo. 3. c. 13, during the remainder of the period comprehended in this account.

On Cotton and Woollen Manufactures . . . £12 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Hardware and Cutlery . . . £10

Manufactures of Brass and Copper . . . £10

Saddlery . . . £15

Gauzes . . . £10

Millinery . . . £12

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 10th April, 1824.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

APPENDIX No. XVII. *continued.*

Rank of Im- portations.		Importations into France.				
		Names of the Branches and principal Articles of Commerce Imported.	I for Increase. D for Decrease.	Comparison between the two Periods.		
				1787 to 1789.	1819 to 1821.	
1787 to 1789.	1819 to 1821.			Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
3	1	Cotton.	I	85,004,800	112,812,700	197,817,500
2	2	Sugar	D	129,120,700	260,232,100	131,111,400
6	3	Oils for Burning and Manufacture	I	21,173,800	58,981,600	80,155,400
7	4	Wools	,,	16,322,400	51,505,900	67,828,300
1	5	Coffee	D	206,203,600	273,790,000	67,586,400
9	6	Indigo	,,	3,814,500	48,763,500	44,949,000
5	7	Wheat and Corn	,,	28,553,700	72,329,800	43,776,100
20	8	Olive Oil for Food	I	22,630,800	14,964,500	37,595,300
8	9	Linens.	D	16,096,500	50,571,400	34,474,900
11	10	Wood.	,,	209,300	29,373,700	29,164,400
14	11	Copper	I	3,778,100	22,756,900	26,535,000
18	12	Coal	,,	6,649,100	17,661,100	24,310,200
10	13	Cattle	D	15,455,100	34,646,800	19,885,700
13	14	Iron and Steel	,,	5,459,700	25,069,000	19,609,300
22	15	Hides	I	4,932,200	11,851,600	16,783,800
15	16	Ashes	D	3,605,500	20,121,600	16,516,100
21	17	Cheese.	I	3,053,700	13,249,800	16,303,500
19	18	Hemp	D	2,037,600	16,985,100	14,947,500
12	19	Tobacco	,,	11,810,600	26,694,200	14,833,600
26	20	Rice.	I	3,515,000	9,562,400	13,077,400
29	21	Linen Thread.	,,	3,879,500	9,110,500	12,990,000
31	22	Fruits of all kinds	,,	4,689,400	7,951,200	12,640,600
37	23	Lead and Zinc	,,	5,615,600	6,547,700	12,163,300
27	24	Pepper and Pimento	,,	841,300	9,495,600	10,336,900
80	25	Ostrich Feathers	,,	9,194,600	80,300	9,274,900
63	26	Sulphur and Saltpetre	,,	7,527,600	1,424,700	8,952,300
24	27	Hardware	D	2,785,500	11,168,900	8,383,400
38	28	Skins	I	1,131,000	5,908,400	7,039,400
78	29	Hats	,,	5,823,900	229,400	6,053,300
33	30	Cochineal	D	1,426,900	7,405,200	6,008,300
41	31	Flax	I	259,600	4,911,700	5,171,300
39	32	Ribands	D	802,700	5,857,400	5,054,700
36	33	Cocoa	,,	2,237,300	6,554,500	4,317,200
32	34	Gums of all kinds	,,	3,533,600	7,553,100	4,019,500
34	35	Merceries.	,,	3,529,800	7,297,800	3,768,000
50	36	Tin	I	827,500	2,891,400	3,718,900
25	37	Tallow.	D	7,460,500	10,738,200	3,277,700
56	38	Wax	I	1,673,700	1,995,900	3,674,600
58	39	Galls	,,	1,775,900	1,851,100	3,627,000
60	40	Carriages	,,	1,220,700	1,610,700	2,861,400
40	41	Vegetables.	D	2,775,000	5,414,600	2,656,600
76	42	Plumbago.	I	2,285,500	337,000	2,622,500
62	43	Isinglass	,,	1,122,500	1,484,900	2,607,400
49	44	Tea.	D	548,200	3,059,500	2,511,300
16	45	Silk Manufactures	,,	17,114,600	19,549,100	2,434,500
68	46	Hops	I	1,286,500	1,054,300	2,340,800
46	47	Lace	D	1,074,300	3,393,700	2,319,400
48	48	Pitch and Tar.	,,	1,076,000	3,144,600	2,068,600
23	49	Flour	,,	9,360,900	11,405,300	2,044,400
53	50	Seeds	,,	745,200	2,669,600	1,924,400
71	51	Corks	I	1,222,900	557,000	1,779,900
17	52	Brandy, Rum, and Liqueurs.	D	15,892,700	17,632,800	1,760,100
30	53	Fish	,,	6,519,900	8,249,900	1,730,000
72	54	Liquorice	I	1,103,500	472,300	1,575,800
68	55	Sweet Wines	,,	772,600	792,600	1,575,200
77	56	Furniture	,,	1,262,200	274,400	1,536,600
54	57	Tin Plates	D	1,132,200	2,614,500	1,482,300
61	58	Manna.	,,	90,700	1,570,000	1,479,300
74	59	Saffron	I	1,030,800	414,700	1,445,500
55	60	Madder	D	983,900	2,379,000	1,395,100
67	61	Blue and Cobalt	I	579,400	799,200	1,378,600
4	62	Cotton Manufactures, Muslins	D	76,228,700	77,493,700	1,264,800
45	63	Butter	,,	2,285,700	3,503,400	1,217,700
43	64	Porcelain	,,	3,096,900	4,190,500	1,093,600
64	65	Marble.	,,	95,200	1,130,200	1,035,000
44	66		,,	2,700,100	3,700,000	1,009,900
79	67	Clocks and Watches	I	817,700	191,300	1,009,000
52	68	Alum	D	1,821,300	2,776,000	954,700
51	69	Cloves	,,	1,879,700	2,826,800	946,900
35	70	Provisions	,,	5,933,500	6,767,500	814,000
75	71	Ivory	I	331,700	412,000	743,100
42	72	Wax	D	3,764,300	4,463,800	699,500
73	73	Quicksilver	I	235,700	451,400	687,100
70	74	Quills.	,,	78,700	566,800	645,500
57	75	Cinnamon.	D	1,335,800	1,972,300	636,500
47	76	Various Wines	,,	2,763,200	3,361,600	598,400
28	77	Salted Meat	,,	8,949,800	9,452,400	502,300
66	78	Pork.	,,	617,100	1,025,400	408,300
69	79	Chemical Salts	,,	332,500	671,700	339,200
59	80	Books.	,,	692,900	1,736,800	104,900

APPENDIX No. XVII. *continued.*

Rank of Ex- portation.		Exportations from France.				
		Names of the Branches and principal Articles of Commerce Exported.	I for Increase. D for Decrease.	Comparison between the two Periods.		
				1787 to 1789.	1819 to 1821.	
1787 to 1789	1819 to 1821			Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
5	1	Silk Goods.	I	110,468,100	75,819,200	186,287,300
3	2	Wines	,,	78,727,600	96,656,600	175,384,200
2	3	Woollen Manufactures	D	212,966,800	283,121,100	70,154,300
7	4	Brandy.	I	12,708,600	55,882,800	68,591,400
6	5	Cotton Manufactures	D	7,414,600	63,970,500	56,555,900
4	6	Linens	,,	42,944,300	93,266,800	50,322,500
16	7	Mercery	I	10,027,000	11,351,900	21,378,900
27	8	Salts	,,	13,889,500	6,682,400	20,571,900
25	9	Fruits of all sorts	,,	10,798,200	7,770,200	18,568,400
22	10	Wools	,,	8,589,500	9,414,800	18,004,300
24	11	Hats	,,	6,705,100	8,205,200	14,910,300
48	12	Glass	,,	11,712,800	2,700,100	14,413,600
71	13	Madders	,,	12,958,800	456,300	13,415,100
50	14	Grain of all kinds	,,	10,686,200	2,579,700	13,265,900
62	15	Oils of all kinds	,,	11,601,500	1,397,500	12,999,000
74	16	Leather Manufactures	,,	12,205,700	250,000	12,455,700
14	17	Cattle	D	102,000	12,555,000	12,453,000
56	18	Fashions and Flowers.	I	9,804,000	2,245,700	12,049,100
69	19	Porcelain	,,	11,193,600	751,900	11,945,500
37	20	Jewellery	,,	6,821,700	4,495,400	11,317,100
44	21	Hides	,,	6,665,400	3,489,200	10,145,600
11	22	Flour	D	9,424,500	19,464,300	10,039,800
19	23	Salad Oil	,,	857,600	10,630,600	9,773,000
51	24	Books	I	6,412,200	2,545,500	8,957,700
17	25	Soap	D	2,437,300	11,351,700	8,914,400
9	26	Wheat and Corn	,,	18,541,100	27,056,200	8,515,100
21	27	Skins	,,	1,061,900	9,429,600	8,367,700
58	28	Perfumery	I	5,440,200	2,165,400	7,605,600
1	29	Colonial Produce	D	421,313,400	428,497,300	7,183,900
53	30	Butter	I	4,450,800	2,465,000	6,915,800
70	31	Clocks and Watches	,,	5,963,700	546,100	6,509,800
13	32	Tobacco	D	5,450,900	12,788,000	6,327,200
38	33	Furniture and Glasses	I	2,029,200	4,297,600	6,326,800
32	34	Hosiery	,,	282,500	5,590,900	5,873,400
20	35	Lace.	D	4,384,200	10,228,700	5,844,500
29	36	Hardware and Cutlery	,,	528,200	6,206,100	5,677,900
67	37	Saffron.	I	4,373,400	862,400	5,235,800
26	38	Embroidery	D	2,679,400	7,735,400	5,056,000
15	39	Silk Hosiery	,,	6,964,500	11,608,400	4,612,900
39	40	Wood.	I	223,400	4,196,900	4,420,300
31	41	Clothing	D	1,359,400	5,764,700	4,405,300
60	42	Verdigrise	I	2,689,700	1,714,800	4,404,500
77	43	Pictures	,,	4,132,600	191,700	4,324,300
18	44	Iron	D	6,607,590	10,671,000	4,063,400
30	45	Writing Paper	,,	1,934,800	5,950,100	4,015,300
33	46	Leather Manufactures	,,	1,604,900	5,549,200	3,944,300
63	47	Leather Gloves	I	2,502,300	1,335,600	3,837,900
65	48	Candles	D	1,074,600	4,839,600	3,765,000
80	49	Painted Paper.	I	3,296,800	33,900	3,330,700
66	50	Bread	,,	2,430,700	863,400	3,294,100
64	51	Bricks	,,	2,168,200	1,002,300	3,170,500
8	52	Cotton Twist	D	37,244,900	40,400,400	3,155,500
49	53	Gildings	I	323,000	2,698,700	3,021,700
52	54	Linen Thread.	,,	522,800	2,490,200	3,013,000
12	55	Fresh and Salt Meat	D	12,216,300	15,135,900	2,919,600
61	56	Earthenware.	I	1,272,600	1,612,800	2,894,400
28	57	Fish of all kinds	D	3,584,400	6,255,700	2,671,300
46	58	Cheese.	,,	567,400	3,184,100	2,616,700
57	59	Arms	I	366,600	2,198,900	2,565,500
59	60	Hosiery	,,	642,000	1,886,000	2,528,000
55	61	Coals	D	64,600	2,423,100	2,358,500
40	62	Raw silk	,,	2,252,400	4,144,600	1,892,200
42	63	Cordage.	,,	1,871,400	3,733,400	1,862,000
41	64	Vegetables.	,,	2,024,800	3,874,800	1,850,000
23	65	Liqueurs and Syrups	,,	7,464,500	9,160,300	1,695,800
43	66	Copper.	,,	2,126,900	3,710,100	1,583,200
54	67	Pitch and Tar.	,,	923,600	2,443,600	1,520,000
73	68	Hemp	I	953,500	293,000	1,246,500
72	69	Sweet Wines	,,	612,600	449,300	1,061,900
34	70	Provisions	D	4,230,900	5,247,600	1,016,700
47	71	Wax.	,,	1,863,600	2,791,800	928,200
75	72	Alum	I	581,700	235,100	816,800
65	73	Wax Lights	D	189,400	976,200	786,800
68	74	Gunpowder	,,	102,400	752,100	649,700
79	75	Haberdashery.	I	504,800	95,900	600,700
36	76	Cochineal	D	4,131,900	4,593,600	461,700
78	77	Ribands	I	308,000	149,800	457,800
76	78	Beer and Cider	,,	182,700	197,000	379,700
45	79	Divers Gums	D	3,274,600	3,472,500	197,900
10	80	Indigo	,,	20,138,200	20,138,200	,,

APPENDIX No. XVII. *continued.*

Rank at the two Periods.				Importations into France.				
1787 to 1789.		1819 to 1821.		Names of the Branches and principal Articles of Commerce Imported.	Comparison between the two Periods.			
With all Countries.	With Great Britain.	With all Countries.	With Great Britain.		I for Increase. D for Decrease.	1787 to 1789.	1819 to 1821.	
					Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
3	32	1	1	Cotton	I	24,748,400	749,800	25,497,600
9	27	6	2	Indigo	,,	21,614,200	1,335,800	22,959,000
13	26	14	3	Iron and Steel	,,	9,311,500	1,422,100	10,733,500
37	11	23	4	Lead and Zinc	,,	3,170,500	4,076,100	7,246,600
12	16	19	5	Leaf Tobacco	,,	2,002,900	3,073,600	5,076,500
27	21	24	6	Pepper and Pimento	,,	1,307,800	2,228,400	3,536,200
2	30	2	7	Sugar	,,	1,885,100	1,202,200	3,037,300
50	19	36	8	Tin	,,	578,800	2,467,700	3,046,500
60	23	40	9	Carriages	,,	1,315,500	1,640,700	2,856,200
18	2	12	10	Coals	D	11,238,900	13,664,500	2,425,600
63	.	26	11	Sulphur and Saltpetre	I	2,307,600	.	2,307,600
15	36	16	12	Ashes	,,	1,829,400	463,100	2,292,400
			13	Whale Fins	,,	2,129,100	.	2,129,100
14	6	11	14	Copper, Bronze, &c.	D	5,795,100	7,902,400	2,106,500
54	25	57	15	Tin Plates	I	174,600	1,477,100	1,651,700
19	38	18	16	Hemp	,,	992,500	377,700	1,370,200
			17	Instruments of Science	,,	1,276,800	.	1,276,800
5	3	7	18	Wheat and Corn	D	10,243,400	11,502,900	1,259,500
			19	Jewellery, Diamonds, Pearls	I	1,207,900	.	1,207,900
11	33	10	20	Wood	,,	399,700	693,700	1,093,400
33	44	30	21	Cinnamon	,,	827,100	104,300	931,300
1	35	5	22	Coffee	,,	386,300	521,100	907,400
22	46	15	23	Hides	,,	731,900	89,200	821,100
36	51	30	24	Cocoa	,,	765,700	19,900	785,600
7	34	4	25	Wool	D	37,400	618,500	581,800
			26	Tortoiseshell	I	579,400	.	579,400
6	28	3	27	Olive Oil for Manufactures	D	749,800	1,321,300	571,500
31	.	25	28	Ostrich Feathers	I	553,200	.	553,200
			29	Lead Pencils	,,	489,900	.	489,900
26	20	20	30	Rice	D	1,837,900	2,367,800	469,900
32	40	34	31	Gums of all sorts	I	243,000	218,200	461,200
			32	Silk and Silk Hose	,,	452,500	.	452,500
28	29	28	33	Skins and Skin Manufactures	D	799,600	1,237,000	437,400
34	18	35	34	Mercery	,,	2,154,300	2,589,400	435,100
			35	Curcuma	I	294,200	.	294,200
24	10	27	36	Hardware	D	3,962,500	6,250,300	287,200
59	43	81	37	Books	I	161,200	128,000	284,200
4	5	62	38	Cotton Manufactures, Muslins	D	7,923,000	8,176,600	253,600
			39	Plants, Herbs, Roots, &c.	I	234,500	.	234,500
78	42	56	40	Furniture	,,	90,800	130,240	221,000
			41	Minium	,,	220,100	.	220,100
			42	Manganese	,,	218,400	.	218,400
			43	Oxyde of Lead	,,	218,300	.	218,300
			44	Objects of Natural History	,,	213,700	.	213,700
76	.	71	45	Ivory	,,	185,600	.	185,600
31	50	22	46	Fruits	,,	75,600	29,400	185,000
21	48	17	47	Cheese	,,	99,500	83,300	182,800
			48	Quercitron Bark	,,	178,100	.	178,100
25	15	37	49	Tallow	D	3,138,200	3,299,200	161,000
			50	Camphor	I	157,400	.	157,400
			51	Sharpening Stones	,,	147,800	.	147,800
			52	Bamboos	,,	143,900	.	143,900
48	45	48	53	Pitch, Tar, &c.	,,	35,800	101,000	136,800
			54	Rhubarb	,,	134,000	.	134,000
			55	Perfumery	,,	130,000	.	130,000
49	47	44	56	Tea	,,	40,300	87,900	128,200
69	41	55	57	Sweet Wines	D	60,900	189,000	128,100
			58	Mother of Pearl	I	126,000	.	126,000
			59	Lamp Black	,,	108,500	.	108,500
			60	Building Materials	,,	104,400	.	104,400
58	.	39	61	Galls	,,	103,900	.	103,900
40	37	41	62	Vegetables	D	337,500	427,300	89,800
67	53	79	63	Quinquina	I	63,900	9,000	72,900
51	.	69	64	Cloves and Nutmegs	,,	72,400	.	72,400
			65	Seeds	,,	71,200	.	71,200
			66	Slates	,,	66,600	.	66,600
55	.	60	67	Madders	,,	61,600	.	61,600
65	.	46	68	Hops	,,	55,800	.	55,800
70	39	80	69	Chemical Salts	D	297,100	350,800	53,700
			70	Sarsaparilla	I	49,400	.	49,400
74	.	73	71	Quicksilver	,,	49,100	.	49,100
75	.	89	72	Saffron	,,	47,600	.	47,600
			73	Brisites	,,	46,500	.	46,500
42	52	72	74	Wax	,,	34,200	11,100	45,300
53	.	50	75	Garden Seeds	,,	42,700	.	42,700
77	.	42	76	Plumbago	,,	37,700	.	37,700
35	12	70	77	Provisions	D	3,806,600	3,843,200	36,600
8	22	9	78	Linens	,,	1,886,500	1,913,400	26,900
53	49	50	79	Linseed	,,	61,100	81,700	20,600
			80	Beer, Cyder, and Vinegar	I	20,400	.	20,400
			81	Cotton and Woollen Stuffs	D	28,439,500	28,439,500	.
28	4	77	82	Salt Meat	,,	8,635,200	8,635,200	.
23	7	49	83	Flour and Biscuit	,,	7,260,000	7,360,000	.
16	8	45	84	Silk Goods	,,	7,030,400	7,030,400	.
	9	.	85	Clothes	,,	6,258,900	6,258,900	.
43	13	64	86	Porcelain	,,	3,770,400	3,770,400	.
45	14	63	87	Butter	,,	3,595,400	3,595,400	.
	17	.	88	Linen, Woollen, and Cotton Hosiery	,,	2,373,100	2,873,100	.
52	24	68	89	Alum	,,	1,373,700	1,373,700	.
	31	.	90	Wood Manufactures	,,	1,104,000	1,104,000	.

APPENDIX No. XVII. *continued.*

Rank at the two Periods.				Exportations from France.				
1787 to 1789.		1819 to 1821.		Names of the Branches and principal Articles of Commerce Exported.	Comparison between the two Periods.			
With Great Britain.	With all Countries.	With Great Britain.	With all Countries.		I for Increase. D for Decrease.	1787 to 1789.	1819 to 1821.	
					Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
1	7	1	4	Brandy	D	955,500	27,146,800	26,191,300
3	3	2	2	Wines	,,	4,002,900	13,232,200	9,229,300
4	4	3	6	Linen Manufactures	I	1,626,800	7,266,900	8,890,700
11	50	4	14	Grain of all kinds	,,	6,732,700	1,007,100	7,739,800
		5		Eggs	,,	6,836,600		6,836,600
10	5	6	1	Silk Manufactures	,,	3,983,200	1,031,500	5,014,700
15	25	7	9	Fruits of all sorts	,,	3,510,900	845,900	4,356,800
14	22	8	10	Wools	,,	2,923,300	878,700	3,802,000
28	71	9	13	Madders	,,	2,546,600	220,100	2,766,700
26	14	10	17	Cattle	,,	1,412,200	290,800	1,703,000
42	24	11	11	Hats	,,	1,437,000	69,500	1,506,500
19	51	12	24	Books	,,	1,023,000	396,700	1,419,700
	53	13	30	Butter	,,	1,412,000		1,412,000
52	54	14	18	Fashions and Flowers	,,	1,131,500	25,600	1,105,900
51	77	15	43	Pictures	,,	937,400	27,500	964,900
23	69	16	19	Porcelain	,,	552,800	334,000	886,800
54	43	17	12	Glass	,,	864,600	19,700	884,300
43	44	18	21	Hides	,,	794,900	65,900	860,800
46		19		Oils of all kinds	,,	783,600	59,500	843,100
21	21	20	27	Skins	,,	444,200	386,700	830,900
9	38	21	33	Furniture and Glasses	D	718,800	1,543,800	825,000
34	16	22	7	Mercery	I	563,100	149,800	712,900
48	70	23	31	Clocks and Watches	,,	646,800	41,800	688,600
	74	24	16	Leather Manufactures	,,	664,000		664,000
18	2	25	3	Woollen Manufactures	,,	157,500	498,000	655,500
31	58	26	28	Perfumery	,,	411,500	207,000	618,500
33	11	27	22	Flour	,,	328,100	179,200	507,300
22	17	28	25	Soap	,,	45,300	377,300	422,600
		29		Cork Wood	,,	411,400		411,400
5	20	30	35	Lace	D	4,827,800	5,238,500	410,700
35	31	31	41	Clothing	I	257,100	148,500	405,600
7	13	32	32	Tobacco	D	1,904,600	2,315,400	400,800
13	6	33	5	Cotton Manufactures	,,	558,600	940,100	381,500
		34		Cream of Tartar	I	377,900		377,900
32	28	35	57	Fish of all kinds	,,	144,900	188,900	333,800
38	67	36	37	Saffron	,,	137,000	132,700	269,700
25	50	37	42	Verdigrise	D	45,300	297,600	252,300
	66	38	50	Bread	I	247,700		247,700
		39		Ashes	,,	205,000		205,000
57	32	40	34	Hosiery	,,	169,600	2,600	172,200
		41		Drugs	,,	171,000		171,000
		42		Poultry and Game	,,	165,600		165,600
41	37	43	20	Jewellery	D	74,200	86,200	160,400
55	12	44	55	Fresh and Salt Meat	,,	156,300	3,500	159,800
		45		Tallow	I	152,900		152,900
20	27	46	8	Salts	D	241,400	388,200	146,800
27	30	47	45	Writing Paper	,,	88,100	231,600	143,500
37	63	48	47	Gloves	I	1,800	136,700	138,500
47	15	49	39	Silk Hosiery	,,	87,900	48,100	136,000
	35	50	48	Candles	,,	133,500		133,500
39	19	51	23	Salad Oil	,,	9,600	123,700	133,300
50	80	52	49	Painted Paper	,,	97,000	32,700	129,700
		53		Pictures	,,	126,000		126,000
17	23	54	65	Liqueurs and Syrups	D	571,800	695,700	123,900
30	41	55	64	Vegetables	,,	88,700	211,400	122,700
45	54	56	67	Pitch and Tar	I	63,000	59,600	122,600
		57		Basket Work	,,	118,700		118,700
		58		Pasteboard	,,	115,900		115,900
44	59	59	60	Honey	,,	50,600	61,800	112,400
24	13	60	66	Copper	D	191,800	303,200	111,400
8	9	61	26	Wheat and Corn	,,	1,762,000	1,860,900	98,900
		62		Ochre	I	97,100		97,100
53	61	63	56	Earthenware	,,	67,500	20,300	87,800
		64		Matting	,,	87,200		87,200
		65		Vinegar	,,	86,600		86,600
40	39	66	40	Various Woods	D	6,800	88,300	81,500
		67		Building Materials	I	75,300		75,300
		68		Corks	,,	72,800		72,800
	26	69	38	Embroidery	,,	72,500		72,500
56	46	70	58	Cheese	,,	68,800	2,800	71,600
49	29	71	36	Hardware and Cutlery	,,	24,700	36,700	61,400
29	34	72	70	Food	D	160,000	220,100	60,100
		73		Parasols and Umbrellas	I	59,600		59,600
		74		Manufactures of Silk, Cotton, & Woollen	,,	56,300		56,300
		75		Musical Instruments	,,	56,100		56,100
		76		Plants, Herbs, Roots, &c.	,,	53,800		53,800
		77		Flax	,,	53,200		53,200
		78		Coral	,,	51,900		51,900
	33	79	46	Leather Manufactures	,,	51,000		51,000
		80		Ostrich and other Feathers	,,	50,900		50,900
		81		Shipping	,,	50,700		50,700
		82		Quills and Bed Feathers	,,	48,000		48,000
		83		Carriages	,,	46,800		46,800
		84		Rice	,,	43,800		43,800
	76	85	78	Beer and Cyder	,,	41,100		41,100
6	1	86	29	Colonial Produce	D	2,463,000	2,499,800	36,800
2	8	87	52	Cotton Twist	,,	22,352,000	22,352,000	
12	45	88	79	Divers Gums	,,	973,800	973,800	
16	10	89	80	Indigo	,,	829,400	829,400	
36	52	90	54	Linen Thread	,,	141,000	141,000	

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

COMPARATIVE COMMERCE between FRANCE and other FOREIGN NATIONS, from 1787 to 1789, and 1819 to 1821.

IMPORTATIONS.												
Countries.	Amount, including Bullion.						Amount, excluding Bullion.					
	1787 to 1789		1819 to 1821		I Increase. D Decrease.		1787 to 1789		1819 to 1821		I Increase. D Decrease.	
	Frans.		Frans.		Frans.		Frans.		Frans.		Frans.	
Russia	14	20,563,900	13	48,176,000	I	27,612,100	14	20,563,900	10	48,078,400	I	27,514,500
Sweden	13	21,054,200	15	15,555,000	D	5,499,200	13	21,054,200	15	15,555,300	D	5,498,900
Denmark	18	11,935,500	17	4,567,100	,,	7,368,400	18	11,935,600	17	4,384,500	,,	7,551,100
Prussia	17	12,111,500	12	49,510,400	I	37,398,900	17	12,109,900	13	27,039,400	I	14,929,500
Hanseatic Towns .	9	38,367,500	16	7,738,000	D	30,629,500	9	38,367,500	16	6,798,000	D	31,569,500
Austria	6	98,574,600	18	3,112,000	,,	95,462,600	5	93,402,500	18	3,114,600	,,	90,287,900
States of Germany	12	25,526,100	8	64,927,400	I	39,401,300	12	25,501,600	11	47,096,500	I	21,594,900
Switzerland . . .	15	20,389,400	10	55,244,800	,,	34,855,400	15	20,380,400	14	24,947,300	,,	4,566,900
The Low Countries	7	84,871,800	1	298,266,300	,,	213,394,500	7	84,889,800	2	157,190,100	,,	72,300,300
England	3	182,887,400	3	157,202,700	D	25,684,700	2	169,234,700	3	120,048,500	D	49,186,200
Portugal	11	25,806,700	9	62,132,600	I	36,325,900	11	25,674,900	8	59,134,000	I	33,459,100
Spain	2	255,261,500	5	130,253,100	D	125,008,400	6	89,744,200	6	113,107,900	,,	23,363,700
Sardinia	5	102,373,100	4	143,891,300	I	41,518,200	4	105,730,200	5	113,804,600	,,	8,074,400
Naples and Sicily	8	56,451,000	14	40,967,000	D	15,484,000	8	56,393,500	12	35,768,700	D	20,624,800
States of Italy . .	16	20,303,100	11	54,643,500	I	34,340,400	16	20,205,000	9	53,444,800	I	33,239,800
Turkey and Levant	4	119,883,200	7	80,819,300	D	39,564,500	3	119,883,800	7	63,873,200	D	56,010,600
United States . .	10	30,694,500	6	115,668,800	I	84,974,300	10	30,694,500	4	115,191,100	I	84,496,600
French Colonies .	1	718,744,700	2	275,471,600	D	443,273,100	1	701,112,900	1	272,946,600	D	428,166,300
Total		1,845,799,700		1,608,146,900	,,	237,652,800		1,646,879,100		1,281,523,500	,,	365,355,600

EXPORTATIONS.												
Countries.	Amount, including Bullion.						Amount, excluding Bullion.					
	1787 to 1789		1819 to 1821		I Increase. D Decrease.		1787 to 1789		1819 to 1821		I Increase. D Decrease.	
	Frans.		Frans.		Frans.		Frans.		Frans.		Frans.	
Russia	13	19,570,400	10	40,362,800	I	20,792,400	13	19,557,600	10	40,141,600	I	20,584,000
Sweden	16	11,829,800	16	10,948,800	D	881,000	17	11,776,300	16	10,584,400	D	1,191,900
Denmark	14	18,856,200	15	18,203,500	,,	652,700	14	18,852,600	15	16,639,200	,,	2,213,400
Prussia	12	31,284,800	11	38,357,700	I	7,072,900	12	31,273,000	11	38,053,500	I	6,780,500
Hanseatic Towns .	2	188,932,900	17	9,118,600	D	179,814,300	2	188,916,100	17	9,102,600	D	79,813,500
Austria	6	95,559,800	18	3,889,200	,,	91,670,600	6	95,480,400	18	3,630,000	,,	191,850,400
States of Germany	8	71,043,000	2	172,805,200	I	101,762,200	7	70,908,300	1	168,608,000	I	97,699,700
Switzerland . . .	10	63,372,100	6	98,534,200	,,	35,162,100	9	63,303,100	6	90,628,000	,,	27,324,900
The Low Countries	4	124,329,600	3	170,384,400	,,	46,054,800	4	122,328,500	2	156,066,300	,,	33,737,800
England	5	100,469,000	1	326,119,900	,,	225,650,900	5	100,382,800	4	102,298,200	,,	1,915,400
Portugal	17	11,255,800	12	31,705,900	,,	20,450,100	16	11,255,800	12	30,191,500	,,	18,935,700
Spain	3	131,135,400	4	161,476,700	,,	30,341,300	3	130,535,900	3	133,998,800	,,	3,462,900
Sardinia	7	74,926,200	9	61,887,100	D	13,039,100	7	74,171,200	9	54,362,500	D	19,808,700
Naples and Sicily .	15	18,159,400	14	20,083,000	I	1,923,600	15	18,085,700	14	18,430,800	I	345,100
States of Italy . .	11	48,376,700	8	72,632,300	,,	24,255,600	11	48,199,000	8	61,870,200	,,	13,671,200
Turkey and Levant	9	63,448,400	13	31,587,000	D	31,861,400	10	58,683,100	13	25,884,700	D	32,798,400
United States . .	18	4,670,900	7	84,904,000	I	80,233,100	18	4,670,900	7	74,708,600	I	70,037,700
French Colonies .	1	279,982,900	5	110,768,800	D	169,214,100	1	278,230,300	5	94,715,100	D	183,515,200
Total		1,357,203,300		1,463,769,100	I	106,565,800		1,346,610,600		1,129,914,000	,,	216,696,600

APPENDIX No. XIX.—VIEW of the GENERAL TRADE between FRANCE and all the Countries of the World, from 1825 to 1829.

OFFICIAL VALUES OF THE IMPORTATIONS INTO FRANCE.

The Values are in francs, and, for the sake of abbreviation, the three last figures are omitted, so as to leave only the Millions and Thousands. Thus it is necessary to read, in 1829, the Articles necessary for Industry brought into France from England were 16,717,000 francs—Raw Materials for Consumption, 4,455,000 francs—Manufactured Articles, 6,683,000 francs—and Money, 59,122,000 francs.

Names of the Empires, Kingdoms, States and Colonies, numbered according to their rank of importance, as respects the Importation.	IN SPECIE.					ARTICLES NECESSARY FOR INDUSTRY.					RAW ARTICLES FOR CONSUMPTION.					MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
Great Britain	93,434	27,235	73,784	84,231	59,122	31,136	26,905	13,430	13,072	16,717	1,485	1,232	779	2,684	4,455	5,842	6,957	6,827	7,312	6,583
Low Countries	119,172	76,755	40,483	47,541	32,742	39,575	38,735	37,663	55,600	42,177	13,496	15,102	21,702	20,949	24,699	26,680	22,942	22,400	21,530	21,316
United States	6,444	4,737	10,913	19,620	9,517	37,026	70,585	65,518	59,053	73,252	6,483	5,777	6,723	4,665	7,336	4,103	4,731	4,154	3,012	2,710
Spain	3,987	4,271	3,625	1,726	1,877	8,562	7,923	8,494	9,103	8,929	3,478	4,339	3,879	4,360	5,942	7,788	5,072	6,385	7,531	8,565
Switzerland	3,604	17,064	5,599	3,990	3,395	39,939	47,727	39,278	44,250	43,883	13,222	12,490	8,263	26,299	11,692	3,176	8,108	5,387	5,020	2,996
Sardinia	4,780	12,435	10,581	4,562	3,395	39,939	47,727	39,278	44,250	43,883	13,222	12,490	8,263	26,299	11,692	3,176	8,108	5,387	5,020	2,996
German States	7,233	23,091	6,676	5,628	5,150	19,658	19,614	16,133	16,232	15,984	5,526	4,789	7,920	9,107	7,836	5,588	5,882	4,833	5,475	5,237
Martinico	386	588	761	471	648	773	778	758	332	414	16,315	21,358	19,871	20,548	20,194	68	60	275	57	31
Guadaloupe	125	157	482	183	104	302	310	419	384	246	16,721	21,554	19,871	20,548	20,194	68	60	275	57	31
Mexico	830	930	6,289	20,709	13,482	1,801	2,663	3,703	6,278	7,026	16,721	21,554	19,871	20,548	20,194	68	60	275	57	31
Hanseatic Towns	18	62	1,452	2,700	528	4,274	6,642	4,280	3,498	4,627	292	410	1,118	450	1,030	1	20	624	33	32
Brazil	468	825	633	1,199	1,070	7,919	8,064	8,968	8,390	10,540	2,865	1,713	3,725	3,505	2,080	4	20	458	50	451
Spanish Colonies (Cuba)	837	825	633	1,199	1,070	2,770	1,539	1,686	1,590	1,917	5,339	5,775	6,894	4,651	7,126	87	185	348	469	54
Isle of Bourbon	61	5	11	22	4	118	423	571	305	351	7,236	10,755	10,268	11,279	13,792	266	287	70	205	89
Turkey	1,885	3,761	3,010	1,730	3,902	18,297	19,453	13,941	10,147	18,203	57	918	73	115	73	56	287	156	122	95
Naples and Sicily	24	1,006	10,759	2,113	138	10,056	9,950	9,397	10,204	9,743	4,718	1,087	944	1,739	1,000	246	90	226	240	178
Russia	13	2	19	19	6	12,053	12,766	11,133	11,387	11,581	3,022	1,550	1,947	5,371	6,864	205	666	573	232	202
Tuscany and Roman States	18	872	1,873	3,530	4,496	5,989	6,436	5,628	7,148	6,470	794	447	92	470	122	5,728	1,373	3,533	3,373	3,528
Peru	27	2,543	5,488	91	1,089	261	995	3,549	1,151	311	•	295	191	•	1	1	4	195	1	6
Prussia	12	70	315	1,194	1,411	5,066	6,921	6,336	9,105	7,995	2,249	1,104	1,215	6,189	6,153	7,923	7,500	6,790	6,526	5,593
Haiti	24	15	65	6	36	95	7,651	8,523	14,421	16,638	4,140	4,707	6,227	4,994	3,482	34	12	15	26	6
British East Indies	20	•	6	1,426	775	6,102	6,299	8,898	5,764	2,035	109	17	157	1,504	2,014	30	476	179	389	770
Egypt	23	1,128	636	462	111	1,520	1,849	2,183	3,429	2,458	•	3	9	•	•	43	13	15	8	15
Barbary States	25	295	643	1,783	2,340	5,072	4,267	6,802	3,594	1,020	75	28	124	151	35	24	11	161	39	59
Buenos Ayres	30	229	57	•	114	1,760	3,933	304	897	4,559	•	•	9	•	4	•	8	•	•	7
Senegal	29	303	229	462	111	1,520	1,849	2,183	3,429	2,458	•	3	9	•	•	25	8	•	11	5
Austria	33	134	72	48	•	24,524	12,125	31,580	24,583	30,868	154	926	76	202	2,178	1,789	721	2,508	1,459	1,641
Colombia	35	327	849	546	266	1,323	2,072	1,168	582	856	813	546	542	363	316	7	16	1	6	6
Danish West Indies	37	69	53	40	11	815	836	1,312	857	689	642	635	961	629	303	11	34	96	23	3
Sweden and Norway	36	•	102	•	•	20,547	12,001	10,089	9,505	10,839	128	1,961	142	521	827	72	161	66	77	25
Isle of France	31	61	17	24	75	162	126	492	148	179	843	1,404	1,313	1,097	352	60	214	117	53	2
Portugal	32	80	165	38	297	1,073	688	585	5,666	725	558	329	619	819	402	58	16	28	42	50
Cayenne	32	65	167	182	135	1,291	1,085	1,621	1,629	1,155	1,290	855	841	782	679	20	5	10	21	7
Chili	28	3,295	368	1,916	4,822	14	•	1,056	484	4,641	•	•	129	224	83	•	•	1	1	59
Denmark	38	•	•	•	•	971	574	1,143	232	568	24	148	233	624	1,023	•	•	32	7	2
China and Cochinchina	36	•	63	•	•	•	383	631	398	563	42	1,028	2,001	109	821	1	53	686	34	184
French East Indies	26	17	1	19	•	8,285	3,307	3,487	3,037	329	1,354	334	617	474	27	844	1,147	103	1,143	570
Dutch East Indies	34	36	62	90	25	94	34	19	79	76	1,057	1,137	1,796	2,518	1,677	•	7	9	•	1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	39	•	•	32	•	10	139	192	75	533	•	•	1,655	155	80	•	•	•	•	3
Ionian Islands	40	•	•	8	•	•	•	15	122	•	•	•	63	21	•	•	•	•	•	•
British West Indies	42	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	103	261	•	•	•	•	•	•
Dutch West Indies	•	•	•	•	•	226	•	•	•	•	65	•	4	•	•	•	•	90	3	6
Portuguese East Indies	43	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Spanish East Indies	41	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	251,411	178,461	187,038	207,991	148,461	341,694	364,186	354,945	364,351	378,369	117,234	127,787	137,256	167,593	166,493	72,975	168,369	69,508	67,757	65,010
Being { Foreign Countries	250,501	177,326	185,387	206,620	147,459	329,395	356,295	345,887	355,095	373,007	74,315	72,627	83,384	110,833	106,788	71,710	167,041	68,982	66,280	64,252
French Colonies	910	1,135	1,651	1,371	1,002	12,299	7,891	9,058	9,256	5,362	42,919	55,160	53,872	56,760	59,705	1,265	1,328	526	1,477	758

OFFICIAL VALUES OF THE EXPORTATIONS FROM FRANCE.

The Values are in francs, and, for the sake of abbreviation, the three last figures are omitted, so as to leave only the Millions and Thousands. Thus it is necessary to read, in 1839, the Articles necessary for Industry exported from France to England were of the value of 36,347,000 francs—Raw Articles for Consumption, 20,437,000 francs—Manufactured Articles, 30,097,000—and in Specie, 26,404,000 francs.

Names of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Colonies, classed according to their rank of importance, as respects the Exportation.	Rank of Exportation.	IN SPECIE.					RAW ARTICLES NECESSARY FOR INDUSTRY.					RAW ARTICLES.					MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
Great Britain	1	31,594	159,152	18,747	514	26,404	33,622	17,627	43,694	52,272	36,347	38,567	26,482	31,661	35,519	20,437	27,168	22,668	32,295	37,822	30,097
Low Countries	2	77,439	6,359	7,868	8,762	10,250	15,942	9,856	6,609	6,339	10,278	19,402	15,407	17,301	14,997	12,116	39,809	34,068	26,111	27,757	28,204
United States	3	734	1,073	352	151	107	8,059	3,354	5,789	6,136	4,817	9,345	7,302	10,404	9,851	8,427	81,433	41,223	64,596	52,927	60,408
Spain	4	180	179	139	70	1,347	11,135	4,928	6,271	4,102	3,972	17,245	15,996	13,455	10,171	8,825	47,271	37,615	34,725	40,098	43,210
Switzerland	5	8,197	2,249	3,044	8,691	8,382	6,346	9,303	9,439	10,236	9,148	9,607	10,868	10,297	10,891	9,439	15,997	18,723	16,858	20,486	20,817
Sardinia	6	3,484	266	1,526	6,996	5,939	6,151	7,733	8,224	5,507	6,146	8,110	8,318	7,907	9,209	8,083	26,189	24,713	21,142	28,747	22,891
German States	7	329	416	504	635	563	3,188	4,459	4,225	2,342	2,948	3,411	3,156	1,712	2,960	3,541	30,028	28,957	27,727	30,430	33,059
Martinico	8	369	77	226	100	14	740	931	1,049	742	1,234	6,101	7,895	7,125	7,560	5,817	13,071	17,860	14,206	11,618	13,896
Guadaloupe	9	268	176	210	27	29	604	678	692	870	1,245	4,775	5,836	5,196	5,998	5,782	10,598	13,895	12,090	12,459	15,428
Mexico	10	.	5	143	.	.	2,026	1,562	1,083	695	807	3,189	2,088	2,127	2,601	1,827	13,182	10,651	11,714	6,694	7,099
Hanseatic Towns	11	.	.	.	.	.	1,668	1,089	1,469	1,701	2,348	8,274	8,762	9,029	11,986	8,192	1,847	1,271	2,356	2,231	2,554
Brazil	12	2	20	27	28	11	808	1,183	376	665	1,285	1,153	1,416	2,110	4,116	2,974	8,527	6,819	8,949	8,160	9,652
Spanish Colonies (Cuba)	13	49	372	986	214	61	555	341	714	483	511	2,584	1,800	1,973	2,230	2,516	8,310	7,632	6,282	7,270	6,869
Isle of Bourbon	14	242	233	329	75	78	237	1,075	2,086	809	2,443	1,633	2,803	1,608	2,414	3,724	4,612	6,181	4,241	4,993	10,496
Turkey	15	249	150	270	897	539	982	1,212	475	381	416	1,113	1,211	3,135	2,830	1,932	9,457	6,877	7,238	4,044	6,750
Naples and Sicily	16	2,637	117	128	218	586	3,526	2,457	3,189	2,094	1,758	740	1,901	655	978	587	6,725	5,781	4,139	4,437	6,389
Russia	17	.	.	132	.	323	874	1,454	1,111	1,032	2,378	4,138	2,357	3,399	2,852	2,988	4,039	2,715	4,674	4,531	4,381
Tuscany and Roman States	18	1,139	55	60	51	85	1,396	1,941	1,411	1,583	1,446	1,504	1,761	3,282	4,995	2,774	3,601	3,305	3,629	4,359	4,632
Peru	19	.	.	11	.	26	366	1,384	1,456	679	407	516	985	363	470	647	4,971	8,013	5,682	7,354	8,856
Prussia	20	.	.	11	45	194	3,669	1,922	1,456	1,111	1,324	3,990	2,965	3,524	3,947	3,839	1,988	1,810	1,386	5,012	2,525
Haiti	21	363	118	78	66	165	194	92	239	71	346	1,573	582	1,233	546	881	7,756	4,599	8,042	3,385	4,887
British East Indies	22	1,115	1,592	1,375	92	295	167	725	594	1,154	676	781	766	1,970	4,564	2,906	1,662	1,783	2,650	3,639	3,498
Egypt	23	3,754	451	1,622	161	2,465	975	556	426	244	453	173	301	258	412	615	4,330	3,958	2,393	3,165	4,894
Barbary States	24	284	259	444	71	44	447	447	1,520	961	953	685	663	654	496	407	6,705	2,438	1,901	2,172	2,528
Buenos Ayres	25	5	.	.	.	.	391	209	65	101	185	773	644	207	396	748	8,914	4,967	1,789	1,706	3,684
Senegal	26	246	.	300	.	2	140	201	924	120	131	766	852	815	642	836	3,041	3,011	2,977	3,209	3,583
Austria	27	16	34	.	37	70	500	570	1,500	1,364	984	1,549	1,418	2,205	2,096	1,646	612	596	1,950	1,600	2,576
Columbia	28	525	622	304	30	295	307	467	251	200	78	914	1,401	902	402	745	5,367	3,973	1,395	1,661	1,273
Danish West Indies	29	490	.	346	66	.	328	172	125	307	214	517	570	465	736	3,585	3,019	3,019	1,525	1,751	1,983
Sweden and Norway	30	.	4	.	.	150	404	352	330	298	718	1,943	2,006	1,521	1,664	1,752	750	942	912	945	874
Isle of France	31	423	203	324	.	.	185	253	141	87	216	450	420	1,521	1,952	3,562	1,015	1,157	733	956	1,417
Portugal	32	.	89	8	9	.	634	419	623	91	619	368	460	128	53	141	3,029	3,016	1,960	1,241	1,694
Cayenne	33	504	136	101	.	.	48	162	81	45	78	452	460	556	372	428	1,707	1,152	1,882	1,538	1,272
Chili	34	.	.	.	.	.	20	179	110	72	85	72	92	298	43	142	1,330	1,394	1,010	1,770	3,029
Denmark	35	.	.	.	.	.	61	186	65	142	484	1,043	1,214	931	1,167	1,405	326	290	274	484	395
China and Cochinchina	36	.	.	.	.	.	48	179	81	45	78	452	460	556	372	428	292	72	2,222	1,309	935
French East Indies	37	.	20	.	.	201	17	521	178	311	564	196	216	193	245	419	479	624	644	199	561
Dutch East Indies	38	.	212	150	289	16	35	151	160	25	32	255	174	45	139	24	517	848	159	186	21
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	39	.	.	.	104	220	37	.	9	14	32	360	167	170	124	81	439	301	237	199	283
Ionian Islands	40	.	.	148	100	.	.	.	2	26	18	.	.	15	217	129	.	.	31	76	98
British West Indies	41	.	.	.	63	.	.	.	1	7	102	.	.	58	67	216	.	.	109	93	81
Dutch West Indies	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	8	.	.	99	.	.	.	.	171	.
Portuguese East Indies	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	12	.
Spanish East Indies	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
Total		134,837	174,639	39,902	28,562	58,566	106,813	78,865	107,722	105,452	98,228	158,317	141,485	150,741	162,647	132,052	410,853	338,996	343,835	352,924	377,779
Being { Foreign Countries		133,208	173,997	38,736	28,256	58,427	104,989	75,629	102,703	102,827	93,033	144,034	23,256	135,078	144,694	114,965	376,906	295,972	307,558	318,709	332,260
{ French Colonies		1,629	642	1,166	306	139	1,824	3,236	5,019	2,625	5,195	14,283	18,229	15,663	17,353	17,087	33,947	43,024	36,277	34,215	45,519

APPENDIX No. XIX. continued.

RECAPITULATIVE SUMMARY of the GENERAL TRADE between FRANCE and all the Countries of the World.

	In Specie.					Articles necessary for Industry.					Raw Articles.					Manufactured Articles.				
	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
	10,880	139,351	127,469	142,653	100,309	166,371	144,210	139,285	152,322	150,288	28,687	28,901	35,661	51,479	60,617	57,963	51,222	52,212	52,942	52,227
IMPORTATIONS																				
Northern Europe	252	22,427	30,016	13,710	12,770	97,291	100,970	97,728	97,373	97,645	22,830	19,613	13,937	33,827	19,235	13,369	14,608	13,486	11,811	9,563
Southern Europe	3	36	191	97	61	415	8,069	9,158	14,982	17,394	1,235	2,814	4,581	4,310	4,783	32	537	966	428	962
Foreign Settlements in Asia		17	1	19		8,285	3,307	3,487	3,037	3,235	1,354	334	617	474	27	844	1,147	103	1,143	570
French Settlements in Asia						11,338	10,694	16,193	9,507	3,235	1,027	1,450	1,595	1,588	404	128	239	295	101	77
Foreign Settlements in Africa		1,415	1,297	3,233	3,191	1,638	2,272	2,754	3,704	2,810	7,237	10,759	10,269	11,287	13,792	292	89	98	216	95
French Settlements in Africa		309	241	474	115	43,714	77,299	73,490	69,719	83,946	16,898	17,305	22,028	15,653	19,837	213	397	1,382	951	905
North American States		2,577	18,204	41,683	24,315	11,280	15,065	15,046	11,505	20,909	3,679	2,557	4,598	4,094	2,487	14	50	658	60	531
South American States		5,459	8,215	5,253	6,821	2,377	2,313	2,819	2,487	1,826	34,329	44,071	42,987	45,002	45,888	132	94	328	118	96
French Colonies in America		811	1,455	868	888															
Spanish America	5,382	7,327	13,052	23,263	19,774	5,162	9,664	9,781	9,393	17,394	1,106	1,254	1,991	1,038	1,437	10	50	824	44	112
EXPORTATIONS																				
Northern Europe	117,577	168,214	30,116	18,687	46,020	66,279	46,285	69,903	76,841	66,959	91,931	74,639	81,722	87,584	65,358	122,569	112,046	114,550	127,503	125,485
Southern Europe	7,691	858	2,353	8,342	8,718	16,627	18,693	20,198	13,786	14,377	29,084	29,339	28,581	25,454	22,474	96,274	81,309	72,868	78,003	85,066
Foreign Settlements in Asia	1,115	1,804	1,525	381	366	231	1,305	1,060	1,482	1,243	1,087	1,021	2,021	4,749	2,990	2,548	2,783	5,032	5,176	4,455
French Settlements in Asia						35	161	178	25	32	196	216	193	245	419	479	624	644	199	561
Foreign Settlements in Africa	4,461	914	2,391	232	2,659	1,608	1,795	2,088	1,293	1,623	1,309	1,385	2,434	1,861	4,585	12,151	7,554	5,028	5,295	8,879
French Settlements in Africa	488	233	629	76	80	373	1,277	3,010	929	2,574	2,406	3,655	2,424	3,056	4,560	7,654	9,193	7,219	8,202	14,079
North American States	1,637	2,191	1,906	561	362	11,965	5,523	7,953	7,721	6,798	17,211	12,344	16,263	16,133	14,312	114,267	67,185	92,071	72,294	81,329
South American States	533	25	392	58	306	1,894	2,636	1,517	1,720	2,041	3,429	4,540	3,881	5,432	5,257	29,111	25,168	17,827	20,154	26,496
French Colonies in America	1,142	389	537	231	60	1,414	1,811	1,832	1,673	2,590	11,690	14,323	13,049	14,056	12,109	25,817	33,210	28,417	25,815	30,881
Spanish America	530	10	507	30	295	3,112	3,016	2,224	1,750	1,563	5,466	5,213	3,898	3,914	4,110	23,766	29,000	20,592	18,687	39,943

The General Trade between France and the Four Quarters of the World therefore has been—

	In Specie.					Articles necessary for Industry.					Raw Articles.					Manufactured Articles.				
	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
	234,355	161,779	157,486	156,363	113,080	263,662	245,180	232,014	249,396	247,934	51,517	48,514	49,598	85,307	79,853	71,333	65,830	65,699	64,754	61,790
IMPORTATIONS																				
Europe	255	53	192	117	61	8,701	11,377	12,646	18,020	17,723	2,590	3,149	5,198	4,785	4,811	876	1,685	1,070	1,571	1,533
Asia	1,384	1,795	1,538	3,708	3,307	12,976	12,966	18,947	13,241	6,045	8,265	12,210	11,865	12,876	14,196	420	328	393	318	172
Africa	15,427	9,849	27,831	47,806	32,026	57,372	94,678	91,355	83,712	106,681	54,906	63,934	69,614	64,749	68,013	360	542	2,368	1,131	1,533
America	251,421	173,476	187,047	207,994	148,474	342,711	364,201	354,962	364,369	378,383	117,278	127,807	136,275	167,717	166,873	72,989	68,385	69,530	67,774	65,028
EXPORTATIONS																				
Europe	125,269	169,073	32,469	27,030	54,738	82,906	64,978	90,102	90,628	81,337	121,015	103,979	110,304	116,938	87,832	218,844	198,355	187,418	205,506	210,553
Asia	1,115	1,824	1,525	381	366	267	1,467	1,238	1,508	1,275	1,284	1,238	2,404	4,917	3,409	3,027	3,407	5,677	5,375	5,017
Africa	4,950	1,148	3,020	308	2,740	1,986	3,072	5,098	2,223	4,197	3,709	5,040	4,858	4,917	9,145	9,806	16,747	12,248	13,497	22,959
America	3,313	2,605	2,836	851	729	15,274	9,972	11,303	11,115	11,430	32,331	31,209	33,194	35,619	31,678	169,196	125,565	138,315	118,264	138,707
	134,647	174,650	39,850	28,570	58,573	100,433	79,489	107,741	105,474	98,239	158,339	141,466	150,760	162,468	132,064	410,873	344,074	343,658	342,642	377,236

APPENDIX No. XX.

An Account of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the United Kingdom, stated in Official Value, with the Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom, in each Year, from 1825 to 1831.

Years.	Vessels entered Inwards.						Official Value of the Imports.
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1825	13,516	2,144,598	6,968	958,132	20,484	3,102,730	£. 44,208,803
1826	12,473	1,950,630	5,729	694,116	18,202	2,644,746	37,813,890
1827	13,133	2,086,898	6,046	751,864	19,179	2,838,762	44,908,173
1828	13,436	2,094,357	4,955	634,620	18,391	2,728,977	45,168,588
1829	13,659	2,184,535	5,218	710,303	18,877	2,894,838	44,003,024
1830	13,548	2,180,042	5,359	758,828	18,907	2,938,870	46,299,634
1831	14,488	2,367,322	6,085	874,605	20,573	3,241,927	49,713,889
Years.	Vessels cleared Outwards.						Official Value of the Exports.
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1825	10,848	1,793,994	6,075	905,520	16,923	2,699,514	£. 56,320,182
1826	10,844	1,737,425	5,410	692,440	16,254	2,429,865	51,042,023
1827	11,481	1,887,682	5,714	767,821	17,195	2,655,503	62,052,755
1828	12,248	2,006,397	4,405	608,118	16,653	2,614,515	62,734,593
1829	12,636	2,063,179	5,094	730,250	17,730	2,793,429	66,835,445
1830	12,747	2,102,147	5,158	758,368	17,905	2,860,515	69,700,748
1831	13,791	2,300,731	5,927	896,051	19,718	3,196,782	71,429,005

OFFICIAL VALUE of ARTICLES imported into the United Kingdom.

Thirty Principal Articles of Importation.		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
1	Bark for tanning or dyeing	£. 233,926	£. 126,617	£. 183,564	£. 186,738	£. 227,218	£. 232,588	£. 220,171
2	Butter	398,081	273,327	291,587	278,681	203,926	149,719	171,512
3	Cochineal	244,267	156,132	256,348	206,300	230,765	253,271	179,408
4	Coffee	3,248,980	2,579,346	2,958,379	2,534,579	2,395,712	2,518,121	2,669,451
5	Corn, Meal and Flour	1,131,185	2,121,837	2,013,013	1,673,300	3,510,750	3,265,167	4,725,873
6	Cotton Piece Goods of India	371,551	447,895	272,485	343,675	503,743	409,359	318,775
7	Currants	133,404	89,821	151,869	172,183	125,920	119,585	223,539
8	Flax and Tow, or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	2,098,324	1,377,798	1,828,452	1,781,798	1,875,525	1,942,232	1,898,239
9	Hemp, undressed	503,415	412,783	483,560	424,117	315,973	427,758	448,537
10	Hides, untanned	884,559	571,055	433,322	656,349	842,416	1,001,396	795,012
11	Indigo	895,960	1,084,750	801,394	1,349,316	876,425	1,112,198	985,715
12	Logwood	295,164	130,539	136,235	187,303	183,497	208,627	197,464
13	Madder and Madder Root	602,224	353,843	467,406	665,015	422,562	442,285	543,298
14	Mahogany	145,982	188,184	178,126	187,642	192,488	146,225	115,221
15	Oil of Cloves	211,891	97,437	137,730	313,524	154,715	374,966	556,648
16	„ Train	321,491	413,100	499,350	427,054	429,561	375,189	482,237
17	Pepper	92,047	235,002	151,668	83,145	33,597	46,974	104,571
18	Silk, Raw, Waste and Thrown	2,378,230	1,276,397	2,083,485	2,748,719	1,802,835	2,143,812	2,315,464
19	Silk Manufactures of India	147,883	275,525	176,210	131,293	170,416	124,699	159,495
20	„ „ of Europe	29,444	172,176	380,202	545,925	425,231	409,631	447,670
21	Spirits, Foreign	628,928	641,460	763,396	920,436	893,823	839,557	901,858
22	Sugar	5,483,117	6,193,456	5,765,896	6,959,248	6,808,380	6,877,618	6,871,080
23	Tallow	1,255,195	937,043	1,352,981	1,152,392	1,289,008	1,160,858	1,062,235
24	Tea	2,934,572	2,984,042	3,974,624	3,267,877	3,054,441	3,189,775	3,164,893
25	Timber, Deals and Deal Ends	130,819	86,298	87,082	90,616	96,083	96,146	103,798
26	„ 8 Ins. square, or upwards	767,913	685,789	517,153	542,250	586,783	511,285	561,637
27	Tobacco and Snuff	389,127	252,214	330,566	243,075	225,628	236,389	330,428
28	Wines	1,279,420	882,013	938,358	1,121,291	893,705	793,295	812,823
29	Wool, Cotton	7,470,008	5,822,628	9,085,548	7,550,600	7,343,500	8,801,390	9,611,510
30	„ Sheeps'	1,438,013	479,495	884,439	913,552	679,137	882,856	930,330
	Other Articles	8,063,683	6,465,888	7,323,745	7,510,595	7,209,261	7,206,663	7,804,997
Totals		44,208,803	37,813,890	44,908,173	45,168,588	44,003,024	46,299,634	49,713,889

NOTE.—The Values exhibited in this Account, are computed on the Quantities Imported. There is no separate official Valuation of the Quantities brought into Consumption.

APPENDIX No. XX. *continued.*

OFFICIAL VALUE OF ARTICLES Exported from the United Kingdom.								
Thirty Principal Articles of Exportation.		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.						
		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Books, printed	30,527	18,627	17,148	17,419	18,369	16,949	17,453
2	Brass and Copper Manufactures	405,587	524,950	677,080	675,791	862,367	1,001,836	960,264
3	Coals, Culm, and Cinders	266,814	299,197	315,144	303,198	313,899	428,059	436,467
4	Cottons Manufactured, entered by the yard	25,284,352	20,209,256	27,550,242	27,118,770	29,729,118	32,518,863	30,919,781
5	,, Hosiery, Laces, and Small Wares	1,552,187	1,437,433	2,067,153	2,183,911	2,430,485	3,130,943	2,983,327
6	Cotton Twist and Yarn	2,897,706	3,748,533	3,979,769	4,486,270	5,461,062	5,657,624	5,674,616
7	Earthenware of all sorts	95,914	79,976	92,729	102,225	99,203	93,137	97,893
8	Glass entered by weight	130,591	116,972	148,869	141,581	132,519	116,763	118,061
9	,, ,, at value	7,666	4,266	4,818	4,794	3,857	4,147	4,469
10	Hardware and Cutlery	631,664	563,963	716,620	712,183	766,793	765,616	969,769
11	Hats, Beaver and Felt	215,186	154,152	146,612	166,904	166,535	175,137	136,525
12	Horses	15,620	12,563	15,881	16,658	16,450	12,969	7,049
13	Iron, Bar, Bolt and Pig	314,526	421,759	545,635	610,716	646,203	705,380	741,842
14	,, Cast and Wrought	778,799	897,154	1,021,116	1,052,812	1,081,550	1,119,482	1,210,444
15	Lead and Shot	91,153	107,732	141,268	105,810	72,209	78,573	71,885
16	Leather, wrought and unwrought	138,832	102,983	111,676	101,932	103,454	103,829	102,136
17	,, Saddlery and Harness	108,635	102,227	88,715	89,600	83,303	78,320	61,312
18	Linen Manufactured, entered by the yard	2,676,513	2,045,448	2,859,476	3,105,862	2,971,349	3,203,493	3,606,578
19	,, Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares	197,937	183,639	217,417	219,688	183,914	203,370	251,951
20	Machinery and Mill Work	212,488	228,525	201,822	262,115	253,984	208,767	105,506
21	Salt	327,435	205,240	251,157	302,155	354,196	351,584	332,962
22	Silk Manufactures	150,887	106,931	173,593	179,076	221,998	427,849	471,119
23	Steel, unwrought	15,225	13,596	15,343	26,498	20,848	24,396	34,726
24	Sugar, refined	897,591	924,017	1,117,330	1,229,539	1,294,863	1,653,690	1,640,394
25	Tin, unwrought	119,518	159,692	180,768	151,309	121,261	111,085	79,458
26	,, and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates	206,586	241,145	300,301	264,050	232,399	247,655	228,254
27	Wool, Sheep's	3,915	5,003	9,946	59,621	47,571	105,346	124,789
28	Woollen Manufactures, entered by the piece	4,897,878	4,405,754	5,024,546	4,690,304	4,573,506	4,650,312	5,223,310
29	,, ,, by the yard	818,053	481,785	663,186	702,460	577,677	584,200	584,492
30	,, Hosiery and Small Wares	222,639	163,032	301,384	333,505	219,688	295,281	388,463
	Other Articles	3,438,266	3,000,186	3,265,190	3,371,333	3,157,332	3,077,698	3,098,638
	Totals	47,150,690	40,965,736	52,221,934	52,788,089	56,217,962	61,152,353	60,683,933

Thirty Principal Articles of Exportation.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.						
		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Cassia Lignea	27,806	34,778	42,770	35,632	79,524	79,764	71,877
2	Cinnamon	100,106	86,101	89,923	88,634	96,527	134,432	126,161
3	Cochineal	104,380	86,525	163,975	177,873	172,955	112,566	189,370
4	Coconut Nuts	55,281	62,229	113,065	52,746	59,808	49,425	54,683
5	Coffee	1,708,882	1,987,597	1,841,064	1,485,538	1,438,553	1,254,731	1,405,050
6	Copper, unwrought	29,936	131,640	79,713	16,627	89,331	5,924	10,074
7	Corn, Meal and Flour	77,333	41,408	120,062	163,358	209,372	137,122	179,116
8	Cotton Piece Goods, India	813,883	589,921	672,285	594,013	539,091	590,237	549,061
9	Fish, Cod, of Newfoundland	48,848	37,781	37,724	53,044	78,024	42,272	33,364
10	Hides, untanned	135,724	103,194	33,809	35,879	142,219	162,663	167,271
11	Indigo	741,953	837,064	591,405	879,529	821,642	898,331	838,499
12	Iron, in Bars	87,798	29,527	45,018	38,922	39,317	39,049	56,183
13	Logwood	95,798	82,008	99,761	88,371	86,966	82,686	83,306
14	Oil of Olives	15,890	48,826	27,484	24,431	38,840	45,768	139,364
15	Pepper	180,788	288,681	221,534	228,644	160,421	80,611	370,675
16	Pimento	39,616	43,602	60,921	49,924	80,632	67,369	59,707
17	Rice, not in the Husk	52,798	40,376	52,507	51,341	95,417	50,780	88,612
18	Saltpetre, unrefined	113,254	111,802	111,543	166,374	112,247	33,224	65,546
19	Silk, Raw, Waste and Thrown	139,400	228,296	38,430	31,778	212,066	51,727	58,373
20	,, Manufactures of India	144,539	105,205	221,617	148,529	138,427	153,750	203,295
21	Spelter	305,615	409,157	346,429	217,157	198,197	158,961	156,709
22	Spirits, Brandy	175,559	115,297	176,379	292,975	185,121	129,822	144,642
23	,, Geneva	86,192	56,195	70,417	86,755	41,468	56,442	55,807
24	,, Rum	439,704	418,036	487,737	557,703	509,122	487,331	735,919
25	Sugar, unrefined	605,752	746,795	638,292	928,340	744,221	777,306	1,050,511
26	Tallow	6,098	7,718	25,202	36,411	48,940	86,008	111,925
27	Tobacco and Snuff	58,907	193,426	246,895	208,917	139,966	186,877	178,356
28	Wines	195,054	188,571	276,412	292,561	222,080	201,974	187,461
29	Wool, Cotton	1,160,202	1,663,394	1,517,946	1,400,979	2,216,452	718,680	1,626,075
30	,, Sheep's	46,662	61,112	53,360	59,967	27,951	45,329	70,805
	Other Articles	1,375,709	1,240,025	1,327,142	1,453,594	1,595,270	1,627,233	1,677,275
	Totals	9,169,492	10,076,287	9,830,821	9,946,546	10,620,167	8,548,394	10,745,072

APPENDIX No. XXI.

GENERAL RESULT of the TRADE of FRANCE with her COLONIES, and with FOREIGN COUNTRIES, in 1830.

		ENTRY.				
Value Entered by {	3,236 French Vessels	.	.	gauging in the whole	340,171 Tons	£10,175,031
	4,257 Vessels of the Countries from which the Merchandize is brought	.	.	,	511,523	6,019,007
	912 Vessels of other Nations	.	.	,	157,760	1,833,717
	Land	.	.	,	.	7,505,742
		.	.	.	Total	£25,533,497
No. 1.						
General movement of Trade with Foreign Countries.						
Value Departed by {	2,679 French Vessels	.	.	gauging in the whole	258,621 Tons	£7,556,730
	3,346 Vessels of the Countries where destined	.	.	,	268,524	7,160,677
	793 Vessels of other Nations	.	.	,	101,994	1,644,739
	Land	.	.	,	.	6,544,380
		.	.	.	Difference	£2,626,971
No. 2.						
Special Trade in that which France has received for Consumption, and that which has been drawn from the interior for Foreign Countries or for the Colonies.						
Value in Merchandize for Home Consumption, with Payment of Duties {	ENTRY.		DEPARTURE.			
	Articles necessary for Industry	.	.	.	.	£12,135,413
	Articles of Consumption . {	Natural	.	.	.	6,141,873
	Manufactured	.	.	.	.	1,292,409
		.	.	Total	.	£19,569,695
Value in French Merchandize Exported . {	ENTRY.		DEPARTURE.			
	Natural Produce	.	.	.	.	£ 4,778,369
	Manufactured Articles	.	.	.	.	13,337,670
	Difference	.	.	.	.	£1,453,656

The movement of Specie is not included in this Result,

The Imports and Exports of Specie which could be verified are as follows { Entered £8,837,910 Sterling.
Exported 2,383,898

APPENDIX No. XXII.

TONNAGE engaged in the FOREIGN COMMERCE, the COLONIAL, FISHING, and COASTING TRADE of FRANCE, in 1787.

Countries.		French.	Of the Coun-tries whence they come.	Of third Countries.	Total.
Asia	.	6,667	.	.	6,667
Africa	.	.	.	.	45,124
America, including Colonies	.	.	.	.	164,087
Europe.	Southern Nations, viz. Spain, Portugal, and Italy	83,510	62,080	21,600	167,190
	Northern Nations, viz. Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia	9,458	62,944	39,003	111,405
	Great Britain	9,376	76,069	2,118	87,543
	Holland	3,743	61,520	12,951	78,214
	Hanseatic Towns, viz. Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Dantzic	894	47,079	20,304	68,277
	Ottoman Empire and Barbary States.	43,058	412	1,815	45,285
United States of America		2,690	17,859	1,722	22,271
French Colonies (inter-colonial Trade)		8,853	.	105,211	114,064
Fisheries.	Whale	.	.	.	3,720
	Cod	.	.	.	53,800
	Herring	.	.	.	8,602
	Mackerel	.	.	.	5,166
	Sardinia	.	.	.	3,060
Fresh Fish		.	.	.	12,320
Coasters		.	.	.	1,010,852
Total		.	.	.	2,007,647

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

COMMERCE of FRANCE with its COLONIES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Years.	Value Imported for Consumption.		Value Exported in French Produce.	
1815	198,416,199	1,465,922,847 Average, 293,184,569	397,704,349	2,120,398,745 Average, 424,079,749
1816	261,569,166		463,221,051	
1817	339,800,250		394,787,366	
1818	356,913,947	2,000,450,751 Average, 400,090,150	449,206,544	2,076,147,805 Average, 415,229,561
1819	309,223,285		415,479,435	
1820	363,139,363		454,918,180	
1821	394,442,356	2,187,946,479 Average, 437,589,296	404,764,582	2,527,195,628 Average, 505,439,126
1822	426,179,193		385,168,711	
1823	361,828,242		390,754,431	
1824	454,861,597	863,431,224 Av. 431,715,612	440,541,901	908,475,822 Av. 454,237,911
1825	400,579,530		543,881,169	
1826	436,116,472		461,027,171	
1827	414,137,001	455,574,481	506,823,737	
1828	453,760,337		511,215,922	
1829	483,353,139		504,247,629	
1830	489,242,685		452,901,341	
1831	374,188,539		455,574,481	

[French Custom House Report.]

APPENDIX No. XXIV.—VIEW of the FRENCH TRADE with all the NATIONS of the WORLD.
RESULTS of the OFFICIAL VALUE of the SPECIAL and GENERAL TRADE between FRANCE and all the NATIONS of the WORLD, from 1815 until 1829 inclusively, drawn up from the Official Documents.

SPECIAL TRADE.																																	
Years.	Importations and Exportations united.				Importations into France.				Exportations from France.				It is useful to state more in detail the amount of Foreign Merchandize which France has received, and that which she has delivered.			Sums paid as Premiums for Exportation.																	
	Of Merchandize and Specie.				Of Merchandize and Specie.				Of Merchandize and Specie.				Of Specie only.				Importations.				Exportations.												
																	Articles necessary for Manufactures.				Articles for Consumption.				Articles necessary for Manufactures.				Articles for Consumption.				
Franks.				Franks.				Franks.				Franks.				Franks.				Franks.													
1815	634,329,668	596,120,548	38,209,120	229,706,692	198,416,199	31,320,493	404,592,976	397,704,349	6,888,627	115,962,908	57,734,608	24,718,683	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1816	928,631,603	724,790,217	203,841,386	310,706,409	261,569,166	49,137,243	617,925,194	463,221,051	154,704,143	142,689,515	81,942,126	36,937,525	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1817	899,332,527	734,587,616	164,744,911	451,448,766	339,800,250	111,698,516	447,833,761	394,787,366	53,046,395	180,040,056	114,468,353	45,291,841	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1818	1,073,016,943	806,120,491	266,896,452	469,255,945	356,913,947	112,341,998	603,760,998	449,206,544	154,554,454	210,617,371	109,064,195	37,232,381	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1819	901,406,697	724,702,720	176,773,977	396,844,774	309,223,285	87,621,489	504,631,923	415,479,435	89,152,488	180,213,946	97,935,734	31,073,605	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1820	1,066,157,408	818,057,543	248,099,865	473,012,159	363,139,363	109,872,796	593,145,249	454,918,180	138,227,069	227,171,070	103,134,908	32,833,385	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1821	1,102,212,027	99,266,938	303,005,089	520,753,362	394,442,356	126,311,006	581,458,665	404,764,582	176,694,083	245,672,196	107,809,030	40,961,130	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1822	1,053,778,151	811,347,904	242,430,247	612,140,466	426,179,193	185,961,273	441,637,685	385,168,711	56,468,974	269,268,980	105,160,732	51,749,481	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1823	1,059,612,257	752,582,673	307,029,534	562,359,670	361,828,242	200,531,428	497,252,537	390,754,431	106,498,106	221,554,365	88,579,495	51,694,382	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1824	1,222,877,466	895,403,498	327,473,948	699,143,705	454,861,597	244,282,108	523,733,741	440,541,901	83,191,840	272,873,048	121,957,679	60,030,870	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1825	1,330,532,833	944,460,699	386,072,134	652,003,598	400,579,530	251,424,068	678,529,235	543,881,169	134,648,066	268,878,960	86,954,047	44,746,523	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1826	1,245,266,847	897,143,643	348,123,204	609,593,525	436,116,472	173,477,053	635,673,322	461,027,171	174,646,151	295,104,305	99,216,231	40,795,936	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1827	1,154,214,319	920,960,738	323,253,581	599,569,082	414,137,001	185,432,081	554,645,237	506,823,737	47,821,500	276,380,167	99,593,935	38,162,899	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1828	1,202,490,163	964,976,259	237,513,904	661,746,834	453,760,337	207,986,497	540,743,329	511,215,922	29,527,407	278,590,868	136,845,918	38,323,551	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1829	1,201,856,212	987,600,768	214,255,444	631,185,130	483,353,139	147,831,991	570,671,082	504,247,629	66,423,453	307,907,130	140,283,428	35,162,581	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1825	1,586,988,640	1,200,916,506	386,072,134	785,046,460	533,622,393	251,424,068	801,942,180	667,294,114	134,648,066	343,108,255	117,330,475	73,183,662	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1826	1,473,360,583	1,125,237,379	348,123,204	738,205,663	564,728,610	173,477,053	735,154,920	560,508,769	174,646,151	370,530,017	125,839,746	68,358,847	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1827	1,395,707,922	1,168,205,504	226,902,418	752,853,324	565,804,228	187,049,096	642,254,598	602,401,276	39,853,322	356,870,054	139,313,256	69,620,918	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1828	1,454,272,592	1,217,599,953	236,672,639	815,778,396	607,677,321	208,101,075	638,494,196	609,922,632	28,571,564	366,510,668	173,300,576	67,866,077	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											
1829	1,431,221,905	1,224,172,043	207,049,862	764,828,678	616,353,397	148,475,281	666,393,227	607,818,646	58,574,581	380,379,895	170,812,197	65,161,305	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.											

[Casar Moreau.]

APPENDIX No. XXV.—TRADE and NAVIGATION between France and Foreign Nations.

TRADE.										NAVIGATION.									
Imports into France.										Exports from France.									
Years.	Articles necessary for Manufacture.		Articles of Consumption.		Gold and Silver Ingots.	Total of the Merchandize and the Money.	Articles necessary for Manufacture.	Articles of Consumption.		Gold and Silver Ingots.	Total of the Merchandize and the Money.	Ships.		Tonnage of Ships.		Ship's Crew.			
	Natural.	Manufactured.	Natural.	Manufactured.				Natural.	Manufactured.			Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.
Low Countries.	1825	39,575,302	13,496,461	26,680,355	119,172,112	198,924,230	15,942,519	19,402,030	39,809,699	77,439,270	152,593,518	No. 221	No. 318	No. 19,819	No. 32,984	No. 1,969	No. 1,969		
	1826	38,735,376	15,102,887	22,942,221	71,555,849	148,536,333	9,856,264	15,407,232	34,068,033	6,357,810	65,689,339	231	674	22,556	73,196	1,473	4,157		
	1827	37,663,283	20,702,317	22,400,110	40,483,532	121,249,242	6,609,568	17,301,584	26,111,575	7,808,650	57,831,377	196	579	17,067	60,689	1,223	3,526		
	1828	55,600,803	20,940,071	21,530,802	47,541,311	145,621,987	6,339,408	14,997,220	26,757,501	8,762,600	56,856,729	271	420	25,664	47,464	1,632	2,589		
	1829	42,177,154	24,699,385	21,316,962	32,742,232	120,935,783	10,278,274	12,116,465	28,204,355	10,250,402	60,849,496	357	277	30,495	30,657	1,963	1,684		
	1830	36,400,286	10,514,836	18,360,160	51,299,369	116,574,651	4,973,218	9,418,308	22,084,140	584,168	37,059,834	192	157	19,066	18,716	1,173	1,055		
England.	1831	2,939,338	2,626,523	479,580	94,530	6,139,971	1,725,193	3,489,808	12,979,966	18,194,967	18,194,967	137	158	12,697	16,199	1,104	1,221		
		23,016,373	4,947,242	19,661,566	22,589,856	70,215,037	4,862,768	8,174,776	14,095,694	1,332,800	28,466,038	29	48	2,471	4,547	176	176		
	1825	31,136,194	1,485,874	5,842,411	93,434,140	131,898,619	33,622,233	38,567,979	27,168,078	31,594,677	130,952,967	2,176	3,907	137,937	199,232	16,209	31,964		
	1826	26,905,042	1,232,858	6,957,382	27,235,300	62,330,580	17,627,141	26,482,082	22,668,841	159,152,850	225,930,914	2,222	3,935	143,505	167,961	16,717	26,211		
	1827	13,430,107	779,225	6,827,341	73,784,645	94,821,318	43,694,672	31,661,557	32,295,501	18,747,896	126,399,626	2,100	3,967	138,120	177,689	15,856	25,984		
	1828	13,072,102	2,684,995	7,312,333	84,231,135	107,300,565	52,272,096	35,519,954	37,822,932	514,564	126,129,546	2,079	3,479	135,349	167,975	16,080	23,034		
United States.	1829	16,717,081	4,455,500	6,583,774	59,122,100	86,878,455	36,347,518	20,437,086	30,097,171	26,404,368	113,286,143	2,248	3,153	156,087	152,586	17,010	21,523		
	1830	15,432,098	2,937,180	6,575,053	89,583,264	114,527,595	43,218,976	23,848,886	35,938,121	35,248,742	138,254,725	2,211	2,981	155,400	144,909	17,133	20,988		
	1831	10,881,294	2,018,403	7,320,701	115,674,220	135,894,618	49,379,126	27,378,734	37,629,489	12,490,378	126,877,727	2,179	3,635	131,352	164,238	15,728	22,014		
	1825	37,026,081	6,483,386	79,756	6,444,102	50,033,325	8,059,640	9,345,019	81,433,764	734,300	99,572,723	248	175	63,310	43,242	2,986	2,052		
	1826	70,585,424	5,777,112	144,201	737,605	77,244,342	3,354,878	7,302,864	41,223,606	1,073,400	51,881,348	412	165	109,518	41,732	4,932	1,805		
	1827	65,518,370	6,723,064	296,824	10,913,990	83,451,348	5,789,958	10,404,723	64,596,947	352,200	81,143,828	348	216	92,214	58,925	4,249	2,482		
Sardinia.	1828	59,053,249	4,665,821	398,645	19,620,800	83,738,515	6,136,835	9,851,850	52,927,154	151,200	69,067,039	288	171	82,339	46,381	3,649	2,075		
	1829	73,252,466	7,336,149	809,516	9,517,600	90,915,371	4,817,182	8,427,317	60,408,835	107,000	73,760,334	341	192	100,488	56,984	4,374	2,446		
	1830	73,462,396	7,372,430	505,240	3,376,160	84,716,226	4,276,178	7,703,062	64,709,945	107,400	76,796,585	346	143	101,723	43,456	6,379	1,854		
	1831	76,744,091	4,401,244	317,686	29,016,930	80,479,951	6,714,286	9,877,148	118,201,602	171,200	134,964,236	258	213	76,903	62,602	3,410	3,033		
	1825	39,939,829	13,222,540	3,176,248	4,780,299	61,118,916	6,151,268	8,110,943	26,189,011	3,484,178	43,935,400	909	926	58,230	45,945	7,208	5,490		
	1826	47,727,181	12,490,914	8,108,358	12,435,954	80,762,408	7,733,715	8,318,506	24,713,069	266,441	41,031,731	1,227	703	53,129	38,998	7,339	4,596		
Germany.	1827	39,278,355	8,263,600	5,387,883	10,581,353	63,511,191	8,224,616	7,907,758	21,142,497	1,526,700	38,801,571	1,003	815	38,313	36,065	5,840	4,857		
	1828	44,250,159	26,299,695	5,020,517	4,562,936	80,133,307	5,507,406	9,209,498	23,747,031	6,996,440	45,460,375	1,586	1,045	81,560	53,762	7,664	6,359		
	1829	43,883,922	11,692,724	2,995,325	3,395,620	61,968,591	6,146,218	8,083,421	22,291,546	5,939,500	42,460,685	1,076	879	52,697	43,873	6,571	5,323		
	1830	47,978,407	22,191,131	3,259,541	5,979,888	79,408,967	7,319,476	9,162,291	23,125,185	7,775,200	48,082,152	1,338	862	79,381	46,515	8,661	5,403		
	1831	37,261,754	13,273,413	3,823,914	6,947,005	61,306,086	8,956,193	11,631,701	22,810,817	2,453,860	45,852,571	1,234	1,162	58,256	63,191	7,511	7,387		
	1825	19,658,035	5,526,301	5,588,251	7,233,697	88,006,284	3,188,056	3,411,833	30,028,795	329,578	36,958,262								
1826	19,614,117	4,789,100	5,882,680	23,091,410	52,877,307	4,459,885	3,156,848	28,957,951	416,064	36,990,748									
1827	16,133,076	7,920,862	4,833,625	6,676,882	35,564,445	4,225,668	1,712,224	27,727,873	504,455	34,170,220									
1828	16,232,892	9,107,235	5,475,300	5,628,318	36,443,745	2,342,484	2,960,902	30,430,072	635,290	36,368,748									
1829	15,984,128	7,836,899	5,237,489	5,150,422	34,208,738	2,948,247	3,541,289	33,059,812	569,410	40,112,758									
1830	17,518,521	11,206,516	4,727,164	15,244,640	48,696,841	2,564,954	2,889,695	32,103,532	1,739,050	39,297,231									
1831	12,102,406	8,402,861	4,318,330	6,689,984	31,513,581	2,687,576	2,960,025	29,699,190	4,275,740	39,622,531									

The Trade between France and Germany is carried on by land, and the goods leave France by way of Farbuch, Sarguemines, Bitche, Wissembourg, Schelestadt, Colmar, Strasbourg, &c.

APPENDIX No. XXV. continued.

TRADE.										NAVIGATION.						
Years.	Importations into France.					Exportations from France.					Ships.		Tonnage of Ships.		Ship's Crew.	
	Articles of Consumption.		Gold and Silver Ingots.	Total of the Merchandize and the Money.	Articles necessary for Manufacture.	Articles of Consumption.		Gold and Silver Ingots.	Total of the Merchandize and the Money.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.			
	Natural.	Manufactured.				Natural.	Manufactured.									
Spain	1825	21,934,875	3,478,540	4,103,503	33,503,935	4,135,819	17,245,326	47,271,226	180,595	68,832,966	949	1,139	46,484	42,798	6,783	6,600
	1826	16,714,266	4,339,694	4,731,178	30,056,810	4,928,146	15,996,073	37,615,275	179,574	58,713,818	939	899	46,195	41,975	6,481	6,252
	1827	23,704,990	3,879,641	4,154,090	35,363,711	6,271,279	13,455,880	34,725,265	139,800	54,592,224	1,188	784	55,373	40,103	8,576	5,458
	1828	19,581,947	4,360,528	3,012,962	28,681,762	4,102,699	10,171,763	40,098,631	70,370	54,443,463	856	590	45,638	36,266	6,410	4,341
	1829	18,088,376	5,942,642	2,710,993	27,261,411	3,972,146	8,825,875	43,210,961	1,347,600	57,856,582	833	638	43,781	31,150	6,169	4,441
	1830	22,205,978	5,394,077	3,191,642	31,186,999	3,652,492	7,592,110	36,074,423	299,400	47,618,375	862	554	49,295	25,464	6,135	3,726
	1831	20,014,909	6,092,532	2,778,133	29,148,174	3,824,168	8,126,494	33,657,795	1,162,200	46,770,617	895	687	51,715	27,355	6,472	3,955
Austria.	1825	24,524,344	154,609	1,789,511	26,468,464	500,760	1,549,715	612,775	16,180	2,679,430	26	30	4,908	5,145	266	309
	1826	12,125,467	926,167	721,459	13,907,417	570,044	1,418,594	596,942	34,200	2,619,780	35	37	5,545	8,278	398	417
	1827	31,580,759	76,983	2,508,748	34,238,690	1,500,317	2,205,976	1,950,986		5,657,279	31	31	6,429	7,466	355	389
	1828	24,583,552	202,521	1,459,433	26,293,506	1,364,726	2,096,636	1,800,274	37,800	5,299,436	35	39	8,018	7,792	455	475
	1829	30,868,830	2,178,186	1,641,391	34,688,407	984,096	1,646,214	2,575,419	70,000	5,275,729	40	34	8,947	7,052	474	411
	1830	30,601,522	729,137	1,126,999	32,517,658	1,416,389	2,431,629	2,785,891	5,000	6,638,919	85	50	18,469	8,762	1,007	523
	1831	37,889,092	47,046	632,485	38,589,023	967,464	1,882,773	2,792,213	11,000	5,654,450	54	26	13,787	5,674	669	312
Switzerland	1825	8,562,283	2,206,676	7,788,238	22,161,312	6,346,561	9,607,832	15,997,397	8,197,388	40,149,178						
	1826	7,923,246	2,008,435	5,072,158	32,068,292	9,303,848	10,868,673	18,723,510	2,249,232	41,145,263						
	1827	8,494,259	2,346,690	6,385,947	22,826,426	9,439,793	10,297,857	16,858,577	3,044,286	39,640,513						
	1828	9,103,174	2,523,633	7,531,402	23,148,399	10,236,294	10,391,598	20,486,472	8,691,800	49,806,164						
	1829	8,929,353	2,237,789	8,565,698	21,610,462	9,148,137	9,439,209	20,817,764	8,382,119	47,787,229						
	1830	8,131,990	2,670,185	8,677,664	30,454,392	9,685,308	10,079,306	22,160,421	6,030,950	47,955,985						
	1831	7,906,424	1,613,025	14,628,157	29,413,215	8,547,658	8,787,143	23,612,169	3,607,255	44,754,225						
Turkey.	1825	18,297,363	57,563	56,586	20,297,374	982,991	1,113,480	9,457,597	349,506	11,803,574	99	84	16,683	16,164	1,041	930
	1826	19,453,337	918,462	287,199	24,420,069	1,212,856	1,211,689	6,877,331	150,620	9,452,496	101	112	16,181	18,998	1,040	1,175
	1827	13,941,673	73,750	156,184	17,182,247	475,971	3,135,400	7,238,857	270,000	11,120,228	62	69	10,760	13,054	669	823
	1828	10,147,086	115,605	122,041	12,115,522	381,432	2,830,809	4,044,703	897,800	8,154,744	53	64	8,882	9,379	576	619
	1829	18,203,170	73,912	95,124	22,275,136	416,415	1,932,566	6,750,647	539,800	9,639,428	116	95	17,015	15,522	1,253	1,119
	1830	14,195,986	1,617,575	125,488	24,006,532	697,324	2,142,466	10,218,170	405,800	13,463,760	104	97	17,811	18,241	1,182	1,093
	1831	6,195,187	1,841,157	44,185	12,263,389	423,595	1,481,205	9,462,278	708,400	12,075,478	50	49	10,252	10,709	700	654
Prussia.	1825	5,066,912	2,249,706	7,923,091	15,252,556	3,669,953	3,990,820	1,988,884	618	9,650,275	155	55	21,160	7,417	1,116	383
	1826	6,921,403	1,104,509	7,500,398	15,596,731	1,384,525	2,965,474	1,810,883		6,160,882	241	63	43,581	9,157	2,020	461
	1827	6,336,118	1,215,845	6,790,941	15,058,888	1,456,260	3,524,837	1,386,935	11,235	6,379,267	197	50	37,424	7,955	1,731	393
	1828	9,105,449	6,189,444	6,526,145	23,015,586	1,111,312	3,947,585	5,012,840	45,900	7,117,637	303	58	49,289	9,129	2,411	452
	1829	7,995,247	6,153,488	5,593,290	21,153,395	1,324,176	3,839,543	2,525,570	26,800	7,716,089	322	55	52,505	9,282	2,544	454
	1830	6,385,366	8,335,305	6,250,971	21,223,000	1,497,552	4,146,535	2,738,581	107,400	8,490,068	249	73	49,226	10,729	2,271	493
	1831	3,966,922	1,451,013	11,556,373	17,020,143	969,619	3,487,589	9,462,278	708,400	12,075,478	55	48	10,734	7,049	512	368
Russia.	1825	12,053,902	3,022,132	205,161	15,281,195	874,472	4,138,750	4,039,591		9,052,813	152	103	29,496	18,272	1,597	989
	1826	12,766,807	1,550,063	666,205	14,983,075	1,454,598	2,357,406	2,715,521		6,527,525	222	104	40,203	17,967	2,195	923
	1827	11,133,950	1,947,700	573,525	13,657,575	1,111,463	3,399,592	4,674,740		9,185,795	171	107	30,843	19,742	1,659	909
	1828	11,387,953	5,371,543	232,764	17,011,860	1,032,665	2,852,848	4,531,085		8,416,598	209	110	34,878	19,294	1,979	1,034
	1829	11,581,766	6,864,979	202,563	18,655,420	2,378,168	2,988,209	4,381,142	323,000	10,076,519	249	119	40,895	20,268	2,240	1,078
	1830	22,030,138	19,490,447	255,270	41,819,755	1,416,946	2,816,649	5,207,184		9,440,779	395	96	77,036	15,878	4,165	857
	1831	4,380,388	14,084,607	49,968	18,567,663	1,095,348	2,129,508	3,072,322		6,297,178	148	74	35,171	13,531	1,891	703

The Trade between France and Switzerland is carried on by Colmar, Strasbourg, Saint Louis, Belfort, Nantua, Seyssel, Morteau, Pontarlier, Les Rousses, Montbéliard, &c.

APPENDIX No. XXV. continued.

		TRADE.										NAVIGATION.							
		Importations into France.					Exportations from France.					Ships.		Tonnage of Ships.		Ship's Crew.			
		Articles of Consumption.		Gold and Silver Ingots.	Total of the Merchandize and the Money.	Articles necessary for Manufacture.	Articles of Consumption.		Gold and Silver Ingots.	Total of the Merchandize and the Money.									
		Natural.	Manufactured.				Natural.	Manufactured.											
The Two Sicilies.	1825	10,056,119	4,718,384	292,203	1,079	830,190	2,925,297	3,326,175	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	2,637,580	13,430,483	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1826	9,950,613	1,087,125	410,345	20,895	930,533	4,025,163	2,457,409	1,901,666	5,781,785	117,000	10,257,540	232	178	33,986	29,679	2,434	1,898	
	1827	9,397,226	944,259	1,118,619	624,868	6,289,500	11,736,648	3,189,602	655,986	4,139,709	128,200	8,113,497	202	136	37,530	25,011	2,487	1,637	
	1828	10,204,122	1,739,842	450,549	33,671	20,709,640	27,472,243	2,094,271	975,919	4,435,767	218,000	7,723,957	180	142	33,962	25,545	2,187	1,639	
	1829	9,743,994	1,000,733	1,030,803	32,461	13,482,461	21,571,880	1,758,714	587,126	6,389,350	586,200	9,321,390	192	162	36,523	29,172	2,326	1,972	
	1830	9,413,882	5,964,162	757,400	34,248	10,555,050	16,484,738	1,837,926	667,418	6,261,712	691,800	9,458,856	329	139	64,027	21,583	4,073	1,553	
	1831	7,516,076	11,236,550	1,498,229	4,041	5,158,350	8,864,196	1,742,527	645,934	4,719,694	231,000	7,339,155	355	173	71,729	32,447	4,796	2,517	
Mexico	1825	1,801,825	292,203	1,498,229	4,041	5,158,350	8,864,196	2,026,882	3,189,822	13,182,052	.	18,398,756	18	63	3,732	11,086	223	710	
	1826	2,663,390	410,345	1,961,675	20,895	930,533	4,025,163	1,562,544	2,088,855	10,651,077	5,000	14,307,476	26	51	5,302	10,246	322	636	
	1827	3,703,661	1,118,619	1,42,642	66,905	6,289,500	11,736,648	1,083,523	2,127,436	11,714,389	143,000	15,068,348	25	44	5,294	9,501	326	599	
	1828	6,278,383	450,549	521,151	77,032	20,709,640	27,472,243	695,587	2,601,577	6,694,853	.	9,992,017	35	39	8,270	9,613	556	583	
	1829	7,026,155	1,030,803	827,105	25,020	13,482,461	21,571,880	807,366	1,827,621	7,099,085	.	9,734,072	40	40	9,981	9,576	611	584	
	1830	5,108,040	757,400	336,538	34,099	10,555,050	16,484,738	2,364,176	3,224,372	17,638,199	.	23,226,747	37	43	9,330	10,217	538	613	
	1831	2,203,576	1,498,229	111,653	38,616	3,000	8,927,834	925,828	1,504,952	17,922,455	.	20,353,235	30	29	7,389	6,838	473	435	
Sweden and Norway.	1825	20,547,711	128,245	128,245	72,237	.	20,748,193	404,304	1,943,443	750,576	.	3,098,323	637	245	91,482	34,207	5,169	2,086	
	1826	12,001,135	1,961,675	1,961,675	161,837	.	14,124,647	352,997	2,006,399	942,763	4,400	3,306,559	839	339	129,572	48,167	7,052	2,654	
	1827	10,089,833	142,642	142,642	66,905	102,000	10,401,380	330,463	1,658,260	912,735	.	2,901,458	660	329	100,655	47,570	5,534	2,636	
	1828	9,505,233	521,151	521,151	77,032	.	10,103,416	298,738	1,664,102	945,923	.	2,908,763	712	378	113,480	56,253	6,082	3,178	
	1829	10,839,168	827,105	827,105	25,020	.	11,691,293	718,194	1,752,285	874,315	.	3,344,794	687	291	117,778	42,271	6,072	2,412	
	1830	11,255,037	336,538	336,538	34,099	26,400	11,652,074	519,268	1,313,609	705,845	.	2,538,722	695	261	116,639	29,274	6,077	1,844	
	1831	8,774,565	111,653	111,653	38,616	3,000	8,927,834	367,291	1,158,126	724,087	.	2,249,504	489	168	83,611	24,701	4,312	1,351	
The Brazil's	1825	7,919,727	2,865,065	2,865,065	4,254	468,925	11,257,971	808,955	1,153,035	8,527,211	2,200	10,491,401	60	62	13,710	14,683	771	864	
	1826	8,064,466	1,713,539	1,713,539	20,769	62,851	9,861,625	1,183,182	1,416,237	6,819,584	20,085	9,439,088	57	61	12,409	13,500	793	704	
	1827	8,968,156	3,725,718	3,725,718	458,540	1,452,110	10,604,524	376,443	2,110,372	8,949,093	27,800	11,463,708	60	76	13,543	16,874	800	999	
	1828	8,390,294	3,505,997	3,505,997	50,503	2,700,023	14,646,813	665,928	4,116,549	8,161,970	28,600	12,973,047	53	137	11,866	27,097	708	1,596	
	1829	10,440,508	2,080,870	2,080,870	451,520	528,870	13,601,768	1,285,136	2,974,185	9,652,130	11,000	13,922,451	56	125	12,129	27,699	721	1,561	
	1830	10,770,042	2,187,713	2,187,713	31,159	3,479,100	16,468,014	925,819	2,143,013	8,836,179	.	11,905,011	69	81	14,951	18,932	860	1,019	
	1831	5,782,151	1,189,892	1,189,892	37,123	652,080	7,661,246	410,746	932,542	4,458,136	.	5,801,424	37	47	9,205	10,711	552	577	
Tuscany and the Roman States	1825	5,989,960	794,945	794,945	5,728,395	168,325	12,681,625	1,396,517	1,504,378	3,601,654	1,139,502	7,642,551	539	473	31,687	27,453	4,059	3,596	
	1826	6,436,499	447,913	447,913	1,373,679	872,265	9,130,356	1,941,354	1,761,522	3,305,381	55,520	7,063,777	516	369	30,111	21,309	3,964	2,773	
	1827	5,628,295	92,313	92,313	3,533,803	1,873,176	11,187,587	1,411,543	3,282,058	3,629,566	132,800	8,455,967	497	481	34,206	24,804	3,941	3,452	
	1828	7,148,741	470,354	470,354	3,373,425	3,530,650	14,523,170	1,583,266	4,995,387	4,359,532	51,000	10,989,185	491	613	29,670	34,498	3,656	3,307	
	1829	6,470,135	122,029	122,029	3,528,262	4,496,515	14,616,941	1,446,348	2,774,607	4,632,401	85,200	8,938,556	400	417	23,333	23,900	3,029	3,039	
	1830	5,941,046	1,855,628	1,855,628	3,601,861	2,848,015	14,246,550	1,876,435	2,703,845	4,657,426	247,000	9,486,706	444	319	26,934	18,896	3,394	2,430	
	1831	3,153,093	1,208,123	1,208,123	1,965,779	647,580	6,974,575	1,569,317	2,454,317	6,388,388	105,400	10,517,422	422	304	20,967	17,230	3,100	2,319	
The English East Indies	1825	95,137	69,777	69,777	30,220	.	195,134	167,271	781,123	1,662,802	1,115,000	3,726,196	6	8	1,834	2,298	110	143	
	1826	7,651,567	648,478	648,478	476,993	.	8,777,038	725,529	766,029	1,783,627	1,592,100	4,867,285	10	11	2,882	4,160	165	258	
	1827	8,523,903	778,489	778,489	179,132	65,400	9,546,924	594,853	1,970,310	2,650,011	1,375,800	6,590,974	11	18	4,448	6,315	285	348	
	1828	14,421,616	1,504,465	1,504,465	389,505	6,400	16,321,986	1,154,625	4,564,575	3,639,993	92,400	9,451,593	13	27	4,165	7,140	265	506	
	1829	16,638,880	2,014,234	2,014,234	770,572	36,212	19,459,898	676,571	2,906,227	3,498,240	165,800	7,246,838	24	25	7,297	8,282	486	493	
	1830	15,852,637	714,026	714,026	603,469	54,000	17,224,132	546,283	1,053,972	1,816,408	.	3,416,663	15	9	5,228	3,120	323	183	
	1831	14,566,347	1,404,357	1,404,357	599,386	81,300	16,651,390	389,451	769,581	933,450	118,000	2,210,482	21	13	6,582	5,012	381	272	

APPENDIX No. XXV. continued.

TRADE.										NAVIGATION.						
Years.	Importations into France.					Exportations from France.					Ships.		Tonnage of Ships.		Ship's Crew.	
	Articles necessary for Industry.	Articles of Consumption.		Gold and Silver Ingots.	Total of the Merchandize and the Money.	Articles necessary for Manufacture.	Articles of Consumption.		Gold and Silver Ingots.	Total of the Merchandize and the Money.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.
		Natural.	Manufactured.				Natural.	Manufactured.								
The Spanish Islands (Cuba)	1825	2,770,067	Franks. 5,339,825	Franks. 87,582	Franks. 837,349	Franks. 9,034,783	Franks. 2,584,887	Franks. 8,310,488	Franks. 49,533	Franks. 11,500,453	No. 60	No. 69	No. 12,927	No. 15,268	No. 843	No. 926
	1826	1,539,424	5,775,440	185,788	825,716	8,326,368	1,800,176	7,692,055	372,400	10,206,094	64	59	14,002	12,829	865	803
	1827	1,686,651	6,894,779	348,628	633,170	9,563,228	1,973,552	6,282,588	986,600	9,957,266	72	82	15,890	17,802	913	1,070
	1828	1,590,768	4,631,401	469,168	1,199,672	7,911,009	2,230,226	7,270,160	214,200	10,197,858	68	70	13,930	14,226	854	866
	1829	1,917,554	7,125,230	54,215	1,070,160	10,167,162	2,516,316	6,869,596	61,000	9,958,079	85	61	18,233	12,876	1,067	776
	1830	1,673,803	7,521,753	77,516	473,350	9,716,422	933,706	4,209,018	58,000	5,565,371	65	28	14,169	6,455	823	388
	1831	501,131	3,501,893	156,539	772,000	4,931,563	718,039	4,433,594	.	5,355,052	39	33	8,447	7,392	518	432
The Hanseatic Towns	1825	4,274,419	393,224	2,069,387	18,200	6,755,230	8,274,875	1,847,310	200	11,790,683	69	187	7,497	25,646	457	1,341
	1826	6,642,649	77,574	1,314,007	.	8,034,230	8,762,820	1,271,928	.	11,124,649	97	204	10,242	30,520	627	1,568
	1827	4,280,795	296,023	1,793,472	32,800	6,403,090	9,029,610	2,356,571	.	12,856,111	83	165	9,596	23,979	606	1,243
	1828	3,498,661	3,306,258	2,789,290	.	9,594,209	11,986,439	2,231,712	.	15,919,619	164	305	17,913	31,192	1,097	1,606
	1829	4,627,622	4,341,158	3,058,403	.	12,027,183	8,192,264	2,554,636	.	13,095,614	338	189	29,128	25,622	1,879	1,365
	1830	4,635,501	2,014,244	3,123,829	.	9,773,574	7,559,595	3,542,642	3,000	12,940,679	140	186	15,847	27,006	995	1,395
	1831	2,107,020	754,448	1,208,673	6,400	4,076,541	7,283,590	3,247,025	.	12,091,879	78	160	9,245	23,254	566	1,294
Egypt.	1825	6,102,902	109,672	43,386	203,514	6,459,474	173,964	4,330,844	3,754,822	9,235,425	67	44	14,461	8,966	820	521
	1826	6,299,566	17,380	13,310	1,128,189	7,458,445	301,417	3,958,292	451,845	5,267,585	82	60	15,552	13,580	908	808
	1827	8,898,722	157,618	15,976	636,440	9,708,756	258,842	2,393,971	1,622,900	4,702,227	89	61	19,719	16,379	1,078	1,105
	1828	5,764,578	339,030	8,101	1,426,100	7,537,809	412,054	2,165,594	161,000	2,983,161	50	31	10,566	6,410	583	363
	1829	2,035,287	15,757	15,626	775,645	2,842,315	615,316	4,893,820	2,465,440	8,427,994	26	31	4,846	8,193	274	556
	1830	3,833,764	224,891	35,159	1,636,538	5,730,352	363,814	2,488,031	269,200	3,355,659	42	26	8,742	5,241	487	282
	1831	4,791,724	2,555	4,920	3,050,939	7,850,138	375,922	1,549,113	35,600	2,169,419	46	41	9,090	8,430	517	490
Hayti.	1825	1,301,346	4,140,995	34,240	75,661	5,552,242	1,573,631	7,756,035	363,297	9,887,657	52	64	9,191	11,542	603	756
	1826	1,674,924	4,707,267	12,758	15,102	6,410,051	582,343	4,599,180	118,010	5,392,018	72	43	13,145	7,948	825	498
	1827	1,254,331	6,227,030	15,587	315,550	7,812,498	1,233,851	8,042,059	78,200	9,593,206	63	64	12,352	12,665	755	760
	1828	1,817,058	4,994,999	26,247	111,230	6,949,534	546,427	3,385,218	66,800	4,069,917	62	36	11,996	6,860	727	424
	1829	1,060,494	3,482,350	6,411	234,500	5,143,755	881,487	4,887,117	194,322	6,309,243	39	41	7,548	7,675	457	482
	1830	1,138,979	4,173,871	90,804	222,150	5,625,804	386,536	3,117,261	.	3,712,936	43	27	8,724	5,527	509	326
	1831	1,215,831	2,446,926	18,716	92,700	3,774,173	317,715	1,941,068	15,600	2,426,855	35	21	6,818	3,933	390	235
The Barbary States .	1825	5,072,679	75,028	24,100	740,373	5,912,180	685,220	6,705,592	284,132	8,112,937	95	92	10,267	11,705	814	1,364
	1826	4,267,777	28,675	11,186	295,957	4,603,595	663,083	2,438,244	259,200	4,346,242	69	63	8,004	7,697	595	540
	1827	6,802,600	124,331	161,640	643,644	7,732,215	654,304	1,901,294	444,000	4,520,315	140	90	14,441	10,625	1,101	805
	1828	3,594,194	151,514	39,445	1,783,070	5,568,223	496,487	2,172,781	71,800	3,702,539	72	37	8,670	5,061	674	385
	1829	1,020,576	35,636	59,327	2,340,360	3,455,899	407,342	2,568,908	44,000	3,973,474	21	34	2,735	4,373	218	347
	1830	3,158,750	251,524	112,281	48,783,491	52,306,046	2,228,435	2,706,507	1,173,000	7,970,101	146	143	21,582	20,225	1,506	1,505
	1831	972,082	19,015	4,611	1,074,078	2,069,786	386,071	1,014,369	201,200	1,927,388	26	40	2,960	4,408	264	332
Peru	1825	261,572	44	1,607	3,513,842	3,777,065	516,060	4,971,380	.	5,854,168	7	11	2,052	2,968	132	234
	1826	995,214	295,859	4,802	2,543,844	3,839,719	985,713	8,013,815	.	9,596,334	10	14	2,764	4,119	154	264
	1827	3,549,045	191,065	195,705	5,488,074	9,423,889	363,965	5,682,726	60,400	6,819,448	10	11	2,923	3,173	195	216
	1828	1,151,298	84	1,507	91,600	1,244,489	470,934	7,354,928	.	8,505,661	2	13	523	3,430	34	235
	1829	311,444	1,519	6,829	1,089,450	1,409,242	647,096	8,856,412	.	9,910,587	3	7	872	1,684	54	128
	1830	1,784,245	276	3,468	1,478,400	3,266,389	232,279	3,867,239	.	4,317,855	2	1	502	1,175	34	14
	1831	96,048	136,799	7,834	2,146,290	2,386,971	85,739	1,190,892	.	1,351,265	16	1	3,725	223	217	14

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the COMMERCE between FRANCE and ENGLAND during the Years 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830.

Years.	Amount Imported.			Amount Exported.		
	In Goods.	In Money.	Total.	In Goods.	In Money.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1825	1,020,668	3,737,365	4,758,034	2,798,192	1,263,789	3,961,979
1826	952,673	1,089,412	2,042,085	1,890,311	6,365,974	8,256,307
1827	544,200	2,945,587	3,489,787	2,335,021	751,403	3,106,425
1828	630,599	2,369,140	3,999,740	3,128,822	20,582	3,149,405
1829	765,690	2,364,200	3,129,890	2,442,941	1,056,150	3,419,132
1830	644,767	3,583,338	4,228,105	2,558,769	1,409,521	3,968,291

APPENDIX No. XXVII.—IMPORTATIONS into FRANCE from ENGLAND, from 1825 to 1830, showing Values and Quantities in English Money.

Articles.	1825		1826		1827		1828		1829		1830	
	Quantity.	Value. £.	Quantity.	Value. £.	Quantity.	Value. £.	Quantity.	Value. £.	Quantity.	Value. £.	Quantity.	Value. £.
Horses	735	10,713	426	6,193	583	8,652	623	9,078	661	9,511	522	7,620
Raw Hides	.	7,860	.	18,774	97,975	2,102	.	2,562	196,738	3,641	290,703	5,346
Wools	.	2,208	.	20,562	.	25,727	.	62,010	.	40,215	.	59,236
Hair for Horses and Spinning	123	89	2,483	1,801	6,716	4,873	5,466	3,966	5,881	4,267	53,704	38,968
Thrown Silk	40,377	32,718	136,796	113,306	10,595	8,608	2,796	2,908	32,657	225,758	7,241	7,037
Tallow	81,400	812	48,350	482	759,184	7,574	970,121	9,678	2,058,639	20,539	1,639,641	16,359
Spermaceti	287,415	9,104	126,154	5,062	139,439	6,383	207,526	9,056	145,801	6,356	141,982	6,181
Whalebone	70,233	4,559	156,895	9,961	152,401	9,675	313,263	19,889	180,635	11,468	245,153	15,564
Elephants' Teeth, Tortoiseshell, and Mother-o'-Pearl	174,297	20,691	55,980	8,578	46,218	6,562	10,088	1,539	165	24	3,049	810
Grains	.	.	.	.	2,642	29	1,423,140	53,431	4,771,615	136,399	2,569,534	71,491
Rice	45,257	5,510	8,483	621	2,485	35	4,950	362	7,430	544	9	13
Seeds	821,922	22,364	160,542	4,368	30,572	831	38,028	1,034	336,979	9,169	229,243	8,237
Cocoa	53,585	8,748	262	4	579	9	11,113	182	557	9	44	
Coffee	323,356	4,985	15,261	235	1,545	13	2,399	37	449	6	705	10
Pepper	568,721	14,443	17,581	446	469	11	103	2	19	10	469	119
Tobacco	134,055	5,593	958,101	39,973	6							
Vanilla	974	4,420	992	4,500								
Peruvian Bark	52,088	7,559	79,886	11,593	6	30	19,925	2,891	2,399	351	2	6
Indigo	943,453	350,841	147,382	54,807	1,622	238	6,145	2,470	5,411	2,159	2,350	938
Timber	3,724,463	10,428	1,500	4	491	1	.	.	9,400	18		
Dyeing and Cabinet Makers' Woods	1,016,028	5,332	2,123,530	9,931	171,764	1,140	2,696	14	465	1	423,836	1,539
Cotton	3,081,214	127,773	4,990,077	159,117	99,896	3,755	25,265	996	75,228	3,019	46,390	1,598
Hemp	322,084	3,810	347,821	4,101	382,553	4,510	84,743	1,025	55,759	657	152	2
Grindstones	5,366	2,146	6,614	2,645	7,770	3,108	7,202	2,880	10,155	4,062	6,525	2,610
Coal	58,841,058	21,347	81,433,649	29,544	105,338,837	28,660	78,953,479	21,477	94,470,319	15,705	112,764,983	30,677
Iron	2,612,083	23,182	9,320,458	54,029	7,824,998	41,935	8,921,839	40,607	8,881,598	41,957	13,616,844	53,900
Copper	241,459	9,009	740,403	27,033	729,201	26,482	1,355,803	45,685	1,997,234	72,406	2,301,607	84,612
Lead	3,288,160	26,841	4,478,319	36,556	2,113,281	17,250	467,292	3,814	1,265,710	10,323	451,045	3,681
Tin	1,260,427	40,012	2,049,424	65,058	1,698,573	61,624	1,757,933	63,778	1,333,809	48,390	740,205	26,854
Arsenic	20,637	1,722	83,563	6,972	88,635	7,396	.	.	.	.	121	3
Platina	2,619	9,614	327	1,202			.	.	.	.		
Potash	364,319	3,965	337,755	3,676	17,254	187	852,923	9,283	270,401	2,943	367,166	3,996
Rough Saltpetre	1,539,810	11,172	133,151	966	.	.	.	.	66	.	61	
White Lead	115,667	1,047	301,583	3,774	421,016	5,269	115,691	1,448	176,553	2,209	136,983	1,714
Acids	93,561	3,674	446,311	653	136,835	3,422	162,965	5,086	165,779	7,328	158,420	5,030
Woollen Stuffs	19,129	8,163	14,954	5,913	32,057	13,493	48,377	20,934	29,697	12,877	14,604	5,563
Silk Stuffs	1,962	3,920	2,114	4,226	403	867	2,429	4,852	7,982	15,970	12,914	25,782
Paper	49,521	6,162	44,994	5,949	50,242	7,184	57,307	8,348	68,948	87,991	83,362	9,244
Straw Hats	2,144	1,260	13,343	7,377	4,856	2,886	5,305	3,111	4,299	2,372	3,269	1,873
Mats	415	197	97	46	1,054	501	1,861	8,853	13,515	6,428	7,103	3,378
Files, Rasps, and Utensils	151,503	8,841	214,573	12,264	234,939	13,432	145,830	8,855	111,016	8,831	154,077	8,989
Machinery	.	42,650	.	36,254	.	29,059	.	30,686	.	28,803	.	45,095
Carriages	.	37,466	.	25,022	.	23,717	.	25,084	.	23,490	.	15,076
Anchors	79,240	1,437	151,808	2,757	86,352	156	276,486	5,415	483,750	8,775	431,567	7,828
Mercery	31,517	7,561	24,313	6,019	27,938	4,191	27,656	6,343	26,540	6,074	24,893	6,126
Furniture	.	2,962	.	7,453	.	2,985	.	3,195	.	2,754	.	1,718
Curiosities	.	1,007	.	3,818	.	3,007	.	3,014	.	4,394	.	1,418
Precious Stones	.	23,390	.	45,876	.	81,998	.	76,096	.	88,936	.	60,144
Other Articles	.	60,144	.	83,117	.	63,420	.	50,936	.	59,735	.	

[French Official Statement.]

APPENDIX No. XXVIII.—EXPORTATIONS FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND, from 1825 to 1830, reduced to English Measures and Money.

Articles.	1825		1826		1827		1828		1829		1830	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses	447	£. 5,553	688	£. 9,385	627	£. 8,600	446	£. 6,278	296	£. 4,041	407	£. 5,776
Sheep	10,363	6,190	9,884	6,721	10,212	6,283	9,088	6,179	9,851	6,033	7,914	4,862
Oxen	4,830	38,640	4,575	36,600	4,349	34,792	3,871	30,968	2,877	23,017	2,757	22,056
Provisions	297,261	4,801	284,310	5,120	280,513	4,821	357,889	5,891	329,614	6,408	377,620	6,403
Furs	4,287	4,287	4,287	2,566	2,566	2,930	2,566	1,696	1,696	1,789	377,620	6,403
Feathers	17,080	8,727	11,847	5,977	8,104	2,930	8,943	3,750	8,562	3,393	8,233	3,123
Butter	340,024	8,326	443,819	8,419	310,504	7,610	200,282	4,926	174,637	4,279	219,153	5,367
Eggs	10,351,257	150,217	9,719,997	141,056	10,465,984	151,882	9,968,515	144,663	9,066,584	131,578	7,662,811	111,202
Corn and Flour	2,536,771	8,598	33,787,629	786,111	71,124,692	156,737	14,104,200	42,826	17,488,008	57,906	607,792	1,834
Dry Pulse	1,202,092	5,496	4,652,844	21,102	5,246,489	23,792	2,393,977	10,856	2,664,418	12,083	62,798	1,284
Chestnuts	980,637	4,447	1,042,577	4,728	71,197	3,602	1,037,949	4,707	398,249	2,713	338,209	1,533
Seeds { for Sowing	1,865,640	50,764	385,057	10,477	2,574,107	70,337	6,608,661	180,094	1,639,898	44,964	5,446,260	124,109
Seeds { Others	6,446,845	56,334	4,384,253	39,301	5,528,862	46,861	4,686,028	43,411	3,887,834	40,598	5,401,914	59,678
Volatile Oils	59,156	59,156	23,667	23,667	27,252	27,252	44,584	44,584	41,928	41,928	4,248	4,248
Corkwood	258,961	5,637	128,222	2,791	220,432	4,798	220,154	4,584	291,459	6,344	285,391	6,212
Flax	5,452,414	118,688	303,576	6,608	1,281,384	27,961	3,977,453	86,583	2,538,560	55,263	2,755,415	29,893
Madder	6,018,527	100,519	2,504,077	43,544	7,111,111	116,756	9,168,979	145,713	2,474,652	79,463	3,745,812	63,070
Oil Cake	4,915,565	5,350	5,539,426	629	8,042,240	8,753	5,830,751	6,346	5,179,494	5,637	3,335,718	3,671
Salt	1,920,244	1,045	4,538,811	2,470	10,123,481	5,505	4,708,676	2,562	5,761,358	3,135	1,673,455	910
Cream of Tartar	657,382	20,868	177,631	5,638	204,213	6,482	52,372	1,622	24,097	7,649	279,210	8,863
Verdigrise	348,370	12,955	49,852	1,853	20,939	807	78,610	2,920	51,131	1,969	77,949	3,131
Perfumery	137,977	17,133	69,907	9,326	91,168	11,965	158,646	20,822	95,347	12,578	81,865	10,802
Wines	1,435,500	538,233	913,491	245,954	703,886	189,033	948,741	335,294	792,189	284,791	605,916	235,169
Brandy	2,295,326	420,136	1,540,594	281,990	2,237,251	409,506	3,034,488	555,433	2,291,255	419,391	1,972,932	361,125
Pottery	282,485	11,997	201,424	10,233	290,577	12,002	348,176	1,661	317,358	15,549	313,748	18,589
Glass { Empty Bottles	275,166	15,110	223,641	12,280	239,559	13,154	238,268	13,083	227,928	12,516	214,409	11,773
Glass { Others	225,761	7,636	302,948	9,349	331,109	6,712	359,733	7,252	416,934	8,172	593,675	6,750
Linen and { Linen	85,512	23,579	70,524	19,796	72,659	20,223	32,923	9,982	39,794	10,676	49,239	13,750
Hempen Cloth { Cambric	28,809	84,256	41,078	119,225	20,414	59,251	52,866	153,444	79,276	230,092	93,312	270,828
Woollen Cloth { Net	2,410	191,406	26	2,101	22	1,751	44	3,502	2	175	65,406	79,907
Silk Stuffs	46,004	23,143	18,383	9,908	31,151	23,170	51,601	37,703	71,001	55,167	279,312	608,175
Cotton Stuffs	108,412	244,164	140,055	303,856	211,153	458,404	319,230	692,472	195,020	419,351	39,580	13,429
Felts	72,504	29,206	64,244	26,640	63,808	23,229	101,811	48,386	40,357	14,543	9,437	1,382
Paper and Works in Paper	3,703	1,562	3,003	658	5,817	1,367	10,952	159	10,211	1,924	420,341	48,613
Skins { Tanned and Curried	716,701	75,149	338,141	39,659	350,500	35,534	485,497	45,715	465,299	45,087	279,933	19,042
Straw Hats	323,153	21,982	283,916	19,314	306,692	20,907	337,907	22,986	259,400	17,645	117,563	11,196
Basket Work	156,721	14,910	99,582	9,483	132,099	12,580	92,235	8,784	87,968	8,379	17,196	8,276
Plated Ware	77,800	34,012	72,697	33,472	82,393	46,228	64,734	38,194	34,005	17,681	88,037	2,056
Clock Work	133,113	7,244	100,460	5,432	93,783	4,593	96,707	6,713	94,057	6,551	41,420	7,513
Mercery	68,330	12,395	34,729	6,300	30,002	5,442	42,826	7,769	37,453	6,794	93,867	41,157
Millinery	55,556	25,155	46,211	20,770	57,790	25,153	83,514	37,448	98,502	43,394	66,253	10,045
Furniture	86,915	12,514	70,855	10,884	112,033	21,324	140,041	19,994	50,712	7,818	11,124	12,706
Beds, Linen, and Clothes	20,459	20,459	24,380	19,679	20,772	20,772	20,772	20,772	20,772	16,025	10,261	10,261
Curiosities	15,019	15,019	9,639	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,288	29,304	29,304
Toys	19,084	19,084	19,473	18,830	19,473	18,830	19,473	19,473	19,473	16,009	11,322	11,322
Gold and Silver beaten in sheets	15,665	15,665	13,688	14,512	14,512	14,512	13,688	11,541	11,541	11,124	13,541	2,968
Carriages	26,965	26,965	6,101	20,978	17,499	22,226	13,073	2,197	33,651	4,050	104,251	69,381
Leather	777	777	46,094	21,205	84,244	54,840	143,398	86,967	97,254	61,346	104,251	69,381
Articles of Parisian Industry	9,869	5,184	9,869	29,449	29,449	12,238	16,332	16,332	16,332	12,291	15,191	15,191
Other Articles	100,090	100,090	76,328	76,328	76,328	76,328	76,328	76,328	76,328	138,276	96,905	96,905

[French Official Statement.]

APPENDIX No. XXIX.—An Account of the OFFICIAL VALUE of the Trade of the UNITED KINGDOM with FRANCE, and also with all Foreign Countries, in each year, from 1821 to 1830, inclusive.

Trade of the United Kingdom with France.					Trade of the United Kingdom with all Foreign Countries.				
Years.	Official Value of Imports into the United Kingdom.		Official Value of Exports from the United Kingdom.		Years.	Official Value of Imports into the United Kingdom.		Official Value of Exports from the United Kingdom.	
	£.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	£.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	£.	
1821	865,617	1,037,101	382,404	1,419,505	1821	.	28,619,599	8,540,173	37,159,772
1822	878,273	839,150	346,811	1,185,961	1822	.	31,700,559	7,545,685	39,246,244
1823	1,115,800	743,575	241,837	985,412	1823	.	31,345,226	6,805,449	38,150,675
1824	1,556,734	864,501	260,498	1,124,999	1824	.	35,189,587	7,933,310	43,122,897
1825	1,835,985	892,403	279,212	1,171,615	1825	.	34,979,714	7,276,191	42,255,905
1826	1,247,426	656,124	426,820	1,082,944	1826	.	29,214,425	8,345,337	37,559,762
1827	2,625,748	133,504	416,726	550,230	1827	.	36,900,898	7,843,485	44,744,383
1828	3,178,825	195,497	448,945	644,442	1828	.	37,202,160	7,881,107	45,083,267
1829	2,086,993	337,896	509,921	847,817	1829	24,139,183	40,683,080	8,855,089	49,538,169
1830	2,317,686	181,065	478,022	659,087	1830	26,923,710	45,667,079	6,905,905	52,572,984

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 27th Sept. 1832.

R. D. WOODFIELD.

APPENDIX No. XXX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COMMERCE of FRANCE with the NETHERLANDS, during the Years 1829 and 1830.

Articles.	Value of Articles for Home Consumption.		Articles.	Value of French Goods Exported.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1829	1830		1829	1830		
Raw Hides	1,326,920	2,170,931	Wines	9,289,575	3,686,854	Frans.	Frans.
Wools	1,497,027	1,808,174	Spirits	1,360,097	766,546		5,602,721
Silk	2,167,788	401,465	Dry Fruits	950,119	422,531		593,551
Leaf Tobacco	748,820	420,399	Tanned Skins	839,472	606,568		527,588
Wood	2,857,787	3,103,913	Stuffs and Thread	23,476,281	17,255,943		232,904
Mats and Straw Plaits	575,097	339,136	Clocks and Watches	905,406	514,162		6,220,338
Precious Stones	6,213,200	7,661,243	Mercery	1,055,026	833,280		391,244
Coal	6,539,107	172,865	Linen and Clothes	788,500	523,880		251,746
White Lead	471,691	2,966,839	Bricks	483,578	95,359		264,620
Indigo	4,952,464	5,966,241	Madder	390,164	886,835		388,219
Hemp and Flaxen Thread	3,788,938	2,177,303	Other Goods	13,306,418	10,986,742		2,319,676
Sheep	1,043,545	628,672					
Cows	2,332,440	1,559,140					
Oxen and Bulls	837,960	608,520					
Cheese	2,303,825	1,949,111					
Grain	14,414,875	3,125,419					
Stuffs of Hemp and Wool	13,567,370	12,029,238					
Other Goods	15,355,687	14,374,219					
Total	80,994,541	59,285,525	Total	52,874,636	36,578,700	496,671	
		Decrease			Decrease		

3,045,600 francs carried to account of the Government in 1830.

APPENDIX No. XXXII.—SUMMARY, in Classes, of MERCHANDIZE of the COMMERCE of FRANCE with its Colonies and Foreign Countries, during the Year 1831.

MERCHANDIZE.	IMPORTATIONS.					EXPORTATIONS.						
	Merchandise arrived.					Merchandise for Consumption.		Merchandise, French and Foreign.			French Merchandize.	
	Value.					Value.	Duties re- ceived, Tenth included.	Value.			Value.	Duties re- ceived, Tenth included.
	In Ships.							By Land.				
	French.	Foreign.	Total.	French.	Foreign.			Total.				
Living Animals	Frans. 45,990	Frans. 166,640	Frans. 16,485,962	Frans. 16,282,032	Frans. 2,896,175	Frans. 1,233,207	Frans. 314,044	Frans. 5,094,264	Frans. 6,641,515	Frans. 56,271		
Animal Substances	18,643,085	9,797,491	99,479,647	56,740,317	4,146,548	48,572,700	11,403,873	4,594,457	64,571,030	130,415		
Fisheries	7,177,485	2,484,890	9,988,169	9,264,279	174,284	1,521,501	394,171	420,947	2,336,619	3,944		
Animal Substances for Medicines, &c.	252,762	96,859	1,425,349	1,453,897	87,287	61,509	31,298	162,438	255,245	717		
Hard Substances for Cutting	1,567,347	483,320	2,246,212	1,892,616	104,242	50,582	220,354	36,938	204,580	721		
Alimentary Flour	7,874,962	29,530,669	44,476,109	27,353,622	2,519,025	6,080,222	2,782,242	313,627	9,176,091	73,082		
Fruits	2,503,090	4,584,262	8,020,666	7,053,960	1,109,796	2,951,220	5,952,895	3,936,408	12,840,523	73,271		
Colonial Produce	74,341,507	8,485,702	82,880,660	65,195,852	49,078,658	5,902,264	10,126,847	8,025,329	24,054,440	3,022		
Vegetable Juices	26,800,372	4,461,217	31,833,727	29,913,408	10,798,587	7,200,761	6,926,943	1,916,382	16,044,086	21,375		
Vegetable Species for Medicine	2,529,254	218,535	3,136,066	2,570,050	299,150	783,974	1,255,838	994,128	3,033,940	1,188		
Common Wood	340,642	10,870,148	16,781,834	14,799,737	365,896	906,118	1,756,727	982,374	3,645,219	21,769		
Exotic Wood	2,948,889	505,927	3,457,370	2,419,869	540,799	272,830	417,738	184,151	874,719	879		
Fruits	10,528,082	39,355,584	51,244,641	51,484,710	6,276,252	1,207,810	4,469,107	6,195,421	11,872,338	7,073		
Dye Stuff	1,337,707	767,489	2,720,633	1,701,825	292,500	893,628	3,531,402	2,890,582	7,315,612	64,107		
Sundry Produce	39,191	288,504	2,020,264	1,975,230	521,457	347,560	298,477	841,983	1,488,020	62,800		
Minerals and other Stones	611,389	1,145,080	10,591,570	10,682,978	2,274,047	1,002,781	1,030,618	1,670,143	3,703,542	49,203		
Metals	11,974,742	6,648,964	22,195,727	19,827,329	2,522,104	2,054,804	1,728,802	3,256,414	7,040,020	8,251		
Chemical Products	2,839,534	1,614,464	4,557,926	3,994,067	1,951,683	1,236,212	3,233,462	1,888,773	6,358,447	37,142		
Prepared Dye Stuff	21,395,549	438,910	21,866,688	20,450,079	1,139,801	1,843,481	1,280,600	6,118,216	9,242,297	1,496		
Colours	23,827	53,268	333,276	309,757	48,805	344,245	156,390	409,775	910,410	3,182		
Sundry Compositions	192,778	313,848	517,662	51,742	15,521	7,168,027	5,918,315	8,206,314	21,292,656	15,819		
Liquids	734,766	330,574	1,178,479	687,705	200,594	14,222,282	27,444,969	4,531,843	46,199,094	278,530		
Vitrifications	80,996	97,337	846,766	506,199	182,221	3,616,088	3,562,132	1,602,874	8,781,094	79,080		
Thread	323,875	35,761	4,350,992	4,025,966	239,001	496,837	556,908	2,608,619	3,662,364	505		
Felt	5,021,084	3,771,483	51,053,790	13,761,090	2,147,739	55,415,331	142,122,407	75,592,909	273,130,647	36,213		
Paper	265,101	314,705	1,032,735	605,379	54,141	3,788,193	2,313,068	2,267,837	8,369,098	22,670		
Workmanship in divers forms	3,229,878	3,434,859	18,102,631	9,184,844	1,761,453	22,024,390	23,799,866	19,198,815	65,022,971	107,892		
Duties received on the Merchandize not comprised in the general Statement of 1831					46,620					12,212		
Value in Merchandize	203,623,884	130,296,489	512,825,551	374,188,539	91,794,386	191,198,457	263,029,493	163,941,961	618,169,911	1,170,830		
Value in Gold, Silver, Platina, and Bullion.	49,443,820	133,851,244	223,429,069	220,685,405	29,095	5,422,278	11,106,800	11,137,115	27,666,193	9,963		
General Total	253,067,704	264,147,733	736,254,620	593,874,944	91,823,481	196,620,735	274,136,293	175,079,076	645,836,104	1,180,793		

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

NAVIGATION, 1831.—SUMMARY of the SHIPPING of the PORTS of FRANCE.

IMPORTS.									
From whence.	French Ships.			Foreign Ships.			Total.		
	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailors.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailors.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailors.
From Foreign Countries . . .	2,935	225,330	20,777	3,951	461,194	36,291	6,886	686,524	57,068
French Colonies	440	107,886	6,035	. . .	. . .	. . .	440	107,886	6,035
Fisheries	8,283	119,476	53,929	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,283	119,476	53,929
Coasting	70,740	2,226,000	278,065	. . .	. . .	. . .	70,740	2,226,000	278,065
Total . . .	82,398	2,678,692	358,806	3,951	461,194	36,291	86,349	3,139,886	395,097

EXPORTS.									
Destination.	French Ships.			Foreign Ships.			Total.		
	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailors.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailors.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailors.
Foreign Countries	3,211	214,493	21,473	4,240	362,981	32,319	7,485	577,904	53,963
French Colonies	460	111,760	6,326	. . .	. . .	. . .	460	111,760	6,326
Fisheries	8,412	117,827	54,640	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,412	117,827	54,640
Coasting	67,292	2,088,473	263,841	. . .	. . .	. . .	67,292	2,088,473	263,841
Total . . .	79,375	2,532,553	346,280	4,240	362,981	32,319	83,649	2,895,964	378,770

APPENDIX No. XXXIV.

EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to FRANCE, in the Year 1830.

Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.									
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Apothecary Wares	3,112	10	0	Brought forward	265,281	1	2		
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	3,643	16	0	Painters' Colours and Materials	2,074	10	0		
Beer and Ale	1,064	2	0	Perfumery	236	0	0		
Books, printed	6,712	5	0	Pictures and Prints	1,636	0	0		
Brass, wrought	1,890	0	0	Plants and Seeds	389	0	0		
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	3,013	10	0	Plate and Plated Wares	1,497	0	0		
Cheese	588	15	0	Sheep	20	0	0		
Coals	14,553	14	8	Silks	34,808	10	0		
Copper, unwrought, in bricks, pigs, &c.	55,185	10	0	Skins, Foreign, dressed in Great Britain	916	0	0		
„ wrought	2,849	5	0	Spermaceti	6,689	8	6		
Cotton Manufactures	10,000	9	0	Stationery	2,439	0	0		
„ Twist and Yarn	390	12	0	Steel, unwrought	5,135	15	0		
Earthenware of all sorts	1,674	15	0	Sugar, British refined	102	12	6		
Glass of all sorts	270	0	0	Tin, unwrought	25,730	18	6		
Grindstones	641	9	6	„ and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	10,267	15	0		
Hardwares and Cutlery	24,037	9	6	Toys	432	10	0		
Horses	25,110	0	0	Whalebone	17,061	0	0		
Iron, pig, bar, and bolt	34,306	1	6	Wool for Hatters, prepared in Great Britain	5,603	0	0		
„ cast and wrought	24,152	12	0	Wool, Sheep's	64,325	19	6		
Lead and Shot	603	10	0	Woollen Manufactures	7,685	14	0		
Leather and Saddlery	694	10	0	„ or Worsted Yarn	159	10	0		
Linens	11,339	4	0	All other Articles	23,392	9	0		
Litharge of Lead	803	0	0						
Machinery and Mill Work, not otherwise described	36,650	18	0	Total Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to France	475,883	13	2		
Musical Instruments	1,993	3	0						
Carried forward	£ 265,281	1	2						

APPENDIX No. XXXIV. *continued.*

Quantities of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.			
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	2,527 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.	Pimento	
Barilla		Quicksilver	7,552 lbs.
Bark, Quercitron		Rhubarb	1,355 ,,
Brass, Ordnance, old and unserviceable	53 tons, 5 cwt. 2 lbs.	Rice	3,915 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.
Cassia Lignea	12,786 lbs.	Saltpetre, unrefined	503 ,, 1 ,, 26 ,,
Cinnamen	42,795 ,,	Seeds, Clover	1,404 ,, 0 ,, 1 ,,
Cloves	261 ,,	Silk, raw, waste and thrown	4,309 lbs.
Cochineal		,, Manufactures of India, Bandana and } other Handkerchiefs	195 pieces.
Cocoa Nuts	9,048 ,,	,, ,, Crape Shawls, Scarfs, &c.	
Coffee	56,488 ,,	,, ,, Silks and Crape in pieces	498 lbs. 9 oz.
Copper, unwrought, in bricks and pigs		,, ,, of Europe, entered by weight	2,036 number.
,, manufactured, not otherwise described	850 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs.	Skins, Seal, undressed	
,, old, for re-manufacture	76 ,, 3 ,, 2 ,,	Spelter	
Corn, Wheat	20,660 qrs. 3 bush.	Sugar, unrefined	2,371 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.
,, Other sorts	9,130 ,, 3 ,,	Tallow	8,861 ,, 3 ,, 18 ,,
Cortex Peruvianus, or Jesuit's Bark	309 lbs.	Tin, unwrought	
Cotton Manufactures of India	6,360 pieces.	Tobacco	157,117 lbs.
Dye and Hardwoods, Brazil Wood	21 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr.	Tortoiseshell, rough	302 ,,
,, Logwood and Fustic		Turmeric	
,, Red and Barewood		Wines	14,942 gallons
,, Red Saunders		Wool, Cotton	66,943 lbs.
Elephants' Teeth	18 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs.	,, Sheep and Lamb's	
Furs, undressed, Chinchilla		Iron, Bar	
,, Neutria		All other Articles	Official Value
Gum Animi and Copal			£15,530 14 9
,, Lac, of all sorts	3,140 lbs.		
Hats, Chip and Straw	1,000 number.	Total Value of Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to France, as calculated at the official rates of valuation	£181,065 1 5
Hemp, rough	3 qrs. 25 lbs.		
Indigo	165,424 lbs.		
Lead in pigs	76 tons, 16 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.		
Opium	7,103 lbs.		
Pepper	24,746 ,,		

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 23d November, 1831.

(Copy)

W. IRVING.

APPENDIX No. XXXV.

A STATEMENT showing the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE, in the Year 1830, with the quantity of each Article entered for Home Consumption, the Rate of Duty charged, and the Amount of Duty received thereon.

Principal Articles.	Quantities imported from France, and entered for Home Consumption in the Year 1830.	Amount of Duty received thereon in the Year 1830.	Rates of Duty.
Almonds, Sweet, not Jordan	Cwts. 655	£. 1,646	£. s. d. 2 7 6 per cwt.
Apples, not Dried	Bushels 13,449	2,693	0 4 0 per bushel.
Books	Cwts. 1,671	7,070	{ 1 0 0 per cwt. on editions printed prior to 1801.
			{ 5 0 0 ,, do. printed in or since 1801.
			{ 0 2 6 per pair on Women's Boots and Calashes.
			{ 0 3 0 ,, do. lined or trimmed.
			{ 0 2 2 ,, on Women's Shoes with cork or double soles, quilted Shoes and Clogs.
Boots, Shoes, and Calashes	Pair 40,493	3,354	{ 0 2 5 ,, do. lined or trimmed.
			{ 0 1 6 ,, on Women's Shoes of Silk, Stuff, or Leather.
			{ 0 2 0 ,, do. lined or trimmed.
			{ 0 4 6 ,, on Men's Boots.
			{ 0 2 0 ,, on Men's Shoes.
			Two-thirds of the above rates are charged on Children's Shoes.
Boxes of all sorts	Declared Value £ 9,404	1,881	20 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Brass, Manufactures of (except Wire)	,, £ 4,022	1,207	30 0 0 ,, ,,
Brimstone, rough	Cwts. 5,862	147	0 0 6 per cwt.
Capers	lbs. 66,432	1,661	0 0 6 per lb.
			30 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , on Porcelain painted, gilt, or ornamented.
China, or Porcelain Ware and Earthenware	Declared Value £ 13,536	3,918	{ 15 0 0 per cent. on plain Porcelain and Earthenware.
Clocks	,, £ 20,936	5,278	25 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Copper, Manufactures of (except Wire)	,, £ 2,433	730	30 0 0 ,, ,,
Cork, unmanufactured	Cwts. 2,690	1,098	0 8 0 per cwt.
Corn, Wheat.	Quarters 13,169	4,878	{ The rates of duty charged on Corn imported are regulated by the average prices of British Corn, according to the scale inserted in Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 60.
,, Oats	,, 14,567	3,397	
Cotten Manufactures	Declared Value £ 3,490	543	{ 10 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , if not made up, and 3 1/4 d. per sq. yd. additional if printed.
			{ 20 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , if made up.
Cream of Tartar	Cwts. 3,538	825	0 4 8 per cwt.
Eggs	Number 48,026,006	16,680	0 0 10 per 120.
Embroidery and Needlework	Declared Value £ 12,819	3,966	30 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Fish, Oysters	Bushels 6,865	515	0 1 6 per bushel.
Flax and Tow	Cwts. 30,175	126	0 0 1 per cwt.
Flowers, Artificial, not Silk	Declared Value £ 2,658	664	25 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

APPENDIX No. XXXVI.—An Account of the Imports and Exports of the United Kingdom stated in Quantity, for each Year, from 1825 to 1831.

Thirty principal Articles of Importation.		1825		1826		1827		1828		1829		1830		1831	
		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
		Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption
1	Bark, for Tanning or Dyeing . . .	1,048,144	1,038,021	559,044	566,982	818,789	821,454	835,201	832,968	1,041,988	1,030,841	1,044,909	1,025,376	996,982	988,891
2	Butter . . .	279,418	263,278	196,200	201,709	211,145	209,370	201,675	195,716	148,140	147,951	108,834	102,771	123,670	121,193
3	Cochineal . . .	304,858	126,875	195,165	94,426	320,722	171,325	258,032	147,819	288,456	127,954	316,589	182,217	224,371	134,222
4	Coffee . . .	52,597,518	11,082,970	42,017,103	13,199,235	47,938,047	15,560,117	41,069,731	17,114,635	39,071,215	19,466,028	40,952,163	22,669,253	43,007,828	22,715,807
5	Corn, Meal, and Flour . . .	1,060,837	834,425	2,252,271	2,098,944	2,622,283	2,998,866	1,294,378	1,237,494	2,694,432	1,959,355	2,435,045	2,741,276	3,570,041	2,575,012
6	Cotton Piece Goods of India . . .	933,918	510,503	1,104,066	445,519	580,503	436,919	967,102	198,405	1,403,397	246,677	1,020,966	155,660	1,064,416	108,507
7	Currents . . .	126,298	105,526	85,235	110,425	144,589	119,669	163,834	118,400	119,928	114,077	113,891	118,158	212,899	149,018
8	Flax and Tow, or Codilla of Hemp . . .	1,055,247	1,018,837	688,666	697,524	907,079	896,888	876,190	882,289	922,040	909,709	944,096	955,112	936,411	918,883
9	Hemp, Undressed . . .	595,089	644,053	489,330	509,059	573,393	508,545	504,120	460,544	374,933	422,121	506,771	400,958	530,820	504,308
10	Hides, Untanned . . .	303,851	277,768	194,244	169,338	152,434	169,834	225,976	214,736	286,417	231,875	339,773	277,631	271,478	236,099
11	Indigo . . .	6,793,631	2,386,724	8,085,751	1,901,696	6,067,747	2,396,490	9,913,010	3,064,915	6,748,281	2,113,830	8,216,440	2,676,945	7,307,313	2,490,134
12	Logwood . . .	22,016	12,384	10,246	6,807	10,886	7,161	14,045	9,295	13,893	8,852	16,782	10,100	14,853	10,404
13	Madder and Madder Root . . .	136,758	109,585	76,596	89,833	117,379	136,516	162,988	162,895	103,558	109,463	88,698	85,090	96,385	102,618
14	Mahogany . . .	15,705	14,452	17,953	12,979	19,664	19,935	19,927	18,038	19,335	16,546	15,993	15,478	11,541	12,175
15	Oil of Olives . . .	1,581,074	1,007,225	724,720	850,982	1,028,174	1,070,765	2,336,001	1,753,338	1,153,834	1,334,758	2,791,057	2,147,876	4,158,917	1,928,892
16	Pepper . . .	17,758	17,747	22,150	22,172	28,040	26,863	24,729	22,473	23,302	20,497	19,671	17,308	24,670	23,027
17	Silk, Raw, Waste and Thrown . . .	5,438,429	850,087	14,091,799	2,529,027	9,083,605	1,949,932	4,987,630	1,927,718	2,015,184	1,933,641	2,816,598	2,009,154	6,273,480	2,050,082
18	Silk Manufactures of India in Pieces . . .	3,894,770	3,604,058	2,665,225	2,253,513	3,610,727	4,200,660	4,765,241	4,546,529	3,805,933	2,770,501	4,318,181	4,661,462	4,621,875	4,271,271
19	of Europe . . .	183,674	Consumption prohibited.	272,336	240,820	243,903	73,333	173,013	85,204	108,498	77,629	136,219	80,931	197,115	104,802
20	(Charged with Duty by Weight.) . . .	5,880	Do.	54,366	48,301	124,360	115,278	183,417	169,489	132,313	121,585	131,360	126,314	158,832	148,479
21	Spirits, Foreign (proof) . . .	6,137,122	3,505,177	6,458,127	5,855,083	7,680,686	4,661,762	9,252,775	4,658,331	10,746,100	4,722,991	8,742,748	4,975,728	9,587,566	4,892,786
22	Sugar . . .	3,908,135	3,079,848	4,419,095	3,573,990	4,110,018	3,340,927	4,968,020	3,601,419	4,856,393	3,539,821	4,916,004	3,722,044	5,366,263	3,787,271
23	Tallow . . .	1,164,037	1,113,747	864,962	963,016	1,245,897	1,191,797	1,049,806	1,062,623	1,177,909	1,024,994	1,073,833	1,139,460	1,040,692	918,733
24	Tea . . .	29,345,717	28,719,673	29,840,421	29,045,852	39,746,238	29,931,178	32,678,767	29,305,757	30,544,404	29,495,199	31,897,745	30,046,935	31,648,926	29,997,055
25	Timber, Deals and Deal Ends . . .	77,074	67,727	45,549	49,366	49,995	49,932	49,623	51,782	51,588	51,891	50,204	49,290	54,955	49,501
26	8 Inches square or upwards . . .	769,218	716,410	620,205	596,136	522,173	543,900	523,053	544,406	549,260	541,566	502,071	519,002	562,202	546,078
27	Tobacco and Snuff . . .	40,074,451	18,670,604	25,897,058	17,683,017	33,577,464	18,745,827	24,993,280	18,554,391	22,568,969	18,885,765	24,743,809	19,293,501	33,327,786	19,533,839
28	Wines . . .	10,892,033	8,008,170	7,586,937	6,061,167	7,950,961	6,826,361	9,637,951	7,162,376	7,618,197	6,217,652	6,879,588	6,434,445	7,116,870	6,212,264
29	Wool, Cotton . . .	228,005,291	202,546,869	177,607,401	162,889,012	272,448,909	249,804,396	227,760,642	208,987,744	222,767,411	204,097,037	263,961,452	269,616,640	288,708,453	273,283,253
30	Sheep's . . .	43,837,961	41,101,636	15,996,715	17,868,841	29,142,290	27,943,244	30,246,898	31,031,377	21,525,542	22,614,550	32,313,059	31,522,859	31,670,612	29,669,908

APPENDIX No. XXXVI. *continued.*

Thirty Principal Articles of Exportation.		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.						
		Quantities Exported.						
		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
1	Books Printed Cwts.	7,527	4,606	4,185	4,319	4,428	4,025	4,112
2	Brass and Copper Manufactures . . .	77,226	99,626	147,222	128,106	163,241	189,592	181,951
3	Coals, Culm, and Cinders . . . Tons	313,246	348,281	368,679	357,864	371,270	504,419	511,831
4	Cotton Manufactures entered by the Yard . . . Yards	336,462,546	267,022,223	365,492,804	363,328,431	402,517,196	444,578,498	421,384,103
5	,, Hosiery, Lace, and small Wares . . . Official Val. £	1,552,187	1,437,433	2,067,153	2,183,911	2,430,485	3,130,943	2,983,327
6	,, Twist and Yarn . . . lbs.	32,641,604	42,179,661	44,878,774	50,505,751	61,441,251	64,645,342	63,821,440
7	Earthenware of all sorts . . . Pieces	35,876,526	29,624,552	34,648,366	38,136,479	36,794,221	34,733,614	37,013,597
8	Glass, entered by weight . . . cwt.	179,898	175,952	224,497	216,895	202,798	189,757	177,942
9	,, at value . . . Official Val. £	7,666	4,266	4,818	4,794	3,857	4,147	4,469
10	Hardwares and Cutlery . . . Cwts.	219,909	192,689	249,152	242,272	260,899	267,731	336,193
11	Hats, Beaver and Felt . . . Dozens	99,794	73,444	75,497	83,114	80,182	77,061	62,854
12	Horses Number	1,584	1,348	1,661	1,777	1,805	1,383	718
13	Iron, Bar, Bolt, and Pig . . . Tons	33,337	47,132	59,729	66,441	71,765	80,201	83,140
14	,, Cast and Wrought . . . ,,	25,081	28,938	32,046	33,032	35,776	36,359	39,951
15	Lead and Shot ,,	8,620	10,223	13,275	10,021	6,834	7,442	6,777
16	Leather, Wrought and Un- wrought . . . lbs.	1,595,751	1,261,260	1,402,758	1,321,542	1,338,987	1,495,003	1,314,936
17	,, Saddlery and Harness . . . Official Val. £	108,635	102,227	88,715	89,600	83,303	78,320	61,312
18	Linen Manufactures entered by the Yard . . . Yards	52,080,185	39,986,711	55,132,189	60,287,814	57,698,372	61,919,963	69,243,850
19	,, Thread, Tapes, and small Wares . . . Official Val. £	197,937	183,639	217,417	219,688	183,914	203,370	251,951
20	Machinery and Mill Work . . . Official Val. £	212,488	228,525	201,822	262,115	253,984	208,767	105,506
21	Salt Bushels	9,212,678	6,124,883	7,475,025	8,993,124	10,574,951	10,499,778	9,932,214
22	Silk Manufactures . . . Official Val. £	150,887	106,931	173,593	179,076	221,998	427,849	471,119
23	Steel, Unwrought Cwts.	10,681	9,567	10,750	18,599	14,689	17,200	24,403
24	Sugar, Refined ,,	323,401	344,807	409,060	456,844	475,561	607,580	581,836
25	Tin, Unwrought ,,	32,733	43,745	49,474	41,427	33,215	30,425	21,763
26	,, and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates . . . Official Val. £	206,586	241,145	300,301	264,050	232,399	247,655	228,254
27	Wool, Sheep's lbs.	112,424	143,130	278,552	1,669,389	1,332,097	2,951,100	3,494,275
28	Woollen Manufactures entered by the Piece . . . Pieces	1,741,995	1,617,977	1,851,946	1,820,632	1,773,060	1,747,036	1,997,273
29	,, by the Yard . . . Yards	7,810,047	4,953,985	6,460,994	6,816,407	5,298,495	5,561,877	5,798,146
30	,, Hosiery and small Wares . . . Official Val. £	222,639	163,032	301,384	333,505	219,688	295,281	388,463
Thirty Principal Articles of Exportation.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.						
		Quantities Exported.						
		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
1	Cassia Lignea lbs.	278,063	347,784	427,695	356,320	795,242	797,642	718,772
2	Cinnamon ,,	400,425	344,404	359,692	354,536	386,108	535,223	504,643
3	Cochineal ,,	92,782	76,911	145,756	158,109	153,738	100,059	168,329
4	Cocoa Nuts ,,	1,547,738	1,742,469	3,166,089	1,478,537	1,674,613	1,383,894	1,531,131
5	Coffee ,,	27,392,389	31,894,278	29,475,870	23,785,980	23,023,410	20,087,994	22,485,474
6	Copper, Unwrought . . . Cwts.	4,605	20,252	12,263	2,558	13,743	911	1,550
7	Corn, Meal, and Flour . . . Quarters	52,391	31,039	79,979	91,236	156,218	101,494	108,395
8	Cotton Piece Goods of India . . . Pieces	758,048	562,037	584,765	524,372	614,085	894,587	784,317
9	Fish, Cod, of Newfoundland . . . Cwts.	36,722	28,761	30,478	36,352	46,449	33,577	23,814
10	Hides, Untanned ,,	38,380	29,303	9,663	10,243	40,634	45,747	47,788
11	Indigo lbs.	3,870,929	4,366,426	3,085,465	4,588,658	4,286,605	4,686,748	4,374,241
12	Iron in Bars Tons	6,711	2,262	3,456	2,991	3,024	2,968	4,255
13	Logwood ,,	6,848	5,894	7,177	6,395	6,227	5,937	6,011
14	Oil of Olives Gallons	76,721	235,710	132,680	117,965	187,501	221,028	672,852
15	Pepper lbs.	3,330,958	5,329,525	4,092,386	4,226,031	2,962,063	1,488,238	6,844,616
16	Pimento ,,	1,354,086	1,428,739	2,005,252	1,677,922	2,732,493	2,262,951	1,815,537
17	Rice, not in the Husk . . . Cwts.	53,181	40,881	52,691	51,615	95,584	50,946	88,886
18	Saltpetre, Unrefined . . . ,,	34,847	34,401	34,321	51,192	34,537	10,223	20,168
19	Silk, Raw, Waste, and Thrown . . . lbs.	153,605	279,512	43,949	31,951	248,127	64,387	55,286
20	,, Manufactures of India, in Pieces . . . Pieces	86,481	58,702	136,423	103,030	84,552	81,138	107,538
21	Spelter Cwts.	122,246	163,663	138,571	86,863	79,279	63,584	62,684
22	Spirits, Brandy, Proof . . . Gallons	622,482	409,526	623,526	1,050,972	661,097	466,610	504,172
23	,, Geneva, Proof . . . ,,	313,227	203,628	250,339	312,125	148,176	203,342	207,072
24	,, Rum, Proof ,,	1,399,310	1,357,870	1,564,944	1,799,878	1,644,663	1,578,581	2,375,527
25	Sugar, Unrefined Cwts.	242,822	300,302	255,455	371,446	297,912	311,462	420,721
26	Tallow ,,	3,898	4,750	15,520	22,407	30,117	52,928	68,877
27	Tobacco and Snuff lbs.	3,052,036	10,225,981	13,032,990	11,040,921	7,397,562	9,916,792	9,438,417
28	Wines Gallons	1,025,254	992,828	1,465,963	1,561,605	1,197,610	1,082,522	1,014,925
29	Wool, Cotton lbs.	18,004,953	24,474,920	18,134,170	17,396,776	30,289,115	8,534,976	22,308,555
30	,, Sheep's ,,	678,034	888,651	760,109	872,249	406,566	659,242	1,025,962

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 2d November, 1832.

(Signed)

WILLIAM IRVING.

APPENDIX No. XXXVII.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPORTATIONS of certain ARTICLES of BRITISH PRODUCTION or MANUFACTURE in each Year, from 1814 to 1831, inclusive.

Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.										
Years.	Wool, Sheep's.		Hair, or Wool, other than Sheep's, for Hatters' use, or for spinning.		Tallow.		Copper.		Iron, Cast.	
	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.
1814	.	28,727	.	728	.	150	456	56,819	335	4,700
1815	.	46,431	.	207	.	121	1,466	98,719	1	5,319
1816	.	37,207	234	7,309	13	237	10,372	92,531	160	6,228
1817	.	36,912	208	3,292	.	211	14,551	116,716	93	6,228
1818	.	35,543	4	1,517	.	170	4,556	115,892	99	6,205
1819	.	30,653	305	1,532	.	139	2,390	92,373	127	7,144
1820	.	35,242	16	4,690	.	135	1,028	119,084	300	4,885
1821	.	34,226	208	3,917	.	35	644	122,820	132	4,371
1822	.	33,208	128	6,863	.	95	432	110,888	402	4,408
1823	.	28,563	304	16,514	.	61	197	101,746	375	5,361
1824	4,187	49,556	275	5,876	.	93	224	98,088	139	6,578
1825	14,996	97,428	86	26,682	.	1,065	207	72,677	290	5,658
1826	94,817	48,313	1,217	21,349	.	220	2,350	93,703	209	5,731
1827	254,493	24,059	1,955	62,124	.	522	5,783	137,682	266	6,033
1828	1,390,733	278,656	3,830	67,646	.	444	8,045	116,254	387	5,829
1829	777,148	554,949	2,445	68,178	.	264	17,614	142,584	104	8,126
1830	1,275,760	1,675,340	3,620	55,254	.	417	13,929	172,509	426	8,433
1831	430,842	3,063,433	595	91,113	.	497	21,305	156,397	429	9,939

Years.	Iron, Bar and Bolt.		Steel, unwrought.		Coals, Cinders, and Culm.		Manufactures of Goats' hair.		Woollens.			
	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.
	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.			Pieces.	Pieces.	Yards.	Yards.
1814	609	14,910	461	5,999	13,120	155,773			2,480	1,205,575	14,231	3,714,658
1815	93	24,820	436	23,983	19,130	210,036			6,606	1,476,037	5,648	12,218,852
1816	1,108	25,778	122	18,224	17,361	220,296			485	1,284,281	4,649	7,123,718
1817	11,644	27,300	544	8,962	18,922	234,219			243	1,399,582	16,356	6,614,260
1818	8,729	39,355	1,070	13,010	29,077	243,379			350	1,626,784	3,723	9,294,898
1819	5,234	22,000	1,802	8,095	22,008	216,232			70	1,230,986	5,432	6,511,495
1820	7,555	34,880	2,186	4,366	27,580	223,360			16	1,293,277	3,726	4,787,328
1821	11,428	27,880	1,634	8,648	27,750	235,219			101	1,601,084	1,494	6,320,293
1822	2,591	36,462	2,385	8,587	29,109	258,287			201	1,705,802	7,280	8,428,039
1823	2,416	38,212	2,221	7,360	22,164	231,833	Nil.		72	1,696,189	9,753	8,127,757
1824	1,551	30,316	3,579	7,796	24,042	257,973			649	1,855,552	9,707	7,340,270
1825	1,485	28,964	1,984	8,697	27,293	285,953			192	1,741,803	9,521	7,800,526
1826	2,748	37,821	1,693	7,874	43,369	304,912			2,159	1,615,818	16,026	4,937,959
1827	1,754	50,877	2,156	8,594	46,123	322,556			2,799	1,849,147	16,482	6,444,512
1828	2,144	56,470	2,628	15,971	35,410	322,454			5,197	1,815,435	32,494	6,783,913
1829	2,192	60,641	2,666	12,023	41,881	329,389			4,705	1,768,355	19,602	5,278,893
1830	2,345	65,819	3,028	14,172	52,196	452,223			3,841	1,743,195	8,483	5,553,394
1831	888	69,808	1,775	22,628	40,813	471,018			5,034	1,992,239	24,999	5,773,147

Years.	Woollen Yarn.		Silks.		Cottons. Entered by the yard.		Cotton Yarn.		Linens. Entered by the yard.	
	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.	To France.	Other Countries.
	lbs.	lbs.	Official calculation.		Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	Yards.	Yards.
1814	.	7,437	£96	£173,259	989,807	190,917,015	33,188	12,781,326	37,314	30,470,145
1815	.	6,490	131	232,297	199,940	252,684,089	126	9,241,792	3,432	33,187,719
1816	.	8,768	25	164,486	221,358	189,031,673	2,481	15,738,194	4,471	30,716,045
1817	.	5,451	36	153,872	143,974	236,813,675	4,442	12,712,940	8,179	40,841,534
1818	.	6,598	12	167,864	76,338	255,255,367	750	14,742,925	3,963	44,716,047
1819	.	12,061	1,978	125,963	45,382	202,469,300	30	18,085,380	513	30,421,249
1820	.	3,924	900	118,140	17,989	250,938,552	.	23,032,325	10,087	38,067,810
1821	.	9,121	1,002	135,840	14,179	266,481,722	.	21,526,369	2,322	45,295,150
1822	.	30,628	132	141,043	17,577	304,411,314	15,920	26,579,548	5,545	51,283,569
1823	.	6,423	.	140,460	8,329	301,807,925	31,380	27,347,606	25,111	52,914,021
1824	.	12,640	279	159,391	114,130	344,537,003	45,921	33,559,589	19,768	63,867,732
1825	2,399	74,562	246	150,641	117,476	336,345,070	202	32,641,402	16,106	52,064,079
1826	12,017	118,985	1,354	105,578	410,710	266,611,513	14,247	42,165,414	19,286	39,967,425
1827	36,680	219,028	5,308	168,285	365,100	365,127,704	15,722	44,863,052	78,637	55,053,552
1828	158	436,563	11,206	167,848	75,176	363,253,255	32,116	50,473,635	64,212	60,223,602
1829	796	588,762	38,294	183,704	509,030	402,008,166	19,500	61,421,751	58,418	57,639,954
1830	1,220	1,106,803	35,716	392,133	139,465	444,439,033	5,582	64,639,760	102,993	61,816,970
1831	1,249	1,591,206	48,365	422,754	946,658	420,437,445	2,616	63,818,824	102,742	69,141,108

NOTE.—The destruction of the Records by fire, renders it impracticable to carry this account back, beyond the Year 1814.
Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 2d November, 1832. (Signed) WILLIAM IRVING.

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of COALS Exported to Foreign Parts, for the Years 1831 and 1832, distinguishing such as were Exported to France. Also the Amount of Export Duty paid on the same.

Years.	Coals, Cinders, and Culm Exported from the United Kingdom.					
	To France.		To other Countries.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
1831	Tons 33,686	£ 4,513 9 7	Tons 477,145	£ 50,723 16 3	Tons 510,831	£ 55,237 5 10
1832	,, 41,015	4,717 1 11	,, 547,505	51,989 0 11	,, 588,520	56,706 2 10

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 29th June, 1833.

W. IRVING.

APPENDIX No. XXXVIII.—ELUCIDATIONS OF SOME ARTICLES OF THE TARIFF OF FRENCH DUTIES.

MERCHANTIZE.		Entry.		Observations.
		Duties.		
		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels.	
Cotton (Thread) unmixed or mixed with other materials, without distinction of				
Pottery	Earthen Ware { Common Delft.	1806 30 April, 1809 22 Dec.	Prohibited	
	Stone Ware { Common Fine	1814 17 Dec.	6 0	6 60
	Porcelain { Common Fine	1816 28 April, 1816	49 0	53 90
Fish	Fresh-Water { Fresh Cured	1820 7 June, 1820	10 0	11 0
	Salt-Water { Fresh, dried, salted, or smoked Pickled or	1820 7 June, 1820	15 0	16 50
	Mirrors { Large Small, without distinction of thickness	10 Brumaire, year 5 28 April, 1816	Prohibited	
	Watch or Spectacle Glasses { Rough Cut, or polished	1816 28 April, 1816	164 0	174 70
	Bottles { Full (beside the Duty on Liquors) Empty	1816 28 April, 1816	327 0	344 50
Glass and Crystals	Glass-Ware of other description than above	1816 28 April, 1816	0 50	0 50
	Vitrifications { in masses or rods for cutting cut like Jewels	1816 28 April, 1816	40 0	44 0
		1816 28 April, 1816	40 0	44 0
		1816 28 April, 1816	100 0	107 50
		1817 27 March, 1817	15 per Cent.	
		1817 27 March, 1817	100 0	107 50
		1817 27 March, 1817	10 0	11 0
		1816 28 April, 1816	200 0	212 50
		1816 28 April, 1816	0 15	0 15
		10 Brumaire, year 5	Prohibited	
		1817 27 March, 1817	75 0	81 20
		1816 28 April, 1816	2 0	2 20
		1816 28 April, 1816	100 0	107 50
		1816 28 April, 1816	200 0	212 50
		1816 28 April, 1816	2 0	2 20
		10 Brumaire, year 5	Prohibited	
		1822 27 July, 1822	150 0	160 0
		1814 17 Dec.	80 0	86 50
		1814 17 Dec.	80 0	86 50
		1820 7 June, 1820	200 0	212 50
		1820 7 June, 1820	250 0	265 0
		1814 17 Dec.	140 0	149 50
		1814 17 Dec.	200 0	212 50
		1814 17 Dec.	50 0	55 0
		1820 7 June, 1820	140 0	149 50
		1820 7 June, 1820	200 0	212 50
		1816 28 April, 1816	150 0	160 0
		1816 28 April, 1816	100 0	107 50
		1816 28 April, 1816	200 0	212 50

The indeterminate denomination of Hardware is not employed in the Tariff of Duties in France, seeing that it is employed to designate wrought Iron, Steel, and Copper, or works in metal, varnished, plated, or gilt, or other articles of the Tariff here opposite mentioned.

* NOTE.—By the terms of the Second Article of the Convention concluded between France and Great Britain, 26th of January, 1826, all Merchandise and objects of Trade which now or hereafter may be legally Imported from the Ports of the United Kingdom into those of France, in British Vessels, are treated as if Imported by French Vessels.

The indeterminate denomination of Hard-ware is not employed in the Tariff of Duties in France, seeing that it is employed to designate wrought Iron, Steel, and Copper, or works in metal, varnished, plated, or gilt, or other articles of the Tariff here opposite mentioned.

* NOTE.—By the terms of the Second Article of the Convention concluded between France and Great Britain, 26th of January, 1826, all Merchandize and objects of Trade which now or hereafter may be legally Imported from the Ports of the United Kingdom into those of France, in British Vessels, are treated as if Imported by French Vessels.

APPENDIX No. XXXVIII. *continued.*[illegible]

NOTE.—The Law of 17th May, 1826, has only confirmed the Duties laid upon Coverlids, thick Grape of Zurich, and Lace-work, by the Ordinance of 14th May, 1823.

The anterior Rule for Duties on Carpets follows here:—

Carpets { Those of pure Wool, called English 10 Brumaire, year 5
 { Others { Plain . . . 100
 { Knotted or . . . 100 kl. net } 14 May, 1823
 { . . . 150 } { 300f. oc. 317f. 50c.
 { . . . 160 } { 150 0 160 0

20

APPENDIX No. XXXVIII. continued.

MERCHANTIZE.		Entry.		Duties.		Observations.	
				By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels.		
COLONIAL PROVISIONS.							
Coffee	{ of India of other Places, except Europe of the Entrepôts of India of elsewhere	{ 1818 1826 1816 1826 1791 1822 1826 1822 1822 1826 1822	{ 21 April, 17 May, 28 April, 17 May, 15 March, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July,	{ 100 kil. net 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	{ fr. c. 78 0 95 0 100 0 60 0 120 0 Prohibited 85 0 95 0 105 0 100 0 115 0 125 0	{ fr. c. 105 0 150 0 Prohibited 110 0 130 0	
Pepper and Pimento	{ of India of elsewhere	{ 1818 1826 1816 1826 1791 1822 1826 1822 1822 1826 1822	{ 21 April, 17 May, 28 April, 17 May, 15 March, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July,	{ 100 kil. net 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	{ fr. c. 78 0 95 0 100 0 60 0 120 0 Prohibited 85 0 95 0 105 0 100 0 115 0 125 0	{ fr. c. 105 0 150 0 Prohibited 110 0 130 0	
Rice-Brandy—Arrack	{ of India of other Places than French Colonies	{ 1818 1826 1816 1826 1791 1822 1826 1822 1822 1826 1822	{ 21 April, 17 May, 28 April, 17 May, 15 March, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July,	{ 100 kil. net 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	{ fr. c. 78 0 95 0 100 0 60 0 120 0 Prohibited 85 0 95 0 105 0 100 0 115 0 125 0	{ fr. c. 105 0 150 0 Prohibited 110 0 130 0	
Rum and Tafia	{ of India of other Places than French Colonies	{ 1818 1826 1816 1826 1791 1822 1826 1822 1822 1826 1822	{ 21 April, 17 May, 28 April, 17 May, 15 March, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July,	{ 100 kil. net 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	{ fr. c. 78 0 95 0 100 0 60 0 120 0 Prohibited 85 0 95 0 105 0 100 0 115 0 125 0	{ fr. c. 105 0 150 0 Prohibited 110 0 130 0	
Sugar	{ Raw, other than White Raw, White, or Clayed, without distinction of shades	{ of India of other Places out of Europe of the Entrepôts of India of other Places out of Europe of the Entrepôts	{ 1818 1826 1816 1826 1791 1822 1826 1822 1822 1826 1822	{ 21 April, 17 May, 28 April, 17 May, 15 March, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July, 27 July, 17 May, 27 July,	{ 100 kil. net 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	{ fr. c. 78 0 95 0 100 0 60 0 120 0 Prohibited 85 0 95 0 105 0 100 0 115 0 125 0	{ fr. c. 105 0 150 0 Prohibited 110 0 130 0

The Law of 21st April, 1818, taxed Pepper and Pimento as follows:—

Pepper or Pimento	{ of India of other Places out of Europe of the Entrepôts	{ 100 kil. net 85 fr. or 105 fr. 95 or 105 100 or 105	{ According to the flag of the importing vessel.
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APPENDIX No. XXXIX.

TABLE of the RATES which have been employed for the Valuation of the principal Objects of Commerce between ENGLAND and FRANCE.

Importations into France.		
Articles.	French Valuation.	English Valuation.
Horses, Stallions	500 fr. each	10 <i>l</i> . each
„ Horses	360 „	
„ Mares	360 „	
„ Colts	120 „	
Hides, fresh	1 fr. per kilogramme	10 <i>s</i> . „
Wool	Declared Value	4 <i>l</i> . per cwt.
Hair for Hatters' use	40 fr. per kilogramme	Beaver, 1 <i>l</i> . per lb.
Tallow	55 c. „	Coney and Hares, 5 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per lb.
Whale Fins	3 fr. 50 c. „	Musquash, Nutria, Otter, and Seal, 10 <i>s</i> . per lb.
Corn, Wheat	21 c. per litre	2 <i>l</i> . per cwt.
„ Oats	6 „	5 <i>l</i> . „
Coals	1½ c. per kilogramme	1 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> . per quarter
Iron in pigs	15 „	10 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> . „
„ in bars	23 „	1 <i>l</i> . „
Tin Plates	1 fr. 10 c. „	10 <i>l</i> . „
Steel, common	1 30 „	Declared Value
„ bar	2 „	1 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per cwt.
Copper Blocks	2 „	5 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . „
Tin	2 „	3 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . „
Linen	9 „	White or plain, ordinary, 1 <i>s</i> . per yard
Woollen Carpets	25 „	Damasks, Cambrics, or Lawns, 2 <i>s</i> . per yard
Silk Goods, Stuffs, Shawls, and Handker-chiefs, plain	110 „	3 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per yard
Silk mixed with Cotton or Worsted	„	1 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . per lb.
Books	7 „	4 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . „
Machines and Engines	Declared Value	4 <i>l</i> . per cwt.
Lead, Block	45 c. per kilogramme	Declared Value
Cotton, Wool, Long	3 fr. „	10 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . per ton
„ Short	2 „	Cotton Wool, East India, 2 <i>s</i> . per lb.
Silk, Raw	40 „	„ Other, 7½ <i>d</i> . „
„ Thrown	70 „	Of Bengal and China, 13 <i>s</i> . per lb.
„ Waste	20 „	Of Italy, Turkey, &c. 16 <i>s</i> . „
Spermaceti	2 fr. 40 c. „	1 <i>l</i> . per lb.
Seeds for Sowing	1 50 „	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . „
Cinnamon, fine	12 „	7 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . per cwt.
„ common	4 „	Declared Value
Opium	32 „	5 <i>s</i> . „
Bronze	2 10 „	4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . per cwt.
Indigo	22 „	3 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> . per lb.
Haberdashery, common	6 „	2 <i>l</i> . per cwt.
„ fine, Needles	40 „	
„ „ Other Articles	18 „	
Cotton Twist and Yarn	„	10 <i>l</i> . „
Earthenware of all sorts	{ 15 c. 30 c. 45 c. and 3 fr. per kilogramme }	5 <i>s</i> . per 100 pieces
Hardware and Cutlery	12 „	2 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . per cwt.
Hats, Beaver	14 „	4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . per dozen.
„ Felt	3 „	1 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . „
Iron, Wrought	„	2 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . per cwt.
Leather, Tanned, Unwrought	„	3 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . „
„ Wrought, Gloves	12 „	6 <i>s</i> . per lb.
„ „ Of other sorts	„	2 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> . „
Watches, Gold	250 „	15 <i>l</i> . each
„ Metal		2 <i>l</i> . „
„ Silver		3 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . each
Clocks	„	Declared Value
Woollens,—		
Cloths, superfine	27 „	10 <i>l</i> . per piece
„ second		4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . „
Baizes	26 „	3 <i>l</i> . „
Flannel	„	1 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> . per yard
Blankets	7 „	1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . „
Stuffs, Woollen, or Worsted	26 „	1 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . per piece
Woollens mixed with Cotton	10 „	4 <i>s</i> . per yard
Glass Wares, except common Bottles	150 „	1 <i>l</i> . per cwt.
„ common green Bottles	30 c. per litre	10 <i>s</i> . „

APPENDIX No. XXXIX. *continued.*

Exportations from France.		
Articles.	French Valuation.	English Valuation.
Oxen	200 fr. each	1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> each.
Eggs	80 c. per kilogramme	9 <i>d.</i> per 120
Table Fruit, fresh	20 ,,	{ Apples, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel.
		{ Pears, 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ,,
,, dried	75 ,,	{ Apples, 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ,,
		{ Pears, 3 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ,,
		{ Plums, 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
		{ Prunes, 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt.
Oleaginous Fruits, Almonds	80 ,,	{ Bitter, 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ,,
,, Other	75 ,,	{ Not Bitter, 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ,,
Seeds for Sowing, Garden	2 fr. ,,	{ Walnuts, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel
,, Other	1 fr. 50 c.,,	{ 9 <i>d.</i> per lb.
		{ Clover and Lucerne, 10 <i>s.</i> per lb.
		{ Rape, 2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per bushel
		{ Tares, 2 <i>s.</i> ,,
		{ Oils Perfumed, Jessamine, 5 <i>s.</i> per lb.
		,, Lavender, 5 <i>s.</i> ,,
Oils, Essential, or Volatile	100 ,,	,, Rosemary, 11 <i>s.</i> ,,
		,, Spike, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ,,
		,, Thyme, 5 <i>s.</i> ,,
		,, Unenumerated, 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Flax, carded	1 20 ,,	Flax, undressed, 35 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Madder Root	75 ,,	9 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
,, Ground	1 ,,	2 <i>l.</i> ,,
Acid of Potash, coarse	70 ,,	{ Cream of Tartar, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
,, fine	1 75 ,,	{ Declared Value
Perfumery (other than Hair Powder)	7 30 ,,	
Wine, ordinary,—		
In casks of the Gironde	3 30 per litre.	{
In bottles of the Gironde	2 ,,	{ 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per gallon
,, From other Places	1 ,,	{
Cordial	1 50 ,,	{ 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ,,
Brandy	1 ,,	{ Declared Value
Porcelain	5 per kilogramme	{
Linen, common, Unbleached	14 ,,	{
,, Bleached	20 ,,	{ 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per piece
Cambries	160 ,,	{ Declared Value
Woollens, Kerseymeres and Merinos	47 ,,	{ 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Silks, Stuffs, plain	120 ,,	{ 2 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ,,
,, figured	130 ,,	{ 2 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ,,
Crape	88 ,,	{ Gauze Ribands, 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
		{ Silk and Satin Ribands, plain, 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Ribands	120 ,,	,, figured, 2 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ,,
Books	5 ,,	{ 8 <i>l.</i> per cwt.
Prints and Lithographs	35 ,,	{ Plain, 6 <i>d.</i> each
		{ Coloured, 1 <i>s.</i> each
Skins, Tanned or Curried	3 fr. 75 c.,,	{ Kid, 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per 100
,, Manufactured	12 ,,	{ Lamb, 1 <i>l.</i> ,,
Leather Gloves	40 ,,	{ 6 <i>d.</i> per pair
Other Leather Manufactures	24 ,,	{ Declared Value
Clocks	24 ,,	{
Furniture	Declared Value	{
Linen and Clothing	20 fr. per kilogramme	{
Objects of Collection	Declared Value	{ Various Rates, according to the nature of the Article
Miscellaneous Articles of Parisian Manufacture	fr. c. ,,	{ (In most cases) Declared Value
Brimstone, rough	0 10 per kilogramme	{ 10 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Capers	1 0 ,,	{ 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Oysters	0 0½ each	{ 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per bushel
Hair, Human	8 0 per kilogramme	{ 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Cork	1 20 ,,	{ 16 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Quinine, Sulphate of	0 06 ,,	{ 28 <i>s.</i> per oz.
Oil Cakes	0 03 ,,	{ 3 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Salt	0 15 ,,	{ 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel
Turpentine	2 05 ,,	{ 10 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Verdigrise	4 00 ,,	{ 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Wool, Sheep's	0 35 per litre	{ 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Vinegar		{ 6 <i>d.</i> per gallon

APPENDIX No. XL.

An Account of the OFFICIAL VALUE of the TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with all parts of EUROPE, in the Years 1830 and 1831, respectively.

Trade of the United Kingdom with all parts of Europe.									
Countries.	Official Value of Exports from the United Kingdom.						Amount of Duties Received on the Trade with European Countries.		
	Official Value of Imports into the United Kingdom.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.		Total Exports.				
	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.		1831		1830				1831
	1830	1831	1830	1831	1830	1831	1830	1831	
Russia	£. 4,203,505	£. 4,696,371	£. 2,261,296	£. 1,746,973	£. 770,729	£. 856,857	£. 3,032,025	£. 2,603,830	£. 748,007
Sweden	156,747	213,208	60,667	94,587	94,190	67,789	154,857	162,376	106,125
Norway	74,930	91,678	99,278	92,849	35,105	58,225	134,383	151,074	267,623
Denmark	370,848	410,981	221,786	173,280	99,177	83,423	320,963	256,703	89,130
Prussia	1,595,801	1,200,110	219,185	264,618	416,066	564,685	635,251	829,303	557,662
Germany	2,010,539	1,684,166	8,641,693	7,667,000	1,566,381	1,806,293	10,208,074	9,473,293	346,444
Heligoland	99	123	47	187	152	187	275	234	4
The Netherlands	1,415,881	1,276,082	2,896,277	3,179,299	1,735,266	3,271,029	4,631,543	6,450,328	339,916
France	2,317,686	3,055,616	478,022	636,097	181,065	261,082	659,087	897,179	1,947,173
Portugal, proper	445,395	467,765	2,088,361	2,109,072	38,024	57,453	2,126,385	2,166,525	750,317
Azores	16,338	27,425	40,805	77,080	2,188	5,735	42,993	82,815	20,987
Madeira	18,635	25,436	58,093	65,432	7,677	5,010	65,770	70,442	28,694
Spain and the Balearic Isles	1,115,535	1,209,230	976,908	972,537	146,551	292,437	1,123,459	1,264,974	738,880
Canaries	86,064	84,687	71,326	64,087	14,373	25,602	85,699	89,689	35,242
Gibraltar	24,186	19,606	547,466	879,382	127,361	121,341	674,827	1,000,723	4,750
Italy and the Italian Islands	1,104,310	1,475,304	5,685,841	4,525,872	787,146	820,651	6,472,987	5,346,523	320,041
Malta	42,463	63,550	340,921	257,538	49,623	20,485	390,544	278,023	17,990
Ionian Islands	100,570	187,186	72,817	71,574	21,076	13,383	93,893	84,957	237,986
Turkey and Continental Greece	726,066	759,870	2,745,724	2,113,887	140,039	95,777	2,885,763	2,209,664	159,486
Morea and Greek Islands	9,236	29,271	28,274	28,564	598	1,744	28,872	30,308	44,502
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	257,783	202,870	399,184	445,416	108,553	126,435	507,737	571,851	23,862
Total	16,092,617	17,180,412	27,934,047	25,465,191	6,341,340	8,555,623	34,275,387	34,020,814	6,784,821

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 30th November, 1832.

W. IRVING.

(Signed)

APPENDIX No. XLI.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH FRANCE, STATED IN QUANTITY, FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1825 TO 1831.

Thirty Principal Articles of Importation.		1825		1826		1827		1828		1829		1830		1831	
		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
		Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption	Imported.	Admitted to Consumption
1	Brimstone, rough	1,693	1,693	3,530	3,530	3,099	3,099	11,415	11,415	13,516	13,516	5,863	5,863	5,287	5,287
2	China and Earthenware	7,771	7,755	9,587	9,332	8,056	7,820	11,939	11,724	13,548	13,200	13,922	13,536	11,614	11,336
3	Clocks	14,053	13,562	13,213	12,950	13,687	13,525	20,090	20,025	20,856	20,782	21,368	20,936	20,021	19,714
4	Corn, Meal and Flour	640	307	100,557	88,593	241,911	253,369	36,874	40,029	69,043	68,586	31,117	28,519	166,943	147,141
5	Cotton Manufactures (except Yarn)	14,954	13,039	20,381	11,773	17,208	17,030	22,111	12,663	5,544	4,052	5,423	3,491	8,603	4,676
6	Cream of Tartar	3,284	3,250	1,365	1,325	2,476	2,392	1,397	1,737	3,548	3,302	3,484	3,538	2,441	2,468
7	Eggs	60,754,344	60,754,344	59,507,899	59,507,899	63,109,618	63,109,618	60,043,026	60,043,026	56,370,479	56,370,479	48,026,006	48,026,006	50,401,506	50,401,506
8	Embroidery and Needlework	.	.	410	157	4,201	4,201	12,151	10,758	13,026	12,912	13,022	12,819	15,237	14,897
9	Fish, viz. Oysters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,168	18,168	6,865	6,865	26,241	26,241
10	Flax and Tow, or Codella of Flax and Hemp	52,209	51,565	3,390	3,320	9,869	10,584	39,210	39,210	32,319	32,319	30,175	30,175	55,325	55,325
11	Glass Bottles, common	829,062	305,485	610,347	474,653	685,691	523,606	676,972	551,891	647,451	500,038	584,475	498,516	573,289	463,259
12	Hats or Bonnets, of Straw	58,420	38,451	37,053	42,404	63,646	49,988	49,242	50,645	13,226	24,037	11,968	11,233	6,194	7,322
13	Leather Gloves	.	.	488,934	476,818	858,572	859,836	1,185,060	1,173,299	850,395	825,156	1,067,196	1,040,125	1,169,377	1,156,065
14	Linen, Cambrics, and Bordered Handkerchiefs	40,300	37,406	30,824	32,760	61,933	60,312	50,105	49,849	40,749	41,221	54,275	53,784	54,987	53,882
15	Madder and Madder Root	44,507	39,948	25,470	29,305	49,474	55,198	80,819	79,530	45,945	45,228	26,949	27,832	46,264	48,102
16	Prunes	12,337	9,997	7,914	7,420	9,162	8,083	7,165	7,564	5,860	6,048	5,834	5,351	9,225	7,936
17	Quinine, Sulphate of	12,263	11,843	17,629	17,629	49,336	49,306	16,832	9,480	26,785	30,074	32,987	36,281	52,966	35,603
18	Rape Seed and other Oil Seed Cakes	43,394	43,394	48,858	48,858	69,521	69,521	53,122	53,102	48,096	48,116	29,569	29,569	56,387	56,387
19	Salt	21,273	21,273	67,744	67,744	119,463	119,463	66,399	66,399	81,128	81,128	25,760	25,760	140,917	140,917
20	Seeds, Clover	16,708	14,404	3,441	6,761	15,381	15,322	50,723	38,823	12,896	29,691	37,021	30,757	29,268	35,411
21	Silk, Raw and Waste	885,334	790,696	266,662	324,517	1,133,206	1,161,170	1,389,675	1,341,910	747,826	727,064	1,107,257	1,101,491	1,150,584	1,153,319
22	'', Thrown	168,241	65,004	164,152	209,142	443,208	416,610	454,086	339,562	188,233	153,456	370,575	387,693	612,590	499,606
23	Silk Manufactures	2,479	782,286	46,164	42,783	104,067	99,953	156,215	149,999	115,918	109,566	119,826	115,745	149,187	141,119
24	Skins, Kid, dressed	782,286	782,286	597,517	597,517	616,327	615,947	517,187	517,191	564,571	564,568	812,689	812,689	599,973	599,973
25	Spirits, Brandy	1,745,325	1,273,354	1,422,748	1,417,940	1,669,328	1,289,935	2,461,292	1,304,522	1,944,816	1,280,219	1,573,119	1,260,733	1,313,204	1,222,566
26	Verdigrise	241,068	35,236	22,005	27,364	15,704	42,053	52,944	50,580	41,424	43,588	37,500	39,021	56,152	44,993
27	Wine, French	1,013,503	509,534	472,720	330,915	367,091	293,746	533,812	406,016	481,935	351,693	323,591	295,606	335,430	241,616
28	Wool Cotton	329,931	282,845	10,152	12,300	.	.	168,559	189,600	3	3	.	.	.	2,690
29	'', Sheep's	443,033	462,321	109,906	69,184	345,360	317,635	39,223	169,931	112,567	118,840	45,093	5,891	713,854	376,348
30	Woollen Manufactures	8,688	7,257	5,967	5,507	16,891	16,648	26,541	26,193	33,039	32,808	47,023	46,559	57,138	56,261

APPENDIX No. XLI. *continued.*

Thirty Principal Articles of Exportation.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.						
			Quantities Exported.						
			1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
1	Books, printed	Cwts.	402	293	312	348	369	319	243
2	Brass and Copper Manufactures	„	273	2,477	5,915	8,246	17,817	14,167	22,024
3	Coals, Culm and Cinders	Tons	27,293	43,369	46,123	35,410	41,881	52,196	40,813
4	Cotton Manufactures entered by the Yard	Yards	117,476	410,710	365,100	75,176	509,030	139,465	946,658
5	„ Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares	Official Val. £	5,841	6,002	18,131	23,406	16,003	10,870	44,707
6	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs.	202	14,247	15,722	32,116	19,500	5,582	2,616
7	Earthenware of all Sorts	Pieces	66,545	36,180	117,500	97,750	107,194	69,832	55,050
8	Glass, entered by Weight	Cwts.	201	208	218	203	155	113	148
9	„ at Value	Official Val. £	6	35	„	„	„	„	11
10	Hardwares and Cutlery	Cwts.	3,194	5,521	4,044	3,467	2,733	3,648	2,416
11	Horses	Number	782	480	549	564	596	522	280
12	Iron, Bar, Bolt and Pig	Tons	2,532	6,540	4,413	4,324	6,144	7,944	2,145
13	„ Cast and Wrought	„	481	1,012	941	1,156	1,190	1,612	863
14	Lead and Shot	„	449	1,224	581	147	137	45	89
15	Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	lbs.	2,431	1,009	2,240	1,762	2,066	1,265	1,228
16	„ Saddlery and Harness, Official Val. £	£	1,025	1,050	1,573	464	470	477	271
17	Linen Manufactures, entered by the Yard	Yards	16,106	19,286	78,637	64,212	58,418	102,993	102,742
18	„ Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares	Official Val. £	91	31	293	31	74	146	982
19	Machinery and Mill Work	£	42,782	64,316	40,025	36,403	42,482	36,651	10,306
20	Silk Manufactures	£	246	1,354	5,308	11,206	38,294	35,716	48,365
21	Spermaceti	Cwts.	3,000	451	1,289	1,859	1,330	1,272	1,114
22	Steel, Unwrought	„	1,984	1,693	2,156	2,628	2,666	3,028	1,775
23	Sugar, refined	„	168	3,351	411	6	9	37	18
24	Tin, Unwrought	„	14,652	19,991	17,961	15,518	11,002	7,397	7,111
25	„ Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	Official Val. £	11,274	21,761	18,854	10,112	12,160	10,267	3,255
26	Whalebone	Cwts.	536	1,406	1,623	2,434	2,043	1,999	226
27	Wool, Sheep's	lbs.	14,996	94,817	254,493	1,390,733	777,148	1,275,760	430,842
28	Woollen Manufactures, entered by the Piece	Pieces	192	2,159	2,799	5,197	4,705	3,841	5,034
29	„ „ by the Yard	Yards	9,521	16,026	16,482	32,494	19,602	8,483	24,999
30	Hosiery and Small Wares	Official Val. £	218	788	2,030	109	117	311	637

Thirty Principal Articles of Exportation.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.						
			Quantities Exported.						
			1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
1	Ashes, Pearl and Pot	Cwts.	2,555	3,127	2,696	6,046	4,019	2,528	1,236
2	Cinnamon	lbs.	23,229	24,897	56,643	47,788	49,786	42,795	24,841
3	Cocoa Nuts	„	383,852	162,752	102,202	14,033	75,102	9,048	353
4	Coffee	„	151,716	413,256	96,375	15,443	18,631	56,488	72,879
5	Copper, Unwrought	Cwts.	„	5,217	649	„	156	„	272
6	Corn, Meal and Flour	Quarters	1,245	„	2,824	24,713	101,106	29,798	23,638
7	Cortex Peruvianus	lbs.	53,112	23,487	199	495	4,367	309	„
8	Cotton Piece Goods of India	Pieces	2,390	1,710	1,246	790	3,203	6,360	11,612
9	Gum, Animi and Copal	lbs.	81,000	28,584	1,555	„	„	„	„
10	„ Lac of all Sorts	„	29,806	36,976	343	18,394	9,208	3,140	12,137
11	Indigo	„	1,035,688	384,483	67,264	146,059	145,380	165,424	149,811
12	Lead, in Pigs	Tons	944	648	179	107	386	77	„
13	Oil of Olives	Gallons	235	„	72	„	463	„	182,227
14	Opium	lbs.	350	23,764	7,102	14,257	„	7,103	498
15	Pepper	„	441,650	33,194	259	450	3,978	24,746	211,731
16	Pimento	„	14,900	109,207	„	2,189	7,708	„	„
17	Quicksilver	„	5,718	66,161	79,960	4,132	„	7,552	1,884
18	Rhubarb	„	5,879	3,063	3,315	2,112	3,435	1,355	2,037
19	Rice, not in the Husk	Cwts.	5,460	1,807	5	„	3	3,915	3,994
20	Saltpetre, Unrefined	„	15,836	3,184	„	1,170	324	503	81
21	Silk, Raw, Waste and Thrown	„	100,766	122,239	4,800	1,320	41,009	4,309	7,358
22	„ Manufactures of India, in Pieces	Pieces	17,135	2,693	974	770	980	195	4,117
23	Spelter	Cwts.	8,036	3,116	„	„	„	„	2,777
24	Sugar, unrefined	„	37	1,709	744	7	2	2,372	19
25	Tallow	„	441	22	6,091	16,243	16,806	8,862	24,235
26	Tin, Unwrought	„	3,610	2,109	„	„	120	„	20
27	Tobacco and Snuff	lbs.	8,640	1,438,579	52,640	4,435	„	157,117	197,441
28	Wines	Gallons	17,386	16,506	22,520	22,034	20,202	14,942	6,665
29	Wool, Cotton	lbs.	5,900,314	4,087,772	100,279	55,263	738,554	66,943	181,068
30	„ Sheep's	„	21,929	251,415	3,054	72,296	191,798	„	„

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 2d November, 1832.

(Signed) WILLIAM IRVING.

APPENDIX, No. XLII.

An Account of the Consumption of certain IMPORTED ARTICLES, and of the REVENUE derived therefrom, in each Year, from 1810 to 1831 inclusive.

Years.	Quantities admitted to Consumption in the United Kingdom, and Net Amount of Duties received thereon.									
	Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.		Tobacco.		Indigo.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Cwt.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.
1810	3,769,565	3,511,515	5,536,453	182,227	22,015,812	3,647,738	20,329,839		Records destroyed by Fire	
1811	3,696,850	3,918,163	6,920,115	228,349	24,220,193	3,752,111	21,376,267	2,253,930		
1812	3,049,054	4,569,107	8,624,231	269,944	23,776,750	3,825,980	20,940,235	2,370,809		
1813	2,594,313	4,017,980	9,235,388		23,966,178	3,776,030	19,593,062	2,471,703		
1814	2,324,051	3,767,524	5,775,681	222,896	22,611,166	3,958,055	15,373,221	2,235,393	3,427,699	72,219
1815	2,211,299	3,454,333	6,541,562	269,260	25,841,121	4,058,092	17,955,397	2,504,767	2,818,215	87,915
1816	2,529,931	3,612,193	7,884,331	299,026	23,236,724	3,362,497	17,547,893	2,785,619	1,902,269	76,522
1817	3,298,941	4,433,926	9,270,165	314,615	23,963,961	3,431,364	18,371,558	2,915,816	2,434,155	74,792
1818	1,726,896	2,751,107	8,359,104	261,066	26,229,608	3,872,694	17,882,478	2,838,050	2,407,227	66,597
1819	2,820,900	3,996,543	7,790,783	305,997	25,869,965	3,689,805	16,378,137	2,900,034	2,107,420	63,240
1820	2,901,864	3,925,387	7,103,409	342,828	25,602,394	3,527,192	15,599,060	3,127,418	2,393,158	40,959
1821	3,056,882	4,188,958	7,593,001	384,283	26,386,873	3,738,463	15,598,152	3,122,583	2,059,495	35,805
1822	2,989,057	4,060,444	7,669,351	387,342	27,728,850	3,945,592	16,279,638	3,263,172	2,091,729	40,798
1823	3,228,991	4,407,410	8,454,920	428,613	27,130,180	3,848,122	16,694,680	3,425,517	2,483,495	48,941
1824	3,367,424	4,641,904	8,262,943	420,988	27,172,348	3,865,477	16,832,826	3,378,544	2,468,911	51,348
1825	3,079,848	4,176,655	11,082,970	315,809	28,719,673	4,031,019	18,670,604	3,258,906	2,386,724	43,987
1826	3,573,990	4,950,998	13,199,235	336,570	29,045,852	3,738,043	17,683,017	2,658,769	1,901,696	24,411
1827	3,340,927	4,650,192	15,560,117	399,690	29,931,178	3,705,590	18,745,827	2,826,378	2,396,490	31,379
1828	3,601,419	5,002,297	17,114,635	440,245	29,305,757	3,448,814	18,554,391	2,793,875	3,064,915	39,367
1829	3,539,821	4,896,242	19,466,028	484,975	29,495,199	3,321,722	18,885,765	2,849,706	2,113,830	28,169
1830	3,722,044	4,767,342	22,669,253	579,363	30,046,935	3,387,097	19,293,501	2,924,264	2,676,945	34,262
1831	3,787,271	4,650,590	22,715,807	583,751	29,997,055	3,344,919	19,533,839	2,964,591	2,490,134	31,782

Years.	Cotton Wool.		Wool, Sheep's.		Silk, Raw, Waste, and Thrown,			Madder (and Madder Root).		
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity		Duty.	Quantity		Duty.
					Originally Imported from France.	Originally Imported from other Countries.		Originally Imported from France.	Originally Imported from other Countries.	
	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	lbs.	£.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£.
1810	Records destroyed.									
1811										
1812										
1813										
1814	64,694,171	595,354	15,516,496	54,443	.	2,119,974	738,708	10,638	109,444	20,183
1815	100,257,084	778,680	13,578,955	47,921	.	1,475,389	479,007	16,636	50,784	11,228
1816	89,052,023	378,354	7,492,582	26,362	3,962	1,084,372	309,132	12,198	34,110	7,175
1817	116,765,153	501,749	14,026,360	49,554	62,203	1,624,456	514,041	18,442	62,112	15,321
1818	131,291,970	484,683	24,636,796	87,051	210,617	1,712,370	615,906	60,801	80,517	29,679
1819	96,998,313	407,100	15,671,967	63,228	206,024	1,642,529	561,207	6,606	49,108	16,522
1820	152,829,633	426,947	7,691,773	181,033	366,457	1,661,178	583,266	2,383	77,729	40,817
1821	137,401,549	287,350	15,898,353	391,187	346,788	1,983,020	696,329	24,410	68,366	38,288
1822	143,428,127	257,615	16,256,924	400,081	327,026	2,114,537	733,619	44,391	88,425	58,598
1823	186,311,070	327,701	18,787,329	557,786	421,348	2,046,773	731,449	34,301	82,655	48,679
1824	141,038,743	255,258	23,995,458	316,246	1,136,413	2,874,635	271,690	58,320	71,028	53,159
1825	202,546,869	526,651	41,101,636	163,742	855,700	2,748,358	243,598	39,948	69,637	35,370
1826	162,889,012	228,917	17,868,841	62,617	533,659	1,719,854	83,913	29,305	60,528	17,988
1827	249,804,396	332,356	27,943,244	106,286	1,577,780	2,622,880	128,376	55,198	81,318	29,817
1828	208,987,744	281,178	31,031,377	114,595	1,681,472	2,865,057	111,830	79,530	83,365	34,025
1829	204,097,037	238,378	22,614,550	78,696	880,520	1,889,981	37,371	45,228	64,235	24,205
1830	269,616,640	359,988	31,522,859	120,420	1,489,184	3,172,278	52,750	27,832	57,258	17,613
1831	273,283,253	363,539	29,669,908	113,144	1,652,925	2,618,346	49,315	48,102	54,516	18,659

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 2d November, 1832.

(Signed) WILLIAM IRVING.

APPENDIX, No. XLIII.

FOREIGN TRADE.—An Account of the BRITISH and FOREIGN TONNAGE entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Years 1830 and 1831.

Years.	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.
1830	2,180,042	758,828	2,102,147	758,368
1831	2,367,322	874,605	2,300,731	896,051

Office of Register General of Shipping,
Custom House, London, 24th October, 1832.

(Signed) JOHN COVEY,
Register General of Shipping.

APPENDIX No. XLIV.

LIST of VESSELS employed in TRADE between FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA during the following Years.

Years.	Arrived.				Departed.			
	French Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		French Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1820	137	31,448	132	30,793	83	16,371	95	23,215
1821	31	7,095	114	29,229	31	6,685	84	18,484
1822	14	3,452	129	30,099	36	7,733	91	21,564
1823	15	3,041	289	67,257	7	1,431	197	42,692
1824	22	7,523	269	68,926	30	6,755	219	52,647
1825	35	9,672	213	53,638	19	4,840	156	38,402
1826	54	12,031	358	97,487	19	4,085	146	37,647
1827	47	12,071	301	80,143	19	4,275	197	49,650
1828	28	7,719	260	74,620	12	3,190	159	43,191
1829	30	8,280	311	92,208	6	1,967	186	55,017
1830	21	5,905	325	95,818	4	861	139	42,595
6 first Months of 1831	5	926	100	29,832	25	6,533	76	22,824

APPENDIX No. XLV.

LIST of VESSELS employed in TRADE between FRANCE and the EAST INDIES during the following Years.

Years.	Arrived.				Departed.			
	French Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		French Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1820	12	4,132	.	.	4	2,194	2	373
1821	12	5,128	.	.	11	3,469	1	291
1822	10	3,727	1	238	9	3,482	1	436
1823	15	8,672	2	870	17	3,299	4	695
1824	13	4,645	1	315	19	6,475	2	815
1825	21	7,289	1	310	20	6,050	1	540
1826	22	6,546	2	486	22	7,279	3	1,182
1827	25	9,732	4	942	28	8,668	6	1,391
1828	29	8,425	8	2,141	62	11,670	6	1,831
1829	29	8,440	2	582	33	10,366	8	2,156
1830	26	7,937	1	304	14	4,844		
6 first Months of 1831	18	5,956	1	172	7	2,355		

APPENDIX No. XLVI.

AN ACCOUNT of the SHIPPING, BRITISH and FOREIGN, employed in the TRADE with FRANCE for the last Ten Years; together with the Total Amount of Shipping employed in the Trade with foreign Europe.

Years.	Amount of Shipping entered the Ports of the United Kingdom from France.				Total Amount of Shipping entered the Ports of the United Kingdom from foreign Europe.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1822	1,420	101,098	1,150	49,727	6,327	773,569	2,888	312,997
1823	1,207	85,124	1,181	49,578	6,065	751,325	3,551	415,568
1824	1,310	82,650	1,168	52,648	6,254	770,357	5,182	604,077
1825	1,238	78,893	1,204	55,539	8,010	1,072,687	6,350	757,302
1826	1,327	89,301	1,219	57,171	6,960	878,558	5,268	540,043
1827	1,389	102,879	1,525	67,076	8,152	1,089,450	5,392	532,386
1828	1,342	102,623	1,118	63,302	7,768	1,002,417	4,558	492,571
1829	1,328	106,548	1,082	59,756	7,858	1,056,052	4,744	543,394
1830	1,367	110,766	933	47,940	7,663	1,022,751	4,715	538,030
1831	1,312	97,057	1,254	73,159	8,610	1,146,198	5,419	639,575

APPENDIX No. XLVII.

TABLE of the MARITIME REGISTRY, to the 1st January, 1832.

Maritime District.	Maritime Sub-District.	Number of Registered Seamen.				Extent of Coast in Myria-metres.	Number of Seamen by Myria-metres.
		Captains for long Voyages & Mates.	Officers, Marines, and Sailors.	Lands-men and Boys.	Total.		
Cherbourg	Dunkirk	482	3,730	1,605	5,817	16.60	350
	Hayre	1,408	3,057	1,865	6,330	45.50	139
	Cherbourg	497	1,964	1,189	3,650	19.92	183
Brest	St. Servan	1,068	6,959	3,372	11,399	12.90	884
	Brest	830	8,653	4,806	14,291	69.66	205
Lorient	Lorient	981	6,089	2,723	9,793	29.00	338
	Nantes	952	3,613	1,923	6,488	26.94	241
Rochefort	Rochefort	793	2,253	1,251	4,317	73.10	59
	Bordeaux	977	3,289	1,467	5,733	77.00	75
	Bayonne	152	1,239	372	1,763	83.10	21
Toulon		2,782	10,547	6,508	19,477	104.35	19
Total		10,922	51,393	27,081	89,058	558.07	159

APPENDIX No. XLVIII.

ADMINISTRATION of the CUSTOMS.—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Years 1821 to 1831, inclusive.

Years.	Duties		Total.	Deducting,		Total.	Net Produce.
	Of Customs and Navigation.	Consumption and Salt.		Cost of Collection.	Returns of Duties, Restitutions, and Premiums.		
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1821	76,047,308	52,530,766	128,578,084	23,784,872	7,019,727	30,804,599	97,773,495
1822	84,077,874	52,958,954	137,036,828	24,073,320	5,621,808	29,695,128	107,341,700
1823	75,867,274	54,042,470	129,909,744	23,921,312	4,649,887	28,571,199	101,338,545
1824	98,022,511	52,762,758	150,785,269	24,029,309	8,056,157	32,085,466	118,699,803
1825	92,363,722	53,950,433	146,314,155	23,379,620	11,228,260	34,607,880	111,706,275
1826	105,122,389	53,692,954	158,815,343	23,347,579	11,246,977	34,594,556	124,220,787
1827	98,668,618	54,375,812	153,044,430	23,530,819	11,611,026	35,141,845	117,902,585
1828	109,337,630	54,243,020	163,580,650	22,616,013	12,637,871	35,253,884	128,326,766
1829	104,920,568	54,164,518	159,085,086	22,754,273	14,113,383	36,867,656	122,217,430
1830	102,941,662	51,317,083	154,258,745	22,597,324	13,507,696	36,105,020	118,153,725
1831	95,931,151	55,876,699	151,807,850	22,565,958	17,291,340	39,857,298	111,950,552

APPENDIX No. XLIX.

An ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the CUSTOMS' REVENUE, in each of the last ten Years, showing the Cost of Collection.

Years.	Gross Produce.	Net Produce.
	£.	£.
1822	14,383,941	12,922,651
1823	15,504,869	13,956,995
1824	15,491,158	13,554,033
1825	20,367,653	18,945,258
1826	20,582,925	19,562,793
1827	21,009,053	19,939,392
1828	20,608,710	19,417,184
1829	20,571,837	19,298,326
1830	21,084,525	19,527,100
1831	19,645,939	18,267,074

APPENDIX No. L.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of DUTIES received in the UNITED KINGDOM on Goods Imported, Exported, and brought or carried Coastways, in each Year, from 1823 to 1831, inclusive.

Years.	Net Amount of Duties.			
	On Imports.	On Exports.	On Goods brought or carried Coastways.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1823	23,317,733	115,204	1,171,065	24,604,002
1824	23,336,450	117,118	972,226	24,425,794
1825	23,092,560	122,689	927,321	24,142,570
1826	21,645,248	104,703	994,534	22,744,485
1827	22,086,378	120,242	877,779	23,084,399
1828	21,702,891	113,751	930,582	22,747,224
1829	21,372,490	108,562	975,356	22,456,408
1830	21,631,160	127,619	993,873	22,751,652
1831	21,281,224	114,503	73,918	21,469,645

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 2d November, 1832.

(Signed) W. IRVING.

APPENDIX No. LI.—STATEMENT of the Number of SMUGGLING DOGS DESTROYED, from the Year 1820 to the Year 1830, inclusively; and the Sums granted during the same period as Premiums.

Localities where Smuggling by Dogs is practised.	1820		1821		1822		1823		1824		1825		1826		1827		1828		1829		1830		Total.	
	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.	Num.	Sums.
Dunkirk.	201	Francs. 603	267	801	402	Francs. 1,206	694	2,082	1,225	3,675	1,390	4,170	1,455	4,365	1,456	4,368	1,505	4,515	1,390	4,170	1,062	3,186	11,047	Francs. 33,141
Valenciennes.	1,201	3,603	1,363	4,089	1,540	4,620	1,750	5,250	1,613	4,839	1,167	3,501	1,251	3,753	1,285	3,855	1,118	3,354	1,041	3,123	851	2,553	14,180	42,540
Charleville.	189	567	349	1,047	607	1,821	814	2,442	883	2,649	1,028	3,084	1,064	3,192	1,220	3,660	893	2,679	865	2,595	877	2,631	8,789	26,367
Thionville.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	4,458	1,655	4,965	1,482	4,446	1,296	3,888	5,919	17,757
Strasbourg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	210	273	819	343	1,029
	1,591	4,773	1,979	5,937	2,549	7,647	3,258	9,774	3,721	11,163	3,585	10,755	3,770	11,310	5,447	16,341	5,171	15,513	4,848	14,544	4,359	13,077	40,278	120,834

[French Custom House Report.]

OBSERVATIONS.—The Premiums granted for killing Smuggling Dogs, dates from 1820 for the directions of Dunkirk, Valenciennes, Charleville;
1827 (July) for that of Thionville;
1829 (November) for that of Strasbourg (inspection of Wissemburgh only).

APPENDIX No. LII.—Approximate STATEMENT of the Principal ENGLISH MERCHANDIZE seized on Importation in the ATLANTIC PORTS and on the NORTHERN FRONTIERS.

Years.	Woven.			Cotton.			Cotton Twist.			Iron Bars & Works.			Steel.			Cutlery.			Hardware.			Mercury.			Earthenware.			Sundries.										
	Wool.			Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.										
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	£.	s.	d.	Quantity.	£.	s.	d.	Quantity.	£.	s.	d.	Quantity.	£.	s.	d.	Quantity.	£.	s.	d.	Quantity.	£.	s.	d.	Quantity.	£.	s.	d.								
1821	Yards. 15,879	£ 2,121	416,441 yds. 260 lbs.	14,065	3	2	14,049	4,215	12	11	lbs. ..	..	..	..	lbs. ..	25	7	2	lbs. ..	..	..	..	lbs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£. 8	s. 15	d. 2						
1822	6,946	1,013	122,762 yds. 71 lbs.	8,030	10	7	14,951	4,075	0	5	26,617	48	0	0	346	7	13	7	22	28	16	0	159	27	3	0	..	..	3,172 yds.	685	18	4						
1823	9,862	1,203	146,054 yds. 3,691 lbs.	8,653	1	0	14,797	3,689	12	3	5,352	54	13	7	..	..	..	..	151	29	14	0	152	20	4	9	5	4	8	0	0	10	70	10	4			
1824	11,585	1,974	18,725 yds. 464 lbs.	15,276	11	2	16,010	4,413	5	7	17,259	70	12	0	1,466	70	10	4	126	54	1	2	211	25	1	7	4	2	8	9	8	7	7	121	4	0		
1825	21,667	3,631	214,643 yds. 40 lbs.	15,363	19	4	8,325	3,393	14	1	2,471	43	14	4	2,410	47	4	0	117	21	0	9	1,826	99	0	0	71	8	16	0	10	9	7	11	yds.	9	8	0
1826	32,468	8,096	241,955 yds.	15,551	19	1	13,146	3,435	3	3	842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	7	59	3	10	0	..	0	8	9	3	12	0	24,289 yds.	1,130	0	8	
1827	12,607	1,432	488,625 yds.	12,876	2	6	10,429	3,791	9	11	749	6	8	0	1,219	20	0	0	..	14	1	7	1,385	74	11	2	313	43	12	9	2	14	4	43,049 yds.	1,011	10	6	
1828	21,377	1,115	686,866 yds.	16,857	10	7	6,534	3,331	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 lbs.	24	0	0		
1829	25,756	1,452	469,378 yds.	9,749	15	4	4,941	2,096	15	1	58,942	149	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,116 yds.	605	7	2		
1830	26,936	1,432	703,984 yds. 216 lbs.	11,072	19	4	5,718	2,548	19	2	26,057	30	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,122 yds.	1,144	3	6		
	185,083	23,473	3,519,424 yds. 4,742 lbs.	127,825	4	0	108,900	34,991	11	8	138,289	403	18	8	5,441	145	9	11	416	160	19	1	3,792	274	17	8	393	59	14	3	25	12	4	77,996 yds. 29 lbs.	6,223	19	9	

[French Custom House Official Return reduced to Sterling Money and English Measure.]

APPENDIX No. LIII.—BRITISH COTTON, LACE, and PATENT NET, Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM.

Years.	To Germany, viz.				To Italy, viz.										
	The Hanseatic Towns.		Other Parts.		To Continental Spain and the Balearic Islands.		To the Netherlands.								
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.							
									Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.			
1825	5,237,466	90,811	.	15,373,518	235,924	Yards. 296,924	£. 4,420	Yards. 328,427	£. 4,093	Yards. 115,031	£. 1,660	Yards. 40,443	£. 1,037	Yards. 1,050	£. 63
1826	7,035,517	113,180	250	14,724,811	184,984	556,374	5,349	414,108	5,374	249,083	3,986	45,176	1,185	17,819	115
1827	10,986,966	188,639	.	14,290,285	239,528	997	51	350,130	5,929	166,839	2,970	141,506	3,149	5,664	400
1828	17,380,126	263,520	.	12,200,321	230,920	39,857	686	557,177	8,291	486,318	7,027	135,902	2,869	48,423	1,020
1829	25,988,613	268,453	300	12,387,287	167,684	40,902	1,144	1,075,027	15,826	480,563	5,499	138,373	6,276	56,436	760
1830	37,664,200	293,491	15,500	14,773,491	195,728	432,263	3,309	1,192,523	12,115	1,268,430	13,433	220,691	5,634	390,859	2,109
1831	25,593,616	195,988	.	14,216,898	157,278	153,757	1,252	656,156	9,664	539,446	6,135	478,992	5,796	187,200	1,351

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 17th January, 1833.

WILLIAM IRVING.

APPENDIX No. LIV.—BRITISH COTTON TWIST and YARN Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM.

Years.	To Germany, viz.			To the Netherlands.		To Continental Spain and the Balearic Islands.		To Italy, viz.							
	The Hanseatic Towns. Other Parts.		Other Parts.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Sardinian Territories.		Duchy of Tuscany.		Naples, Sicily, and the Papal States.		Austrian Territories.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.					Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
				lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.								
1825	14,914,891	1,487,258	102	4,806,427	462,552	1,796	311	1,027,402	85,683	210,936	16,637	647,484	52,432	506,601	43,444
1826	16,975,150	1,416,308	150	5,185,031	487,282	4,526	1,257	1,723,120	105,713	351,300	23,077	1,926,695	128,269	1,112,263	69,595
1827	17,028,354	1,351,508	.	6,295,493	580,937	21,365	1,591	1,493,193	84,611	464,836	25,894	1,578,466	103,766	920,981	53,649
1828	17,230,215	1,250,621	2,900	7,056,293	621,933	5,907	616	1,603,123	85,819	480,238	21,242	1,754,483	90,683	1,315,451	65,810
1829	24,054,263	1,585,885	1,160	7,878,249	673,714	17,620	1,475	1,877,888	90,175	451,790	23,380	2,476,828	131,051	1,548,648	72,974
1830	21,729,877	1,449,477	784	7,254,258	612,925	7,590	694	1,975,030	103,692	1,012,107	46,589	3,215,478	175,892	2,169,329	107,581
1831	20,435,382	1,195,712	60	9,091,238	794,537	36,170	3,147	2,886,094	142,715	864,824	43,568	2,546,538	138,529	2,147,062	114,022

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 17th January, 1833.

WILLIAM IRVING.

APPENDIX No. LV.

STATEMENT of the Declared Value of BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURED GOODS Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM to GERMANY, the NETHERLANDS, SPAIN, and ITALY, in each Year, from 1825 to 1831, inclusive.

	Germany.		The Netherlands.	Continental Spain and the Balearic Islands.	Italy.			
	The Hanseatic Towns.	Other Parts.			Sardinian Territories.	Duchy of Tuscany.	Naples, Sicily, and the Papal States.	Austrian Territories.
1825	£. 1,761,553	£. 213	£. 1,030,302	£. 68,108	£. 296,540	£. 323,193	£. 295,623	£. 111,447
1826	1,505,473	14	769,754	78,162	252,324	334,309	286,669	81,903
1827	1,745,307	10	831,934	15,792	218,216	407,213	226,375	81,167
1828	1,603,273	45	781,923	15,686	325,962	454,530	164,106	85,542
1829	1,416,842	510	658,386	339,686	338,122	409,098	251,989	127,101
1830	1,478,060	1,171	646,689	201,154	413,018	823,358	254,935	267,615
1831	1,444,797		597,250	139,281	296,322	338,604	184,454	210,541

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Declared Value of BRITISH COTTON TWIST and YARN Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM to GERMANY, the NETHERLANDS, SPAIN, and ITALY, in each Year, from 1825 to 1831, inclusive.

	Germany.			The Netherlands.			Continental Spain and the Balearic Isles.		Italy.		
	The Hanseatic Towns.		Other Parts.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Sardinian Territories.		Duchy of Tuscany.
	Quantity.	Declared Value.							Quantity.	Declared Value.	
1825	lbs. 14,914,891	£. 1,487,258	102	lbs. 102	£. 15	lbs. 1,796	£. 311	lbs. 1,027,402	lbs. 210,936	£. 16,637	lbs. 647,484
1826	16,975,150	1,416,308	150	150	20	4,526	1,257	1,723,120	351,300	23,077	1,926,695
1827	17,028,354	1,351,508	..	..	..	21,365	1,591	1,493,193	464,836	25,894	1,578,466
1828	17,230,215	1,250,621	2,900	2,900	170	5,907	616	1,603,123	480,238	21,242	1,754,483
1829	24,054,263	1,585,885	1,160	1,160	93	17,620	1,475	1,877,888	451,790	23,380	2,476,828
1830	21,729,877	1,449,477	784	784	44	7,590	694	1,975,030	1,012,107	46,589	3,215,478
1831	20,435,382	1,195,712	60	60	6	36,170	3,147	2,886,094	864,824	43,568	2,546,538

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 8th May, 1833.

(Signed)

WILLIAM IRVING.

APPENDIX No. LVI.

LIST of GOODS absolutely PROHIBITED to be IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

Arms, Ammunition, and Utensils of War, except under license for the public service.
 Articles from China, unless imported by the East India Company.
 Beef, Pork, and Bacon, except for exportation.
 Books, Prints, and Casts, invading English copyright.
 Cattle.
 Infected Animal Substances.
 Clocks or Watches bearing a false assay mark, professing to be British.
 Cards and Dice, unless for exportation, and with the name and residence of the maker.
 Spirits from the Isle of Man.
 Tobacco Stalks and Flour.

GOODS whose EXPORT is PROHIBITED.

Watches and Clocks incomplete, and without maker's name.
 Inferior Silver Lace or Embroidery.
 Manufactured Tools and Machines, with certain exceptions.

6 Geo. IV. c. 107.

APPENDIX No. LVII.

FRENCH COMMERCE.—MANUFACTURED SILK EXPORTED to ENGLAND.

1818	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,744,105
1819	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,713,583
1820	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,727,748
1821	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,815,178
1822	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,516,328
1823	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,901,670
1824	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,856,465
1825	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,104,103
1826	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,596,421
1827	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,460,119
1828	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,311,810
1829	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,483,777
1830	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,204,388

[French Official Return.]

APPENDIX No. LVIII.

An Account of Goods, the Produce or Manufacture of FRANCE, seized in ENGLAND in each Year, from 1816 to 1830 both inclusive.

Years.	Brandy, and Spirits of Brandy.			Geneva, and Spirits of Geneva.			Wine.			Cordials.			Jewellery and Mock Jewellery.				
	Galls.	Value.			Galls.	Value.			Galls.	Botts.	Value.	Galls.	Botts.	Value.	Pair.	No.	Value.
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1826	33,698	44,700	10	10	23,376	36,432	10	5	8	62	13 0 7	1	11	3 0 0	79	1,321	604 9 0
1827	32,875	44,968	0	7	15,669	20,800	10	1	197	956	81 19 6	13	20	24 11 0	83	404	302 10 1
1828	31,272	45,296	11	4	10,684	15,229	11	9	11	63	12 3 6	9	9	9 10 0	622	5,011	593 7 0
1829	36,041	53,092	13	0	8,445	12,213	4	4	13	3	7 10 1	3	4	5 2 0	23	376	308 4 6
1830	37,116	54,980	4	1	10,915	16,701	17	7	4	28	3 0 0	26	147	78 18 6	24	285	209 16 3

Years.	Leather {Gloves. Shoes. Garters.			Perfumery, Oils, Essences, &c.			Muslins and Cambricks.				Glass.			
	Pair.	Value.		Botts.	lbs.	Value.	Pieces.	Handkerchiefs.	Yards.	No.	Value.	lbs.	No.	Value.
		£.	s.	d.		£. s. d.					£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1826	2,543	94	7	0	89	..	9 8 0	2	9	60	312	165 18 0	..	258 30 10 6
1827	1,065	86	17	6	149	1	15 9 6	..	76	17	111	51 18 6	..	111 5 9 9
1828	1,883	108	11	11	573	4	98 18 0	..	37	9	102	44 18 6	260	194 117 15 7
1829	503	44	9	6	38	..	4 17 4	135	67	23	72	105 6 6	305	116 99 0 0
1830	777	60	7	6	33	..	12 15 0	29	101	90	93	81 18 6	28	195 16 15 6

Years.	Porcelain.		Silks.						Sundries.			
	No.	Value.	Pieces.	Remnants.	Yards.	Pairs of Stockings, Garters, &c.	No.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	No.	Value.
		£. s. d.							£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1826	28	3 4 6	203	1,449	55,828	304	1,036	235	6,932 17 1	351	1,245	305 6 11
1827	9	1 17 6	2,471	256	41,131	304	2,504	564	11,599 6 4	525	969	168 13 4
1828	5	12 12 0	778	4	41,800	485	755	470	4,884 16 1	12	20,125	487 17 0
1829	49	3 6 6	4,791	56	71,269	276	653	2,217	15,276 13 1	..	353	61 1 6
1830	8	0 14 0	1,270	34	185,998	174	366		8,132 5 1	96	1,179	88 7 6

NOTE.—In the value of the Goods the Duties are included.
“Jewellery and Mock Jewellery,” consists of Clocks, Watches, Chains, Bracelets, Earrings, and Brooches of Gold or Silver, or other inferior Metal.
“Sundries,” consist principally of Toys, Human Hair, Coloured Prints, Playing Cards, and Straw Plaiting, &c.
Custom House,
14th January, 1832.
(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Accountant of Petty Receipts.

APPENDIX No. LIX.

COMMERCE OF FRANCE with ENGLAND—EXPORTATION—GENERAL COMMERCE.

Years.	Silk.				Manufactured Silk.	
	Raw.		Thrown.		English Statement.	French Statement.
	English Statement.	French Statement.	English Statement.	French Statement.		
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1825	401,538	390,271	76,305	76,543	1,124	49,165
1826	120,943	131,634	74,450	85,053	20,937	70,014
1827	513,959	498,589	201,014	202,901	47,198	106,027
1828	630,278	560,885	205,948	212,455	70,850	151,290
1829	339,172	311,796	85,371	84,464	52,574	96,209
1830	502,189	416,509	168,072	192,988	54,346	132,106
1831	521,840	384,575	277,837	285,030	67,663	138,229
Total	3,029,919	2,694,259	1,088,997	1,139,434	314,692	743,040
Average . . .	432,845	384,894	155,571	162,776	44,956	106,148

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX No. LX.—TABLE of the MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED, receiving BOUNTIES in 1830, reduced to English Weights and Moneys.

Description of the Merchandize.	Quantities Exported.	Rate of Bounty allowed.	Sums paid.		Observations.
			Per Amount of Bounty.	Per Species of Merchandize.	
Refined Sugar	22,687 lbs.	£. s. d. 4 0 0	£. s. d. 411 11 3	£. s. d. 404,067 2 9	(1) Return of the Duties on the Oil and on the Natron.
Molasses	18,543,530 "	4 16 0	403,655 11 6	31,519 10 11	(2) On the Net Weight increased one-third.
Soap	14,479,761 "	0 9 7		20,446 18 7	
Refined Sulphur	4,732,297 "	0 1 9 (1)		948 17 8	
	1,783,259 "	0 0 10½ (2)	948 17 8		
Of less than 1810½ Inches to 35½ Ounces, or	34,851 "	0 18 4½	145 8 3		The following is a Table of the Custom House Bounties since their establishment.
46,000 Milliamètres to the Kilo-	4,652 "	0 18 4½	20 13 7		1817 . . . £3,463
gramme.	39,197 "	0 18 4½	188 8 6		1818 . . . 11,247
Of more than 1810½ Inches to 35½	8,061 "	0 18 4½	42 1 1	1,506 12 3	1819 . . . 16,703
Ounces, or	112,765 "	2 0 0	1,022 15 9		1820 . . . 38,848
46,000 Milliamètres to the Kilo-	3,168 "	2 0 0	28 14 11		1821 . . . 126,630
gramme.	992 "	2 6 0	10 7 4		1822 . . . 145,000
	4,244 "	2 10 0	48 2 10		1823 . . . 85,326
Tissues of Cotton	3,750,187 "	2 0 0		34,014 4 1	1824 . . . 226,503
Mahogany Furniture	5,918 "	1 8 0		37 11 8	1825 . . . 372,282
Nitric	28,053 "	2 2 4½	269 14 4	605 7 9	1826 . . . 377,488
Sulphuric	528,701 "	0 2 9½	335 13 5		1827 . . . 405,977
Cloths and Kerseymeres	1,159,206 "	12 0 0	44,049 13 10		1828 . . . 412,447
	38,253 "	9 12 0	2,081 15 4		1829 . . . 508,033
	8,891 "	7 4 0	373 11 0		1830 . . . 577,097
Hosiery	22,147 "	7 4 0	723 4 3		1817 . . . 2,303
	70,297 "	7 4 0	2,295 8 0		1818 . . . 2,988
	175,872 "	14 8 0	11,485 5 8		1819 . . . 3,855
Stuffs	22,981 "	10 8 0	1,083 18 11		1820 . . . 20,509
	39,171 "	7 4 0	1,279 0 7	78,826 7 8	1821 . . . 79,400
Woollen Yarn and Tissues.	240,019 "	6 0 0	6,530 19 10		1822 . . . 105,094
	4,882 "	8 0 0	177 3 0		1823 . . . 38,272
Blankets	140,613 "	6 0 0	3,826 1 7		1824 . . . 120,508
	19,830 "	4 0 0	359 15 2		1825 . . . 182,852
Carpets	13,761 "	4 16 0	300 0 7		1826 . . . 210,864
Trimnings	6,189 "	7 4 0	202 2 5		1827 . . . 244,946
Worsted	94,732 "	8 0 0	3,436 18 0		1828 . . . 252,620
	28,549 "	4 16 0	621 9 6		1829 . . . 347,870
Straw and Bark Hats	45,627 Hats	0 0 2½	501 17 11	2,630 12 2	1830 . . . 435,586
	38,704 "	0 1 1½	2,128 14 3		1820 . . . 1,911
Tanned or Curried Skins.	82,183 lbs.	0 4 4	81 19 10		1821 . . . 19,409
	49,045 "	0 8 9½	97 17 4	1,424 13 10	1822 . . . 16,534
	415,905 "	0 13 2½	1,244 16 8		1823 . . . 17,566
Sheet Lead	685,204 "	0 4 5½	697 13 9		1824 . . . 53,443
	204,950 "	0 6 3½	291 18 1	989 11 10	1825 . . . 122,307
Sheets of Copper mixed with Zinc	18,255 "	0 1 7	6 11 2		1826 . . . 109,510
	64,765 "	0 3 2	46 10 6	53 1 8	1827 . . . 84,076
		0 0 10½			1828 . . . 80,887
Sheets of pure Copper	9,977 "	0 1 9	3 19 8	29 19 6	1829 . . . 93,192
	32,566 "	0 3 6½	25 19 10		1830 . . . 78,826

[Calculated from the Returns of the French Customs.]

APPENDIX No. LXI.—TABLE of MERCHANDIZE Exported (entitled to Bounty) during the Year 1831.

Description of the Goods.	Quantity Exported.	Rate of Bounty Allowed.	Amount Paid.		Observations.
			Of Bounty Allowed.	By Kinds of Merchandize.	
Refined Sugar	9,679,034	100.00	11,614,840	11,614,840	(1) Return of duties upon Oil and Natron.
Molasses	4,320,125	120.00	518,415	518,415	(2) Upon the net weight increased one third.
Soap	2,324,644	12.00	550,429	550,429	
Refined Brimstone	1,320,549	2.20	38,736	38,736	The following is a statement of bounties allowed since the commencement.
Cotton twist {	23,434	1.10	5,389	5,389	1817 86,590
	1,622	23.00	397	397	1818 281,182
	16,397	24.50	4,345	4,345	1819 417,582
	3,840	26.50	1,104	1,104	1820 971,218
46,000 Millesimos to, or more to the Kilogramme {	113,900	28.75	56,950	56,950	1821 3,165,761
	484	50.00	242	242	1822 3,625,015
	529	50.00	304	304	1823 2,133,173
	821	57.50	513	513	1824 5,662,599
Woven Cotton	1,818,172	62.50	909,086	909,086	1825 9,307,063
Mahogany Furniture	4,385	50.00	1,535	1,535	1826 9,437,223
Acids { Nitric	20,821	35.00	11,035	11,035	1827 10,149,433
{ Sulphuric	542,280	53.00	18,979	18,979	1828 10,311,199
{ Cloth, Kerseymeres, and similar Cloths	126,897	3.50	290,138	290,138	1829 12,700,842
	357,247	10 per cent.	1,039,202	1,039,202	1830 14,427,426
	13,440	13.50	40,320	40,320	1831 16,308,970
	4,905	300.00	11,772	11,772	
Hosiery	10,330	240.00	18,594	18,594	
Woollen Yarn and Cloths {	37,882	180.00	68,187	68,187	1817 57,588
	127,492	360.00	458,971	458,971	1818 74,700
	26,821	260.00	69,734	69,734	1819 96,392
	16,615	180.00	29,907	29,907	1820 512,745
Blankets	122,511	150.00	183,766	183,766	1821 1,985,023
	1,952	200.00	3,904	3,904	1822 2,627,371
	117,681	150.00	176,521	176,521	1823 956,830
	13,219	100.00	13,219	13,219	1824 3,012,704
Carpets	3,837	120.00	4,604	4,604	1825 4,571,317
Trimings	2,553	180.00	4,595	4,595	1826 5,271,611
Thread	20,305	200.00	40,610	40,610	1827 6,123,657
Straw Hats	35,570	120.00	42,684	42,684	1828 6,315,502
	28,754	0.27	7,907	7,907	1829 8,696,755
	12,006	1.37	16,508	16,508	1830 10,889,667
	51,048	5.50	2,807	2,807	1831 12,133,255
Tanned or Curried Skins	22,528	11.00	2,478	2,478	1820 47,773
Sheet Lead	159,155	16.50	26,277	26,277	1821 485,229
	257,797	1.10	14,462	14,462	1822 413,362
	85,101	5.61	6,681	6,681	1823 439,152
	9,134	7.85	180	180	1824 1,336,097
Sheet Copper	25,099	1.98	1,005	1,005	1825 3,057,692
Pure Copper	1,082	3.96	24	24	1826 2,737,750
	36,686	1.10	1,614	1,614	1827 2,101,901
		2.20			1828 2,022,196
		4.40			1829 2,329,811
Total Amount of Bounties				16,308,970	1830 1,970,660
					1831 2,496,728

This Table does not include the Bounties on the Fisheries, amounting to more than four millions of francs.

[French Custom House Returns.]

APPENDIX No. LXII.

PREMIUMS for which ORDERS were issued in 1832, during the first Nine Months of that Year.

Specification of the Merchandize.	Quantities Exported.	Rate of Premium allowed.	Sums paid.		Conclusion of the 'Exercise' by Approximation.	
			Per Rate of Premium.	Per Species of Merchandize.		
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
Refined Sugar	12,332,289.00	{ 120 Fr. per 100 Kilogr. } Drawback of Duty 2.20	14,798,746.81	14,798,746.81	5,490,000.00	
Molasses						
Soap						
Refined Brimstone	653,166.60		343,968.79	343,968.79	98,000.00	
			14,369.49	14,369.49	10,000.00	
Cotton Twist	{ Less than 46,000 Millimètres to a Kilogramme	{ Raw. White Blue Red	{ 23.00 24.50 26.50 28.75 50.00 50.00 57.50 62.50	30,585.00	30,585.00	12,000.00
Manufactured Cotton	{ From 46,000 and upwards Milli- mètres to a Kilo- gramme	{ Raw. White Blue Red	{ 50.00 50.00 57.50 62.50	543,979.42	543,979.42	250,000.00
Mahogany Furniture			426.65	426.65	400.00	
Acids	{ Nitric Sulphuric	{ 53.00 3.50	{ 4,871.22 6,543.57	11,414.79	5,000.00	
Manufactured Wool and Woollen Yarn	{ Cloth, Kerseymere, and other Stuffs Hosiery Checks Plain Mixed Cottons Mixed Silk Fine Middling Common Carpets Trimmings Thread { Fine Common	{ 131 per 300.00 240.00 180.00 180.00 360.00 260.00 180.00 150.00 200.00 150.00 100.00 120.00 180.00 200.00 120.00	1,175,002.18 19,233.28 7,708.77 5,687.20 39,618.34 66,044.45 19,492.92 26,172.94 81,768.72 6,847.20 109,186.47 23,169.15 2,316.43 617.64 24,785.64 25,817.40	1,633,467.93	1,120,000.00	
						Straw Hats . . . . .	{ 8,349 No. 6,869 ,, 26,814.00	{ 0.25 No. 1.25 ,, 5.50 per	{ 3,777.66 7,959.83 1,474.75	11,737.49	4,000.00
Tanned and Curried Hides	{ 13,419.00 154,080.00	{ 11.00 16.50	{ 1,586.10 25,423.06			
Lead, Flattened	{ 317,599.50 41,544.50	{ 5.61 7.85	{ 17,817.32 3,261.34			
Copper	{ 6,787.10 19,631.00	{ 1.98 3.96	{ 134.37 777.38	911.75	500.00	
Copper, Flattened	{ 3,455.15 9,754.35	{ 1.10 2.20 4.40	{ 76.00 429.17			
Total of Premiums paid			17,439,675.86	7,008,700.00		
Total of Approximations			7,008,700.00			
Total			24,448,375.86			

[Furnished by M. Grélerin, Director General of the French Customs.]

APPENDIX No. LXIII.

BONDING STORES, Year 1831.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Bonding Stores.	Value.			Bonding Stores.	Value.		
	In Bond to 31 December, 1830.	Entered in Bond during the Year.	In Bond to 31 December, 1831.		In Bond to 31 December, 1830.	Entered in Bond during the Year.	In Bond to 31 December, 1831.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Abbeville	7,003	8,094	5,829	La Rochelle	61,450	348,656	48,151
Aigues Mortes		25,631	25,631	Le Havre	37,327,783	88,268,195	27,488,783
Arles		113,710	44,815	Le Legue	44,786	141,720	84,876
Bastia		16,605	16,605	L'Orient	13,428	206,596	17,201
Bayonne	2,662,032	5,145,971	1,483,365	Lyon	3,059,642	64,948,951	4,066,334
Bordeaux	36,785,781	37,139,584	20,698,593	Marseilles	37,118,841	98,927,527	32,329,261
Boulogne	58,800	177,957	80,401	Morlaix	151,110	412,246	331,169
Brest	10,650	39,796	12,068	Nantes	9,022,328	19,233,016	7,896,991
Caen	88,556	280,678	21,386	Perpignan	1,079	33,815	33,815
Calais	644,026	1,693,702	403,465	Rochefort	13,654	27,197	10,008
Cannes	7,500	204,184	189,289	Roscoff	14,760	66,855	37,093
Cette	466,989	999,974	492,951	Rouen	4,667,519	5,925,892	3,091,909
Cherbourg	191,358	488,361	198,460	St. Malo	212,774	367,657	100,637
Dieppe	234,087	330,071	162,460	St. Raphael		20,763	20,763
Dunkirk	929,097	12,231,586	1,191,025	St. Valery Sur Sonnes	11,176	238,901	17,751
Fecamp	19,882		2,407	Strasbourg	429,597	923,210	139,192
Granville	46,799	33,669	24,671	Toulon	14,420	1,104,631	542,710
Gravelines	16,595	10,725	6,497				
Honfleur	46,968	989,840	28,188				
La Ciotat		13,157	13,157	Total	134,380,470	341,139,123	101,357,907

[French Official Returns.]

APPENDIX No. LXIV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE FRENCH COLONIES, according to the Budgets fixed for the Service of 1831.

N.B.—The Interior or Colonial Service is alone referred to here.

RECEIPTS.		Martinique.	Guadaloupe.	Cayenne.	Saint Pierre and Miquelon.	Senegal.	Bourbon.	India.	Services common to all Colonies.	Total.
SECTION I.— <i>Direct Taxes.</i>		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Poll Tax on Slaves, Workmen, Domestics, &c.	255,817.00	204,185.00	8,000.00	115,000.00	583,002.00	1,144,535.00	231,217.60	416,928.13		
Export Duties in lieu of the Poll Tax on Field Slaves	494,110.00	637,700.00	12,725.00	50,000.00	1,209.60	7,228.13				
Duties on the Rent of Houses	70,400.00	103,608.00	6,000.00	15,000.00						
Licences	125,800.00	130,000.00	17,800.00	1,100.00						
Total	946,127.00	1,075,493.00	44,525.00	1,100.00	15,000.00	8,437.73	285,000.00	2,375,682.73		
SECTION II.— <i>Indirect Taxes.</i>										
Registration Stamps, Registry Dues, Mortgages	182,100.00	177,470.00	20,700.00	700.00	76,000.00	14,190.31	445,000.00	839,460.31		
Custom House Duties.	979,417.00	785,000.00	53,204.00		4,000.00	2,105.00	1,017,000.00	2,913,426.00		
Licences for Wine Shops and for Hawkers	50,700.00	100,000.00	11,600.00					166,300.00		
Duties on Slaughter Houses.	2,150.00	5,000.00	2,500.00					2,500.00		
Permits to carry Arms, and Taxes on Passports			400.00					7,550.00		
Tax on Stills			11,200.00				120,000.00	131,200.00		
Licences for the Sale of Tobacco							24,000.00	24,000.00		
Postage of Letters							8,000.00	8,317.80		
Duties on sundry Liquors								114,522.80		
Sale of Tobacco, Salt, Arracks, Opium, &c., farmed	11,500.00	17,800.00						290,782.20		
Auction Duties, farmed	6,950.00	1,950.00						29,300.00		
Gauging, &c. &c.								8,900.00		
Total	1,232,817.00	1,087,220.00	99,604.00	700.00	80,000.00	421,918.11	1,614,000.00	4,536,259.11		
SECTION III.— <i>Domains and Manorial Dues.</i>										
Leases and Farmings	118,575.00	70,225.00	20,400.00				9,000.00	723,909.95		
Land Revenues	6,262.00	356.00						6,618.00		
Vacant Estates and Escheats	2,090.00	1,000.00						3,090.00		
Duties on Coinage							50,000.00	12,000.00		
Sales of Domains	10,500.00							60,500.00		
Total	137,427.00	71,581.00	20,400.00				59,000.00	806,117.95		
SECTION IV.— <i>Sundry Receipts.</i>										
Freedoms	15,000.00	15,000.00	3,000.00					33,000.00		
Fines		10,000.00	2,000.00					16,770.21		
Other Receipts	52,459.00	17,122.00	23,000.00				16,000.00	111,821.00		
Total	67,459.00	42,122.00	28,000.00				16,000.00	161,591.21		
SECTION V.										
Assignments on the Indian Revenue			525,000.00	95,000.00		80,000.00		50,000.00		1,000,000.00
Total			525,000.00	95,000.00		80,000.00		50,000.00		1,000,000.00

APPENDIX No. LXIV. continued.

RECAPITULATION OF THE RECEIPTS.									
SECTION I. Direct Taxes									
II. Indirect Taxes	Frans.	Guadaloupe.	Cayenne.	St. Pierre and Miquelon.	Senegal.	Bourbon.	India.	Services common to all the Colonies.	Total.
III. Domains and Manorial Duties	946,127.00	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.
IV. Sundry Receipts	1,232,817.00	1,075,493.00	44,525.00	1,100.00	15,000.00	285,000.00	8,437.73	.	2,375,682.73
V. Assignments on the Indian Revenue	137,427.00	1,087,220.00	99,604.00	700.00	80,000.00	1,614,000.00	421,918.11	.	4,536,259.11
	67,459.00	71,581.00	20,400.00	.	3,000.00	59,000.00	517,709.95	.	806,117.95
	.	42,122.00	28,000.00	.	250,000.00	16,000.00	5,010.21	.	161,591.21
	.	.	525,000.00	95,000.00	.	.	80,000.00	50,000.00	1,000,000.00
Total	2,383,830.00	2,276,416.00	717,529.00	96,800.00	348,000.00	1,974,000.00	1,033,076.00	50,000.00	8,879,651.00
To Deduct.									
Probable Diminution of Receipts in consequence of the falling off in Commercial Speculations	250,000.00	240,000.00	20,000.00	.	28,000.00	200,000.00	.	.	738,000.00
Remainder	2,133,830.00	2,036,416.00	697,529.00	96,800.00	320,000.00	1,774,000.00	1,033,076.00	50,000.00	8,141,651.00
EXPENSES.									
CHAPTER I. Pay of Sundry Functionaries in the Colonial Service, and Accessary Assignments									
II. Works and Supplies	1,462,540.60	1,420,660.60	409,021.50	58,886.50	203,000.00	884,672.00	691,864.88	31,473.45	5,162,119.53
III. Hospitals	198,631.82	165,000.00	75,765.68	6,000.00	27,900.00	431,390.00	107,790.00	.	1,012,477.50
IV. Provisions	57,955.29	85,201.68	34,284.86	2,500.00	3,352.04	111,158.05	2,100.00	.	296,551.92
V. Sundry Expenses	47,882.27	29,931.70	92,713.64	17,250.00	10,388.48	146,333.57	1,000.00	.	345,499.66
	366,820.92	335,622.02	85,743.32	12,163.50	75,359.48	200,446.38	230,321.12	18,526.55	1,325,002.39
Total	2,133,830.00	2,036,416.00	697,529.00	96,800.00	320,000.00	1,774,000.00	1,033,076.00	50,000.00	8,141,651.00
DETAILS OF CHAPTER V. (Sundry Expenses.)									
Rent of Buildings for the Public Service	51,260.92	107,422.67	9,400.00	150.00	8,391.92	7,900.00	15,038.05	.	199,563.56
Passage Monies, Carriage, Fees, &c.	41,700.00	62,800.00	25,600.00	700.00	12,000.00	37,800.00	24,500.00	.	205,100.00
Maintenance of Prisoners and Judicial Expenses	51,987.50	50,500.00	13,200.00	.	300.00	47,600.00	5,130.00	.	168,717.50
Payments for Negroes Executed	11,111.00	10,000.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,111.10
Printing, Advertisements, and Announcements	26,900.00	500.00	.	200.00	.	1,000.00	.	.	28,600.00
Establishment of Bursars in the College of France and of the Colonies	2,400.00	6,400.00	2,400.00	.	.	6,000.00	.	.	17,200.00
Pensions and Public Aids	109,325.86	21,000.00	2,220.00	3,000.00	247.45	1,410.00	79,649.83	3,092.78	216,945.92
Bounties to the Fisheries	.	.	.	.	42,230.43	.	.	.	3,000.00
Presents and Allowances	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,101.56	.	42,230.43
Rents due	.	.	.	.	.	.	44,930.70	.	13,101.56
Proceeds of Salt of which the Sale is farmed	.	.	.	.	.	2,000.00	.	.	44,930.70
Premiums	72,134.64	76,999.35	15,300.00	8,113.50	12,189.68	96,736.38	47,970.98	15,433.77	17,300.00
Sundry unforeseen Expenses	.	.	17,623.32	.	.	.	.	.	347,201.62
Total	366,819.92	335,622.02	85,743.32	12,163.50	75,359.48	200,446.38	230,321.12	18,526.55	1,325,002.39

[Report of the Minister of Marine.]

APPENDIX No. LXV.

GENERAL TRADE of FRANCE with her COLONIES.

Value in Money.			Tonnage Employed.		
Years.	Importations.	Exportations.	Years.	No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.
	Francs.	Francs.			
1816	28,107,713	18,618,204	1816	448	92,372
1817	43,147,023	17,067,436	1817	563	114,405
1818	37,518,976	23,518,708	1818	635	141,795
1819	36,048,238	17,635,342	1819	523	122,252
1820	41,871,689	29,898,810	1820	614	154,345
1821	48,766,852	30,237,968	1821	651	154,759
1822	42,375,162	31,948,676	1822	635	154,345
1823	45,240,972	34,862,305	1823	665	155,910
1824	57,065,132	41,787,386	1824	781	190,412
1825	44,417,924	44,100,274	1825	729	184,255
1826	59,069,247	58,889,216	1826	889	224,622
1827	55,370,588	50,817,657	1827	842	214,258

[French Official Reports.]

APPENDIX No. LXVI.

FRENCH COLONIES.

	Years.	Commerce with France.					
		Importations.			Exportations.		
		No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Value Imported.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Value Exported.
				Francs.			Francs.
Martinique	1828	153	39,703	20,999,677	187	47,889	19,921,447
	1829	153	39,382	20,640,837	153	41,791	20,948,148
	1830	132	34,457	19,833,277	126	33,775	12,344,008
	1831	136	35,037	18,992,032	154	40,966	12,637,930
Gaudaloupe	1828	173	44,856	23,939,954	185	48,574	19,329,237
	1829	190	46,903	25,236,852	189	47,701	22,456,596
	1830	158	39,209	20,823,871	134	35,375	11,274,262
	1831	194	47,772	26,183,619	195	47,623	12,143,453
Bourbon	1828	56	16,684	11,790,785	68	20,228	8,216,594
	1829	55	17,268	14,233,538	95	28,296	16,664,005
	1830	77	23,316	14,706,439	71	21,456	11,697,814
	1831	62	18,315	15,003,276	50	15,122	3,715,508
Senegal	1828	34	4,027	3,448,115	39	4,680	3,972,711
	1829	24	2,560	2,465,166	43	5,450	4,551,041
	1830	29	3,013	3,070,758	35	3,985	4,121,075
	1831	25	2,706	3,313,837	29	3,058	3,093,815
Cayenne	1828	21	3,480	2,433,791	23	3,699	1,956,817
	1829	20	3,399	1,842,963	24	4,119	1,779,277
	1830	25	4,269	2,881,335	28	5,206	1,768,771
	1831	23	4,056	2,426,758	27	4,458	1,736,792
Indian Establishments .	1828	10	2,823	4,654,920	13	3,442	470,191
	1829	3	824	926,962	10	2,750	1,013,586
	1830	7	1,812	5,274,792			
	1831	5	1,241	3,723,270	4	1,145	129,721

[French Official Returns.]

APPENDIX No. LXVII.—TRADE WITH FRENCH COLONIES in 1830.

IMPORTATIONS.									
Countries whence proceeding.	General Amount.				For Home Consumption.				
	Necessary Art for Industry.	Raw Produce.	Manufacture.	Money.	Total.	Necessary Art for Industry.	Raw Produce.	Manufacture.	Money.
French Colonies . { Bourbon Senegal Cayenne Martinique Guadaloupe St. Pierre and Miquelon .	Francs. 83,488.00	Francs. 14,293,938.00	Francs. 329,013.00	Francs. 25,300.00	Francs. 14,731,739.00	Francs. 121,068.00	Francs. 12,416,820.00	Francs. 7,368.00	Francs. 42,300.00
	3,056,275.00	2,240.00	12,243.00	42,900.00	3,113,658.00	1,560,349.00	584.00	3,478.00	46,100.00
	1,390,070.00	1,482,732.00	8,533.00	148,500.00	3,029,835.00	847,555.00	789,707.00	7,586.00	148,200.00
	661,201.00	19,122,830.00	49,246.00	712,900.00	20,546,177.00	490,735.00	16,717,682.00	7,890.00	704,700.00
	245,755.00	20,555,807.00	22,309.00	252,234.00	21,076,105.00	223,671.00	17,516,732.00	6,331.00	274,331.00
Total	5,533,295.00	56,029,407.00	421,411.00	1,188,434.00	63,172,547.00	3,339,884.00	47,491,645.00	32,720.00	1,222,231.00
EXPORTATIONS.									
Countries whence Exported.	General Amount.				French Productions.				
	Raw Produce.	Manufacture.	Money.	Total.	Raw Produce.	Manufacture.	Money.	Total.	Duties received.
French Colonies . { Bourbon Senegal Cayenne Martinique Guadaloupe St. Pierre and Miquelon .	Francs. 3,267,608.00	Francs. 8,430,206.00	Francs. 12,000.00	Francs. 11,709,814.00	Francs. 2,804,501.00	Francs. 8,430,109.00	Francs. 12,000.00	Francs. 11,246,610.00	
	689,046.00	3,432,029.00	60,000.00	4,181,075.00	621,707.00	1,650,023.00	60,000.00	2,331,730.00	
	450,315.00	1,318,456.00		1,768,771.00	410,152.00	1,404,114.00		1,814,266.00	
	4,566,793.00	7,777,215.00		12,344,008.00	4,379,185.00	8,071,640.00		12,450,825.00	
	4,063,291.00	7,210,971.00	854.00	11,275,116.00	3,996,880.00	7,289,029.00	854.00	11,286,763.00	
Total	157,877.00	201,515.00	100,000.00	459,392.00	149,827.00	195,027.00	100,000.00	444,854.00	
	13,194,930.00	28,370,392.00	172,854.00	41,738,176.00	12,362,252.00	27,039,942.00	172,854.00	39,575,048.00	

[French Official Returns.]

APPENDIX No. LXVIII.—FRENCH COD FISHERY.

Average Crews employed per 100 Tons in the different Voyages of Foreign Trade and Coasting by French Vessels.	
Average engaged in Foreign Commerce	8 Men.
Coasting from Atlantic to Mediterranean	6 "
Coasting on the Shores of the same Sea	11 "
Newfoundland Fishery	30 "
St. Pierre and Miquelon Fishery	18 "
Doggerbank Fishery	13 Men.
Zealand Fishery	17 "
Southern Whale Fishery	8 "
Northern Whale Fishery	14 "

[Rapport sur la Pêche, 1831—p. 8.]

APPENDIX No. LXIX.—STATEMENTS of the SITUATION of the FRENCH COD FISHERY, from 1823 to 1831; with Details of the Exports and Imports of 1831.
IMPORTATIONS.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the RETURNS of the COD FISHERY effected in the PORTS of FRANCE, during the Year 1831.

Ports of Arrival.	Ships.			Produce of Fish Imported.						Issues.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Cod Fish.				Oil.	Sounds.		Roes.
				Pickled		Dried.					
				Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.				
Bayonne	6	758	153	Millimetres.	Kilogrammes.	Millimetres.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Bordeaux	31	4,020	522	570,743	3,960	553,450	518,800	11,255	2,365	12,550	12,550
La Rochelle	29	3,404	420	702,780	1,863,519	1,719,402	1,222,491	74,991	.	1,791	1,791
Nantes	9	979	123	60,879	1,672,059	919,039	472,797	43,346	4,343	21,927	21,927
Saint Malo	23	2,893	811	37,888	161,422	691,539	294,887	47,852	224	.	.
Saint Servan	6	966	569	10,758	46,553	2,158,691	993,737	171,713	31,744	35	35
Portrieux	2	328	106	.	8,318	206,824	127,400	96,597	9,648	4,740	4,740
Paimpoi	1	250	124	628	.	59,695	21,224	21,457	1,577	100	100
Binic	1	244	75	.	.	.	.	6,608	.	.	.
Cherbourg	3	547	131	.	.	540,000	245,000	2,228	.	.	8,500
Granville	34	4,501	1,090	314,689	779,893	2,092,675	1,411,510	46,380	14,916	.	22,450
Fecamp	14	1,825	198	385,147	1,157,363	.	.	133,638	3,866	.	18,576
Le Havre	7	995	227	.	.	1,517,037	601,025	11,557	13,202	.	.
Dieppe	3	396	43	107,185	280,760	.	.	57,099	604	.	3,221
Boulogne	3	345	49	98,097	277,819	.	.	8,604	10,897	.	4,551
Dunkirk	79	4,686	921	1,430,457	3,669,776	.	.	5,096	181,632	7,510	80,815
Marseilles	48	7,664	651	.	281	14,779,690	6,768,682	419,870	9,105	.	.
Cette	3	379	30	.	.	345,030	140,190	4,878	2,625	.	.
Total	302	35,180	6,243	3,719,251	9,922,680	25,583,338	12,817,943	1,163,169	287,702	14,318	179,256

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RETURNS of the COD FISHERY effected in the PORTS of FRANCE, during the Years 1823 to 1831, both inclusive.

Ships.				Produce of Fish Imported.							
Years.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Cod Fish.				Oil.	Sounds.	Roes.	Issues.
				Pickled.		Dried.					
				Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.				
1823	184	16,258	3,655	Millimetres. 1,339,189	Kilogrammes. 4,407,730	Millimetres. 7,812,055	Kilogrammes. 4,423,739	Kilogrammes. 415,210	Kilogrammes. 136,301	Kilogrammes. 6,843	Kilogrammes.
1824	348	36,999	6,672	2,404,591	7,677,824	27,830,666	14,691,189	1,353,898	248,630	10,039	
1825	336	35,172	6,311	2,248,741	7,288,949	35,854,491	15,823,731	1,294,336	242,960	7,387	
1826	341	38,938	7,088	3,076,734	8,627,341	37,141,091	15,591,664	1,063,670	249,598	6,331	
1827	387	44,808	8,238	3,471,255	9,046,145	35,453,741	15,970,250	1,201,623	316,503	3,229	
1828	381	45,094	7,957	4,525,231	12,838,291	35,818,651	17,256,155	1,395,897	287,362	8,436	
1829	414	50,574	9,428	3,827,548	10,548,878	42,482,441	20,377,594	1,909,147	337,063	10,762	
1830	377	45,036	8,174	3,973,618	10,400,302	28,310,194	13,645,790	1,156,059	275,471	5,102	232,163
1831	302	35,180	6,243	3,719,251	9,922,680	25,583,338	12,817,943	1,163,229	287,702	14,319	179,256

[French Custom House Returns.]

APPENDIX No. LXIX. *continued.*

EXPORTATIONS.—STATEMENT, by Destination and Ports, of the EXPORTATIONS of the Cod Fish having a right to BOUNTY, according to the Documents delivered by the Custom House to the Minister of Commerce and Public Works, during the Year 1831.

Ports of Departure.	Destination.									Total.
	Martinique.	Guadeloupe.	Cayenne.	Senegal.	Bourbon.	Spain by Land.	Portugal.	Italy.	Levant and Barbary.	
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Bayonne	539,970	483,754	39,031	.	63,802	63,802	.	.	.	63,802
Bordeaux	.	34,491	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,062,755
Paulliac	150,489	252,751	.	.	14,696	.	.	.	.	34,491
La Rochelle	123,034	138,760	48,788	.	25,650	.	.	.	.	417,936
Nantes	121,398	494,891	.	.	80,387	.	.	.	.	336,232
Saint Malo	.	301,949	24,510	.	10,253	.	.	.	.	696,676
Saint Servan	508,031	856,669	18,828	.	60,589	.	.	.	.	10,253
Granville.	112,727	154,376	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	326,459
Le Havre	188,969	102,434	.	.	18,770	.	.	.	.	1,444,117
Dunkirk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,635,945	.	267,103
Marseilles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114,476	2,060,594
Total	1,744,618	2,820,075	131,157	.	274,147	63,802	.	1,635,945	114,476	6,720,418

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the EXPORTATION of the Cod Fish having a right to BOUNTY, according to the Documents delivered by the Custom House to the Minister, during the Years 1823 to 1831, both inclusive.

Destinations.										
Years.	Martinique.	Guadaloupe.	Cayenne.	Senegal.	Bourbon.	Spain by Land.	Portugal.	Italy.	Levant and Barbary.	Total.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
1823	498,521	341,722	5,272	.	53,319	22,686	.	666,210	20,663	1,608,393
1824	598,350	505,571	70,435	.	105,623	955	.	1,026,446	.	2,307,380
1825	900,548	1,054,576	76,482	.	215,898	.	.	1,674,333	71,125	3,992,962
1826	1,335,556	952,391	276,617	5,126	364,699	114,954	.	1,225,425	81,110	4,355,878
1827	1,414,158	1,551,529	97,394	5,300	106,609	13,175	.	1,753,355	92,149	5,033,669
1828	1,933,047	2,394,083	84,745	.	684,983	10,125	.	1,296,952	187,547	6,591,482
1829	1,612,378	3,313,427	236,226	7,386	1,461,375	5,000	1,313	2,094,576	42,528	8,774,209
1830	2,001,326	1,339,360	82,433	.	127,592	600	.	1,394,366	165,829	5,111,536
1831	1,744,618	2,820,075	131,157	.	210,345	63,802	.	1,635,945	114,476	6,720,418

[French Minister of Commerce.]

APPENDIX No. LXX.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY of COD FISH Exported from Newfoundland from the Year 1823 to 1830, both inclusive, distinguishing the Countries to which sent.

Countries to which Exported.	Quantity of Cod Fish Exported from Newfoundland to all Parts.							
	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
The United Kingdom	62,923½	84,312	165,909	98,996	120,790	114,179	120,647	133,622
Guernsey and Jersey	1,104	664	. .	1,748	. .	7,444	5,545	1,709
France	4,921							
Portugal	368,347	428,824	325,452	411,818	290,667	312,893	365,241	320,217
Azores	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,114	550	800
Madeira	1,295	470	8,923	3,054	3,214	6,421	7,023	2,216
Spain	63,872	63,375	63,421½	60,744	45,023	60,694	85,024	52,767
Gibraltar	72,359	107,806	43,713	50,260	39,298	57,015	10,512	1,200
Italy	128,169	91,106	114,692½	87,523	86,877	95,763	85,726	77,437
Malta	. .	. .	1,650	1,600	. .	4,100	. .	. .
Ionian Islands	3,300	2,000	3,800	. .	3,940	. .	2,656	. .
Other British North American Colonies	20,705	33,630	40,030	55,150	43,905	58,142	66,705	44,411
British West India	124,381½	130,298	135,458	109,457	122,506	131,767	146,812	124,820
Foreign West Indies	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,000	705	. .
United States of America	664	79	. .	36	. .	. .	. .	. .
Brazil	21,802	54,412	70,415	48,056	46,014	90,307	64,110	57,327
Buenos Ayres	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,915	. .	. .
Total	873,843	996,976	973,464	928,442	802,234	943,754	961,256	816,526

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 8th September, 1832.

(Copy.)

R. D. WOODIFIELD,
Assistant Inspector General.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY of COD FISH Exported from Newfoundland, from the Year 1823 to 1830, both inclusive.

Years.	Quantity of Cod Fish Exported from Newfoundland.
	Quintals.
1823	873,843
1824	996,976
1825	973,464
1826	928,442
1827	802,234
1828	943,754
1829	961,256
1830	816,526

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 8th September, 1832.

R. D. WOODIFIELD,
Assistant Inspector General.

APPENDIX No. LXXI.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, which have Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the United Kingdom, from and to the Island of Newfoundland, in the Year 1831.

Inwards.		Outwards.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
170	20,070	309	41,622

N. B. Not any Account is kept of Vessels engaged in the Newfoundland Fishery.

Office of the Register General of Shipping,
Custom House, London, 26th September, 1832.

JOHN COVEY,
Register General.

APPENDIX No. LXXII.

FRENCH WHALE FISHERY.

Years.	Vessels.	Destination.		Tonnage.	Crews.			Remarks.
		North.	South.		French.	Foreigners.	Total.	
1817	4	..	4	1,285	30	58	88	2 of Havre. 1 of Bordeaux. 1 of Nantes.
1818	16	1	15	4,905	129	256	385	3 of Nantes, 9 of Havre. 2 of Bordeaux, 1 of L'Orient. 1 of Calais (N).
1819	11	1	10	2,765	197	66	263	1 of Nantes, 3 of Havre, 3 of Bordeaux. 3 of St. Servan, 1 of Honfleur (N).
1820	17	4	13	4,677	302	101	403	7 of Havre, 1 of St. Malo, 4 of Nantes. 1 of Bordeaux, (1 of Honfleur, 2 of Dunkerque, and 1 of Dieppe, — 4 North).
1821	9	1	8	2,077	168	40	208	2 of Havre, 2 of St. Malo, 3 of Nantes.
1822	9	1	8	2,935	174	61	235	1 of L'Orient, 1 of Dieppe (N). 3 of Havre, 4 of Nantes.
1823	4	1	3	1,376	68	47	115	1 of Bordeaux, 1 of Dieppe (N). 3 of Havre, 1 of Dieppe (N).
1824	9	1	8	3,078	194	57	251	3 of Havre, 5 of Nantes. 1 of Dieppe (N).
1825	7	1	6	2,497	134	73	207	5 of Havre, 1 of Nantes, 1 of Dieppe (N).
1826	7	1*	6	2,541	106	67	173	6 of Havre, 1 of Granville.*
1827	6	..	6	2,121	113	41	154	4 of Havre, 2 of Nantes.
1828	7	..	7	2,639	126	51	177	6 of Havre, 1 of Nantes.
1829	9	1	8	2,573	195	75	270	7 of Havre, 1 of Dieppe (N), 1 of Nantes.
1830	16	3	13	6,198	515	37	552	6 of Havre, 1 of Granville (N), 2 of Dieppe (N), 4 of Nantes, 2 of St. Malo, 1 of La Rochelle.
1831	16	3	13	6,412	457	94	551	10 of Havre, 3 of Granville. 1 of Dieppe, 2 of Nantes.
	147	19	128					

* Was sent to the Fishery in the Gulf of St. Laurence, on the West Coast of the Island of Newfoundland.

[Report on the Whale Fishery.]

APPENDIX No. LXXIII.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which have Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to the WHALE FISHERIES, in the Year 1831.

Inwards.		Outwards.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
111	37,454	110	36,472

Office of Register General of Shipping,
Custom House, London, 26th September, 1832.

(Signed)

JOHN COVEY,
Register General.

APPENDIX No. LXXIV.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with their Tonnage and Crews, employed in the GREENLAND FISHERY, from 1817 to 1831.

A similar ACCOUNT for the SOUTH SEA FISHERY.

Years ending 5th January.	Greenland Fishery.						South Sea Fishery.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.			Inwards.			Outwards.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1818	145	46,774	6,225	135	43,548	5,768	21	6,481	451	42	14,785	1,201
1819	155	49,679	6,524	140	45,040	5,903	32	10,940	749	58	18,214	1,643
1820	145	46,403	6,400	140	45,093	6,291	41	13,682	946	47	14,668	1,345
1821	154	49,280	6,708	142	45,092	6,137	40	13,470	867	68	19,755	1,827
1822	139	44,113	5,955	140	44,864	6,074	51	14,910	1,194	55	14,398	1,396
1823	114	35,660	4,855	124	38,182	5,234	43	12,544	806	44	11,432	1,022
1824	117	36,297	4,839	120	37,628	4,984	51	15,356	990	59	17,669	1,536
1825	110	34,566	4,786	112	35,194	4,867	37	11,297	686	31	9,122	796
1826	105	33,256	4,696	113	35,882	4,895	33	9,480	621	29	7,839	738
1827	89	28,665	3,810	94	30,103	4,189	36	10,729	720	34	10,429	939
1828	88	28,327	3,923	88	28,316	3,948	30	9,414	552	33	10,374	902
1829	85	27,561	3,864	89	28,829	4,029	20	6,326	393	21	7,000	604
1830	84	27,382	3,887	88	28,543	3,975	29	8,600	509	31	10,997	937
1831	72	23,394	3,334	91	30,484	4,120	25	8,503	492	32	9,682	924
1832	84	27,584	3,850	86	28,137	4,093	27	9,870	565	24	8,335	735

Office of Register General of Shipping,
Custom House, London, 14th February, 1833.

(Signed)

JOHN COVEY,
Register General.

APPENDIX No. LXXV.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Investigations concerning the ANNUAL EXPENDITURE of the Population of the City of PARIS, formed according to the informations which relate chiefly to the Year 1826.

Indication.		Amount of the Annual Expenditure.	
Of the Objects of Expense.	Of the Bases on which the Expenditure has been estimated.	In round Numbers for all the Population, estimated at 875,000 souls.	For each Inhabitant.
		Francs.	Francs.
Taxes and general Expenses common to all the inhabitants	Taxes and payments for the Public Service	119,106,993	136·05
Rent	Revenue of houses in Paris, estimated at	80,000,000	91·20
Annual maintenance and repairs of houses	1-4th of the revenue of the houses	20,000,000	22·80
Food	Corn, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, vegetables, liquors, &c.	308,745,000	352·43
Clothing	1-5th of the expense of food	61,749,000	70·48
Fuel	According to the entries of combustibles	42,300,000	48·34
Lights	According to the entries of oil, tallow, wax, candles, and the cost of 9,000 tubes of gas, at 78 fr. each	17,421,000	19·84
Washing	Work, at the rate of 3 persons paid 2 fr. 50 c. per day for 100 inhabitants, cost of carriages, and washers' profits, one half of the work	31,500,000	36·00
Furniture (renewal and repairs)	1-15th of the value of the furniture, which is considered as being equal to the amount of the annual expense	59,517,500	68·02
Education of children	Including college education, public schools, private tuition, and apprentices' fees	31,285,200	35·75
Servants and salaries (expenses of)	Servants of all kinds,—	40,250,000	46·00
	40,000 males		
	50,000 females		
	Assistants, scrubbers, sick nurses, &c.		
	4,000 males		
	6,000 females		
	15,000 sempstresses		
	115,000 at 350 fr. per year (average wages or salary)		
Horses	Food—according to the entries of forage 20,900,000 Renewal and purchase of 4,500 horses, at 600 fr. 2,700,000 Shoeing and medicine for 21,000 horses, at 92 fr. 1,932,000	25,532,000	29·42
Carriages and Harness (maintenance and renewal of)	6,000 carts and drays, at 150 fr. 900,000 2,500 private carriages, at 500 fr. 1,125,000 5,000 cabriolets, &c. at 200 fr. 1,000,000	3,025,000	3·46
Cost of interior conveyance	Gains of 1,100 hackney coaches, at 12 fr. per day 4,818,000 ,, 1,000 cabriolets, at 9 fr. per day 3,285,000 ,, 400 glass coaches, at 5,000 fr. per annum 2,000,000	10,103,000	11·54
Tobacco (consumption of)	According to the information given by the Administration of indirect Taxes	5,700,000	6·51
Baths	2 river baths 2 warm baths 4 baths per inhabitant	2,800,000	3·20
Charities in general	Expenses of hospitals and asylums	10,000,000	11·42
Presents	At 5 fr. per family, average for 300,000 families	1,500,000	1·72
Theatres	According to the produce of the tax levied on the receipts, for the poor	6,200,000	7·09
Lyings-in (charges of)	There may be reckoned 29,000 births annually,— 6,500 lyings-in at hospitals, and assistance afforded at residences 7,500 at 15 fr. 112,500 10,000 at 40 „ 400,000 5,000 at 72 „ 360,000	872,500	1·00
Nursings (charges of)	There may be calculated of the 29,000 children born in the year,— 5,000 are at the charge of the asylums 9,000 at 100 fr. per annum 900,000 12,000 at 200 „ „ 2,400,000 and 3,000 children successively dead.	3,300,000	3·72
Physicians and Surgeons (charges of)	1-12th of the population, 74,000 sick, at 0 fr. 25 c. of drugs and medicines, per day 6,760,000 Fees to physicians and surgeons, estimated at one half of the price of the medicines 3,375,000	10,125,000	11·56
Newspapers, &c. (cost of subscription)	30,000 subscribers to the daily newspapers at 70 fr. 2,100,000 Subscriptions at reading-rooms, and to domestic and foreign periodicals 900,000	3,000,000	3·43
	Totals	894,032,193	1,020·98

[Prefect of the Seine.]

2 X

APPENDIX No. LXXVII.

STATEMENT of the different Prices of WHITE BREAD of Two Kilogrammes, in the City of PARIS, during the Years 1825, 1826, and 1827, fixed by Order of the Police.

Price of the White Loaf of 2 kilogrammes.	Number of Days during which the Prices of the White Loaf has been the same.				Statement of the Number of Days at the Price.	Observations.
	1825	1826	1827	For Three Years.		
Centimes.					Out of 100 Days.	
0.55	43	.	.	43	3.9	From the 1st July, 1825, the Assize of Bread has been fixed every fifteen days by an Order of the Police. This Assize is regulated according to the price of Corn and of Flour, as appears in the Market rates, which are published between the dates of each Order. In order to fix, according to those rates, the price of the Bread, a calculation is made, relative to the Corn, on a produce of White Flour equal to 73.25, and in respect to the flour, on the produce of 102 loaves, or 204 kilogrammes of White Bread per sack of flour of 157 hect. 5. which for the manufacture gives in Bread about 1.29 of the weight of the flour employed. Calculations more favourable to the Bakers, make this latter result amount to 1.34, not including 6.75, the surplus produce of the corn ground into flour, when a particular mode of grinding is used, that is commonly known by the name of <i>English grinding</i> .
0.57.50	215	196	.	411	37.5	
0.60	46	138	197	381	34.8	
0.61.50	15	31	.	46	4.2	
0.62.50	.	.	61	61	5.6	
0.65	15	.	30	45	4.	
0.67.50	15	.	.	15	1.4	
0.70	16	.	.	16	1.5	
0.72.50	.	.	16	16	1.5	
0.77.50	.	.	15	15	1.4	
0.80	.	.	15	15	1.4	
0.82.50	.	.	31	31	2.8	
Total of Days .	365	365	365	1,095	100	
Average Price of 2 kilogrammes of White Bread.					The probable Price is below	
1825	1826	1827	For Three Years.	Centimes. 0.60		
Centimes. 58.95	Centimes. 58.78	Centimes. 61.54	Centimes. 59.75			

[Prefect of the Seine.]

APPENDIX No. LXXIX.

TABLE of the RECEIPTS at the CUSTOM HOUSE of PARIS from 1822 to 1826 inclusively.

Years.	Customs' Duty.	Salt.
	Francs.	Francs.
1822	440,156·93	3,523,161·22
1823	232,083·02	2,916,040·84
1824	284,843·29	2,827,842·26
1825	426,195·98	2,816,938·00
1826	449,196·32	2,686,007·30
Total . . .	1,832,475·54	14,769,989·62
Annual Average	366,495·11	2,953,997·92

[Director of Paris Customs.]

APPENDIX No. LXXIX. *continued.*

RECEIPTS of the CITY of PARIS.

Chapter	Nature of Receipts.	Receipts to be effected in 1832.			Receipts admitted by Ordinance of the King.
		Proposals of the Mayor.	Vote of the Municipal Council.	Opinion of the Prefect.	
		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1	Communal Centimes	530,050·00	511,380·00	511,380·00	511,380·00
2	Town Dues	21,534,814·00	22,348,497·00	21,547,895·00	21,580,000·00
3	Market Dues	1,402,012·00	1,228,934·00	1,228,934·00	1,102,012·00
4	Public Weights and Measures	248,403·00	252,903·00	237,174·00	237,445·00
5	Large and Small Sewers	69,843·00	69,843·00	69,843·00	69,843·00
6	Water	551,041·00	551,041·00	551,041·00	551,041·00
7	Cattle Dues of Poissy	1,113,148·00	1,113,148·00	1,113,148·00	1,113,148·00
8	Slaughter Houses	894,466·00	894,466·00	894,466·00	894,466·00
9	Depôts	474,922·00	474,922·00	474,922·00	474,922·00
10	Rents for Standings in Markets	198,767·00	199,793·00	202,032·00	202,032·00
11	" " in the Public Streets	255,182·00	265,848·00	265,848·00	265,848·00
12	Rent of City Estates	113,827·00	114,827·00	113,827·00	113,827·00
13	Contract for Gaming Houses	6,055,100·00	6,055,100·00	6,055,100·00	6,055,100·00
14	Certificates of Births, Deaths, and Marriages	36,846·00	36,846·00	36,846·00	36,846·00
15	Tax on Burials	174,626·00	174,626·00	174,626·00	174,626·00
16	Cessions of Ground in Burying Places	441,880·00	441,880·00	716,418·00	716,418·00
17	Emptying of Necessaries	166,000·00	166,000·00	166,000·00	166,000·00
18	Various Receipts	461,213·00	441,213·00	1,073,213·00	4,028,281·00
19	Arrears received	758,003·00	758,003·00	758,003·00	758,003·00
		35,480,143·00	36,099,270·00	36,190,716·00	39,051,238·00
	Improvement and Increase of the Revenues of the City, } a Statement of which is annexed }	3,646,580·00	(1)	(1)	
	Total of the Annual Receipts	39,126,723·00	36,099,270·00	36,190,716·00	39,051,238·00
	Extraordinary Receipts:—				
1	Supply from the Public Treasury for executing the chief } works in virtue of the law of the 6th November, 1831 }	1,000,000·00	1,000,000·00	1,000,000·00	1,000,000·00
2	Interest upon the Loan of Forty Millions:—				
	1st. To pay the engagements due, indicated in the 35th Chapter of the } Expenses }	12,492,305·00			
	2nd. To pay the part attached to the } City of the Expenses of the Public } Works, undertaken in virtue of the } law of 6th November, 1831, (Chapter } 36,) of the Budget of Expenses . . } 3rd. A reserved Sum, and not to be } employed until decided by the Go- } vernment, according to the opinion } of the Municipal Council }	2,000,000·00			
		7,369,795·00			
		21,862,000·00	21,862,000·00	21,862,000·00	21,862,000·00
3	Produce of the Sale of the Furniture of the temporary } Hospitals established for the Cholera }			400,000·00	400,000·00
		22,862,000·00	22,862,000·00	23,262,000·00	23,262,000·00
	General Receipts:—				
	Annual Receipts	38,826,723·00	36,099,270·00	36,190,716·00	39,051,238·00
	Extraordinary ditto	22,862,000·00	22,862,000·00	23,262,000·00	23,262,000·00
	Total	61,688,723·00	58,961,270·00	59,452,716·00	62,313,238·00

[Prefect of the Seine.]

APPENDIX No. LXXIX. *continued.*

CITY OF PARIS.—TARIFF of DUTIES of Entry and of TOWN DUES Collected in the City of Paris.

Denomination of Liquids.	Measure.	Duties to be received.		
		Entry.	Town Dues.	Total.
		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Wine in Wood	Per hectolitre.	8	10.50	18.50
Wine in Bottle	"	8	18	26.00
Vinegar and Verjuice in Wood and Bottle	"	. .	10.50	10.50
Spirits of Wine contained in Brandy, Brandy and Spirits in Bottles, Liqueurs, and Brandied Fruits	"	50	25.00	75.00
Cider, Perry, and Mead	"	4	4.00	8.00
Beer, Duty on	"	. .	4.00	4.00
Beer, Excise on	"	. .	3.00	3.00

Denomination of Articles subject to Duty.	Measure, Number, and Weight.	Town Dues to be Collected.	Denomination of Articles subject to Duty.	Measure, Number, and Weight.	Town Dues to be Collected.
Olive Oil	Per hectolitre	fr. 40.00	White Clay and Sand	Cubic metre	fr. 0.60
Oil of all other kinds	"	20.00	Turf	100	1.00
—			Square Tiles	1,000,000	5.00
PROVISIONS.			—		
Oxen	Per head	24.00	BUILDING WOOD.		
Cows	"	18.06	Wood—Oak, Chestnut, Elm, } Ash, Yoke Elm, Walnut } Tree, Cherry Tree, Apple } Tree, and other Fruit Trees }	Stere	10.00
Calves	"	6.00	The same Wood when sawed, or in Boards, as also when split	100 metres in length of Boards by 100 centime- tres square }	10.00
Sheep	"	1.50			
Hogs and Wild Boars	"	10.00	Wood—Beech, Deal, Palm } Tree, Acacia, Sycamore, } Poplar, Birch, Lime Tree, } Willow, Chestnut, Trunks } squared, planed, or in Planks }	Stere	
Butcher's Meat	Kilogramme	0.18	The same Wood when sawed or in Boards	100 metres in length of Board by 100 centime- tres square }	8.00
Sausages, Hams, Fresh and } Salt Pork, &c. }	"	0.22			
Offal	"	0.05	Laths		10.00
Pies, Tureens, Preserved } Meats, Shrimps, Lobsters, } Prawns, Fish preserved in } Oil, Truffles }	"	0.30	—		
—			BOATS and WOOD of BROKEN BOATS.		
FUEL.			Boats, in Oak	Boat	24.00
New Wood for Burning	Stere	2.75	" in Deal	"	12.00
White Wood	"	1.95	Broken Boats, in Oak	Square metre	0.18
Fagots	"	1.00	" in Deal	"	0.10
Charcoal	Sack or voie of 2 hectolitres }	1.00	—		
Charcoal Dust		0.50	SUNDRY ARTICLES.		
Pit Coal	Hectolitre	0.50	Essence of Turpentine	100 kilogrammes	4.00
—			Dry Cheese	Kilogramme	0.10
FORAGE.			Grey and White Salt	"	0.05
Hay, Sainfoin, Lucerne, and } other Dry Forage }	100 bundles of 5 kilogrammes }	5.00	White Wax, Wax Candles, } Wax Tapers, and refined } Spermaceti }	"	0.30
Straw	"	2.00	Yellow Wax	"	0.20
Oats	Hectolitre	0.60	Barley	Hectolitre	1.00
—			Hops	Kilogramme	0.10
MATERIALS.			Tallow and Tallow Candles	100 kilogrammes	3.00
Lime	"	1.20	Window Glass	Kilogramme	0.05
Plaster	"	0.36			
Rough Stones	Cubic metre	0.60			
Cut Stones	"	1.60			
Marble and Granite	"	16.00			
Slates, large	1,000,000	5.00			
" small	"	4.00			
Bricks	"	6.00			
Tiles	"	7.50			

[Tariffs of Octroi.]

APPENDIX LXXX.—TABLE of the OPERATIONS and of the ANNUAL STATE of the BANK of FRANCE from its Creation.

Years.	Operations.			Accounts Current.	Annual Movement of the Offices.				
	Discounts, Bills of Exchange on Paris and the Departments, Treasury Bills, whether for its service or that of the possessors of those Bills.	Loans to the Treasury.	Extraordinary Business, Operations with the Receivers General, the Royal Treasury, &c.	Bills recovered gratuitously for the Public Offices, and for the Inhabitants.	In Money.	In Notes.	Total of the Money and Notes.	In Transfer Orders.	General Total, including therein the Transfer Orders.
1799 (VIII.) 7 mois.	109,000,000	.	.	41,700,000					
1800 (IX.)	319,256,000	.	.	108,000,000					
1801 (X.)	1,225,400,000	.	.	178,000,000					
1802 (XI.)	769,200,000	.	.	220,300,000					
1803 (XII.)	998,100,000	.	.	257,600,000					
1804 (XIII.)	1,165,600,000	.	.	208,600,000	266,500,000		4,500,000,000		
1805 (XIV.)	788,600,000	.	.	188,700,000					
1806 (3 mois.)	183,900,000	.	.	98,100,000					
1807	944,900,000	40,000,000	.	553,300,000					
1808	1,369,700,000	49,900,000	51,938,014	566,300,000					
1809	1,589,700,000	40,000,000	95,734,600	395,600,000	.	.	3,942,501,328		
1810	1,923,100,000	40,000,000	103,621,200	600,500,000	.	.	4,164,806,957		
1811	1,184,600,000	40,000,000	110,330,200	582,500,000	.	.	3,294,041,407		
1812	1,296,000,000	40,000,000	129,171,200	357,100,000	.	.	2,837,711,819		
1813	1,368,600,000	40,000,000	127,441,200	247,310,000	.	.	3,361,477,568		
1814	740,800,000	40,000,000	126,221,200	345,500,000	730,000,000	2,192,000,000	2,922,102,409		
1815	862,500,000	54,000,000	124,306,200	423,800,000					
1816	1,183,500,000	.	116,861,200	366,600,000					
1817	1,238,800,000	.	102,011,200	536,200,000	534,926,105	7,140,942,000	7,675,868,105		
1818	1,349,400,000	10,400,000	141,219,000	590,300,000	632,207,066	9,022,823,000	9,655,030,066		
1819	756,602,000	.	121,819,000	498,100,000	459,130,099	6,246,993,500	6,706,123,595		
1820	736,595,000	60,000,000	241,850,300	758,893,000	248,574,900	6,406,780,000	6,655,364,600		
1821	1,377,233,000	60,000,000	240,320,364	804,617,000	546,924,103	7,049,708,000	7,596,632,103		
1822	762,771,000	20,000,000	143,755,370	868,217,000	544,175,300	7,903,852,000	8,448,027,300		
1823	1,366,647,500	86,167,773	290,702,324	1,018,191,500	549,461,746	8,575,878,000	9,125,333,746		
1824	1,302,161,250	73,334,900	263,775,600	843,218,000	566,962,648	8,897,549,000	9,464,511,548	4,500,000,000	13,964,511,648
1825	1,271,652,750	15,000,000	192,385,675	1,009,270,500	580,214,423	7,652,716,500	8,232,930,923	4,116,000,000	12,348,930,923
1826	1,654,865,250	20,064,387	172,807,711	616,308,750	546,958,351	6,362,405,000	6,909,363,351	1,404,136,000	8,313,499,351
1827	1,199,273,300	.	135,400,066	646,013,000	534,888,678	5,875,775,500	6,410,664,178	2,005,585,000	8,416,249,178

Years.	Cashier.	Notes.	Expenses.	Results of the Operations.					Dividends per Share.	Shares.	Offices of Rouen, Lyons, Lille.	
	Annual Movement in Cash and Bills Receivable.	In Circulation.	General Charges.	Annual Profits.	Division of Profits.				Rates of Profit relative to the original Value of the Share.	Original Value of the Share.	Maximum of the Number of Shares in Circulation.	Funds appropriated to the Service.
					Sums to be Divided among the Proprietors.	Amount allowed per Share.	Reserve per Share.	Total Produce per Share.				
1799 (VIII.) 7 mois.	53,900,000	103,100,000	359,299	721,050	379,500	50.00	45.00	95.00	0.095		7,590	
1800 (IX.)	100,900,000	259,200,000	501,188	1,588,983	1,377,650	100.00	15.00	115.00	0.115		14,750	
1801 (X.)	109,300,000	359,630,000	1,139,554	2,853,088	2,700,000	90.00	5.09	95.09	0.095		30,000	
1802 (XI.)	141,000,000	516,600,000	1,331,498	3,519,999	3,411,509	113.71	3.61	117.32	0.117		30,000	
1803 (XII.)	193,100,000	741,900,000	1,901,343	4,185,937	2,787,120	80.00	40.15	120.15	0.120		34,944	
1804 (XIII.)	132,450,000	856,950,000	2,945,798	4,653,230	3,183,466	71.00	32.77	103.77	0.103	1.000	44,841	
1805 (XIV.)	396,510,000	681,700,000	3,592,561	3,164,008	3,229,380	72.00	0.81	72.81	0.170		44,847	
1806 (3 mois.)	185,700,000	209,200,000	471,138	1,004,909	900,000	20.00	.	20.00	.		45,000	
1807	892,400,000	1,056,300,000	1,166,491	4,146,749	3,690,000	82.00	12.68	94.68	0.094		45,000	
1808	755,500,000	1,183,300,000	1,497,422	5,403,951	4,944,755	73.00	6.87	79.87	0.079		73,449	
1809	556,100,000	1,188,900,000	1,259,697	7,088,998	6,476,369	74.00	7.00	81.00	0.081		88,297	9,000,000
1810	479,480,000	1,269,100,000	1,008,977	7,295,800	6,659,316	74.00	7.07	81.07	0.067		90,000	10,000,000
1811	1,210,480,000	1,232,300,000	1,009,571	6,264,099	5,940,000	66.00	3.02	69.02	0.057		90,000	10,000,000
1812	849,200,000	1,284,900,000	979,442	6,722,758	6,277,500	69.75	4.87	74.62	0.062		90,000	11,000,000
1813	303,700,000	938,300,000	1,010,641	7,619,993	6,795,000	75.50	7.75	83.25	0.069		90,000	11,000,000
1814	563,500,000	409,900,000	1,178,314	5,005,760	5,400,000	60.00	.	60.00	0.050		90,000	10,000,000
1815	576,700,000	490,900,000	875,618	5,989,174	5,760,000	64.00	2.00	66.00	0.055		90,000	4,000,000
1816	560,900,000	864,200,000	860,543	7,745,507	6,840,000	76.00	8.00	84.00	0.070		90,000	
1817	833,900,000	1,070,300,000	989,693	9,165,538	7,875,000	87.50	13.75	101.25	0.084		90,000	
1818	1,079,700,000	1,225,200,000	859,293	10,837,248	8,982,000	99.80	19.90	119.70	0.099	1.200	90,000	
1819	1,652,301,000	1,268,800,000	915,999	6,269,056	5,940,000	66.00	3.00	69.00	0.097		90,000	
1820	2,324,548,100	1,874,276,000	911,710	5,731,398	5,805,000	64.50	2.25	66.75	0.055		90,000	
1821	1,838,448,000	2,448,228,000	923,472	8,668,320	7,560,000	84.00	12.00	96.00	0.080		90,000	
1822	2,151,018,000	2,165,450,000	924,128	7,155,412	6,570,000	73.00	6.50	79.50	0.066		90,000	
1823	2,194,442,000	2,312,010,000	904,191	7,289,373	6,406,800	81.50	10.75	92.25	0.076		67,900	
1824	1,754,523,900	3,079,336,500	908,382	7,504,342	6,246,600	92.00	16.00	108.00	0.090		67,900	
1825	1,575,755,000	3,352,735,000	916,676	7,971,539	6,654,200	98.00	19.00	117.00	0.097		67,900	
1826	1,233,421,500	2,102,797,000	935,099	7,301,786	6,212,850	91.50	15.75	107.25	0.089		67,900	
1827	2,089,000,000	2,291,391,000	941,207	5,521,849	5,024,600	74.00	7.00	81.00	0.067		67,900	

[Report to the Shareholders of the Bank.]

APPENDIX No. LXXXI.

TRIBUNAL of COMMERCE of the Department of the Seine, held in PARIS.

Summary Statement of the Bankruptcies declared by Judgments pronounced in that Tribunal, from 1st January, 1821, to 31st December, 1832.								Causes submitted to the Tribunal of Commerce of the Department of the Seine, from the 1st January, 1821, to the 31st December, 1832.		
Years.	Bankruptcies Closed.		In progress of settlement.	No Assets.	Referred.	Sent to other Tribunals.	Totals.	Years.	Number of Causes.	
	By agreement amongst the Creditors.	By Trustees.								
1821	44	14	139	75	12	1	295	1821	19,131	NOTE.—The Tribunal holding extraordinary sittings when necessary, judges all the Causes which are submitted to it each year.
1822	60	15	127	70	8	.	280	1822	21,668	
1823	96	28	191	65	6	.	386	1823	26,823	
1824	58	27	122	47	4	.	267	1824	23,721	
1825	68	52	124	75	3	.	325	1825	27,377	
1826	182	82	322	73	2	2	663	1826	44,935	
1827	285	118	91	7	9	.	510	1827	32,525	
1828	240	121	155	38	12	.	566	1828	32,572	
1829	157	49	210	71	10	.	497	1829	29,851	
1830	110	58	274	169	3	2	616	1830	37,623	
1831	218	77	269	118	15	1	698	1831	34,409	
1832	86	40	137	80	5	.	348	1832	34,509	

[Return from the Tribunal of Commerce.]

APPENDIX No. LXXXII.

PARIS, 27th February, 1832.

Those marked * maintain their old wages.

		Francs.			Francs.
Gunsmiths* . . .	earn per day	3·50 to 4	Papermakers . . .	„	3 to 4
Jewellers . . .	„	3·50 to 4	Perfumers . . .	„	3
Toymen . . .	„	3	Lacemen* . . .	„	4
Capmakers . . .	„	2·50	Pastrycooks* . . .	They are boarded and earn from 600 to 900 francs per annum.	earn per day 3
Butchers* . . .	They are boarded and may earn from 1000 to 1200 francs per annum.				
Bakers* . . .	earn per day	4 to 4·50	Paviours . . .	„	3 to 3·50
Brewers* . . .	They are boarded and may earn 500 francs per annum.		Plumbers . . .	„	2·50 to 3
Hatters . . .	earn per day	3	Plasterers . . .	„	3
Carpenters . . .	„	3 to 3·50	Porcelainmakers	„	2·50
Cartwrights . . .	„	3	Soap-boilers . . .	„	3·50
Shoemakers . . .	„	3	Saddlers and Coachmakers }	„	3 to 3·50
Carvers . . .	„	3 to 4	Locksmiths . . .	„	4
Nailers* . . .	„	3	Stonecutters* . . .	„	4
Ropemakers . . .	„	3	Tailors* . . .	„	5 to 8
Cutlers . . .	„	3	„ . . .	„	3
Gilders . . .	„	3·50 to 5	Turners in Wood	„	3 to 3·50
Cabinetmakers . . .	„	3·50 to 5	Upholsterers . . .	„	3 to 5
Tinmen . . .	„	3	Dyers* . . .	„	3·50 to 4
Engravers . . .	„	5	Tanners . . .	„	6 to 15
Watchmakers . . .	„	3·50 to 5	„ . . .	„	2
Printers . . .	„	4 to 7	Terrace-makers . . .	„	3
Masons . . .	„	2·50 to 3·50	Coopers* . . .	„	
„ . . .	„	3	„ . . .	They are also boarded and get as wages 500 francs.	earn per day 4
Marble-cutters . . .	„	2			
Joiners . . .	„	4	Turners in Metal	„	3
Goldsmiths . . .	„	3 to 3·50	Blacksmiths . . .	„	3
	„	4	„ . . .	„	

[Answers obtained to inquiries instituted by the British Commissioners.]

APPENDIX No. LXXXIII.

QUESTIONS of the British Commissioners concerning the WORKMEN of PARIS.

1. What has the fall in salaries or wages been during the last 5 years ?
2. How many days in the week do workmen, in general, labour—and how many hours in the day ?
3. In what trades is it customary to take apprentices ?
4. At what age, and on what terms is that done ?
5. Do workmen, in general, spend the whole of their income ?
6. Do they frequently place their savings in the savings' banks ?
7. On what day of the week do they receive their wages ?

ANSWERS given by an intelligent PARISIAN WORKMAN.

1. The fall in prices was but immaterial during the 3 years preceding the Revolution ; it has only been important since that epoch, and has even yet much affected only trades of luxury,—such as jewellery, carving, gilding, cabinet-work, engraving on gems, watch and clock-making, coach-making, &c. In these trades the fall has been from 1 fr. to 3 fr. per day ; in others it has been but from 50 c. to 1 fr., and in some, but a small number it is true, no fall has taken place.

2. In general workmen labour all the week, and in some trades even half the Sunday. About one-eighth part of the whole may be excepted,—for those who have contracted the habit of making holidays of Sunday and Monday. The time of work is 12 hours per day for builders—such as masons, locksmiths, carpenters ; in other trades 13 hours, from which, however, two hours are to be deducted for meal-times.

3. Masons and stone-cutters are the only trades that do not take apprentices at Paris : workmen of these classes coming from the country sufficiently acquainted with their business. All others receive apprentices.

4. Boys are put out as apprentices from the age of 12 to 14. In some trades they were formerly boarded in the master's house, but this custom is now almost abolished. The time of apprenticeship is 3 years in easy trades, and 4 years in those of greater difficulty ; during this term the apprentice receives no pay.

5. Workmen generally expend all they earn.

6. We may safely affirm that hardly one-sixth of them are economical enough to put any thing into the savings' banks.

It may be reckoned that one half of the workmen belong to benefit societies ; the members of these societies impose upon themselves a slight contribution of 1 fr. 50 c. per month ; in return for which they, in case of sickness, receive medicines gratis, are attended, also gratuitously, by the physician employed by the society, and have an allowance of 2 fr. per day till their complete recovery.

These societies are very numerous in Paris ; the most numerous does not contain more than 200 or 300 members ; and, according to a statement drawn up by the Philanthropic Society, the poorest, even, has a fund of from 2,000 to 3,000 fr., placed either in the savings' bank, or at the Mont de Piété.

7. It is in general on each Saturday night that the workmen receive their pay : in a few trades only are they paid by the fortnight.

APPENDIX No. LXXXIV.

Paris, 28th February, 1832.—FOOD of the WORKMEN of PARIS.

This may be arranged under four heads:—

1. The terrace-makers and labourers live very economically, not expending more than from 16 to 17 sous per day : in the morning they repair to the low eating houses, called Gargottes, where for 7 sous they get soup, and a plate of meat with vegetables ; their custom is to breakfast on the soup and vegetables, and carry the meat away with them for their dinner.

Thus, these 7 sous, two pounds of bread, 8 sous, and, perhaps, for wine, 2 sous, make . 17 sous.

2. The masons, paviours, locksmiths, &c., do not exceed 20 or 21 sous ; their only addition to the above being 4 or 5 sous for supper. 21 sous.

3. The other classes of trades shown upon the list, such as carvers, saddlers, gilders, printers, mechanics, upholsterers, &c., spend from 25 to 27 sous ; thus—

Soup and meat for breakfast	sous. 7	} 27 sous.
Dinner	6	
Wine at ditto	6	
Two pounds of bread	8	

4. The fourth class may, perhaps, spend from 30 to 36 sous. This class comprises the jewellers, engravers, watch-makers, tailors, &c.

Breakfast, estimated at	12	} 36 sous.
Dinner, at an ordinary, at per head	22	
Other expenses	2	

LODGING.

The workmen who have their own furniture may get apartments for from 40 fr. to 100 fr. per annum : they who hire furnished rooms, pay—

For a whole room, 12 fr. per month	144 fr. per annum.
For a room with more than 1 lodger, 8 fr. per month	96 „
For the half of a bed, 5 fr. per month	60 „

CLOTHING.

The expense for clothing cannot be precisely estimated, from the difference existing in the dress of the various classes of workmen. The masons, smiths, &c. who wear very coarse clothing, do not expend more than 100 or 120 fr. for dress, washing, shoes, &c.; while the jewellers, watchmakers, and engravers spend at least 300 fr., perhaps 350 fr., but not more.

AMUSEMENTS.

We shall not here speak of those thriftless men, who, on the Sunday and Monday, spend three-fourths of their weekly earnings in intemperance, and who, to defray their daily expenses, contract debts they never pay, but of prudent men who base their expenses on their income.

Some of these content themselves with spending 25 to 30 sous in the houses of entertainment in the suburbs; others frequent the public balls of Paris, and spend in entrance money and refreshments from 40 sous to 3 fr., perhaps 3 fr. 50 c.; others go to the theatres, where the price of admittance to the pit varies with the different houses, there are some of 1 fr. 25 c., and others of 2 fr. 50 c.; we may add about 50 c. for unforeseen expenses, raising the whole to from 1 fr. 75 c. to 3 fr.

There are, moreover, secret expenses on which we can say nothing.

[Answers from the Workmen of Paris to Questions of the British Commissioners.]

APPENDIX No. LXXXV.

The Official Returns for 1827 in Paris, give for the Average Price of Labour the following statements:—

Number of Workpeople.	Average
1054 Tobacco manufacturers, highest rate, fr. 3·35 per day, lowest, fr. 1·45 . . .	fr. 2·08½
1000 Fan-makers . . . Men, fr. 2·50, Women, fr. 1·25, Children, c. 60	
4116 Paper-stainers . . ., 3 to 4, . . ., 1·50 to 2 . . ., 80 to fr. 1.	
660 Wool-washers	fr. 1·80
400 Ditto, in the fleece	1·70
1050 Blanket manufacturers	2·50
200 Lapidaries	4·00
3345 Working jewellers lowest rate, fr. 2·50, highest, fr. 4·50.	
925 Marble-workers and statuaries, . . ., 2·50, . . ., 6·00.	
750 Glass manufacturers	fr. 4·00
417 Lithographic printers lowest rate, fr. 1·50, highest, fr. 5·00.	
46 Gas-work labourers	fr. 2·75

Taking on an average of 12 years, the prices of labour for the following trades (from 1817 to 1828) are thus presented:—

Stone-cutters	lowest, fr. 3·25, highest, fr. 4·25, last rate, fr. 3·50 (1828.)
Bricklayers	,, 3·75, ,, 5·00, ,, 4·50
Ditto (assistants)	,, 2·50, ,, 3·50, ,, 3·25
Day-labourers	,, 2·00, ,, 3·00, ,, 2·30
Masons	,, 3·25, ,, 4·50, ,, 3·50
Mortar-makers	,, 2·50, ,, 3·25, ,, 2·75
Boys (employed by builders)	,, 1·90, ,, 2·40, ,, 2·10
Carpenters	,, 3·25, ,, 4·00, ,, 3·40

The price paid to Sawyers was:—

Sawing oak	lowest, fr. 230 per 100, highest, fr. 260, last rate, fr. 240
Ditto, fir	,, 160 ,, ,, 210, ,, 170

[Prefect of the Seine.]

APPENDIX No. LXXXVI.

In the iron works at Vandellesse, (Nièvre,) the price of labour is fr. 1·50 per day; (Dupin, p. 293;) at Nevers, for manufacture of iron cables, 2 fr.; at Fourchambault, (where 2386 are employed in wood-cutting,) fr. 1·60 is the average rate; the workmen in the potteries at Nevers gain fr. 1·75 per day; at Nogent, in the manufacture of linen goods, the wages are, to men, fr. 2, women, fr. 1·25, and children, 60 c. to 90 c. per day; at Mouy, in the woollen manufactures, men are paid from fr. 1 to fr. 1·50, and boys of fifteen, 1 fr.; in the Department de l'Aube, the weavers of fine cloths get fr. 1·75, stocking-makers, fr. 1, cotton-spinners, fr. 1·50 per day, reelers and winders, fr. 1, tanners, 2 fr. to 2 fr. 10 c.; at St. Etienne, the wages paid to the miners are, diggers, fr. 3·50, drawers, fr. 3 per day; at Rive de Gier, fr. 4·25 and fr. 3·50, nailors receive either 7 to 10 centimes per lb., or from fr. 1 to fr. 1·50 per 1,000. The tenders on silk worms are paid from 50 c. to 1 fr. per day. Women employed in reeling silk, receive 1 fr. per lb. At the forge of Janon, (Vienne,) a master founder is paid 8 fr., a founder, 4 fr. to 5 fr., a labourer, 2 fr., and a boy from fr. 1 to fr. 1·25 per day. At Rive de Gier, the labouring makers of coke receive from fr. 2 to fr. 2·50 per day.

The "Ponts et Chaussées" pay their labourers 36 fr. per calendar month. (Dupin, p. 263.)

M. Dupin, as the result of his observations and investigations as to the medium price of manufacturing labour, calculates fr. 2·26 for the northern, and fr. 1·89 for the southern provinces of France;—giving, with a reference to the whole population, fr. 2·06 as the average rate.

[Sundry Sources.]

Supplement to the First Report

ON THE

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS
OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

MY LORDS,

I AVAIL myself of the delay which has taken place in the printing of the Report, which my colleague and myself had the honour to present last year, in order to make a few additional observations and to bring down the facts we have collected to the present period.

Since that Report was prepared a great and gratifying change has taken place in the state of public opinion in France. At no period have commercial questions occupied so much of the attention of the community in that country, and certainly never has the progress of those convictions, which must ultimately lead to the emancipation of commerce from the fetters which have so long and so perniciously bound it, been so salutary and striking.

Progress of liberal
opinion in com-
mercial matters.

In the course of the last year most of the Chambers of Commerce and many commercial commissions have been called on to express their views on the subject of the commercial policy which has so long depressed the enterprise and impeded the prosperity of a country so rich as France in all the elements of wealth and industry; and it may be said that their opinions have been almost unanimous in denouncing the prohibitory system as pernicious in its consequences, and demanding the gradual liberation of the country from its thralldom.

When our Commission first began its labours our prospects of success were neither bright nor extensive—arrayed against every suggestion of improvement were strongly-fenced interests—monopolies in high places—and public indifference. We have had the gratification of seeing the topic of free trade become popular, of witnessing not only increasing knowledge of sound principles but increasing zeal in their advocacy, and think it may safely be anticipated that the measures of Government will henceforth be directed in that channel of liberalism and well-advised national interest, which will form a most advantageous contrast to the policy of the last forty years.

The Appendix (A.) gives the general result of the trade of France for 1832. The amount in official value of the whole of the imports is about twenty-six millions sterling, of which about twenty millions paid duties for home consumption, giving a gross custom-house revenue of four millions sterling. The official amount of exports is about twenty-eight millions sterling, of which twenty millions are the produce of France, exhibited in about six millions of raw produce, and fourteen millions of manufactures. Of the import trade of France the amount of about nineteen millions sterling is admitted by sea and seven millions by land. Of the export trade about twenty millions are shipped and the remainder eight millions expedited by the land. Of the import trade carried on with foreign countries considerably less than one half (Appendix A.) is conveyed in French vessels. The French tonnage entered is about 400,000 tons, the foreign about 700,000. This would appear to demonstrate that French shipping is in the general result less economical than foreign. In the export trade of France the proportion of French shipping is as seven to nine.

Trade of France
for 1832.
Appendix A.

Bonding Trade.

The bonding trade of France is scarcely less in amount than the whole import trade of the country. In the year 1832 more than twenty millions sterling were warehoused in the different depôts, of which amount about fifteen millions sterling arrived in direct importation. Of the quantity that passed in transit through the warehouses, about twelve millions were entered for home consumption, about four millions for re-exportation. The remaining four millions are represented by articles which have changed warehouses or continue in bond.

Transit Trade.

The whole amount of the transit trade of France in 1832 was nearly four millions sterling, of which rather more than $\frac{7}{18}$ ths transited by land. Of the raw articles introduced by sea nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ ths arrived by French ships, while of manufactured articles $\frac{3}{4}$ ths arrived by foreign ships. By land about an equal amount, namely, eighteen millions of francs, that is, £720,000 sterling, of raw and manufactured goods passed in transit.

The importation of articles for manufacture stands in the following rank of importance:—

Imports of Articles
for Manufacture.
Appendix B.

1. United States	fr. 75,144,258
2. Sardinia	47,837,000
3. Austria, with Venetian Lombardy	28,982,807
4. Belgium	27,765,436
5. Spain, with the Canaries	18,669,650
6. Great Britain, comprising Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands	17,940,908
7. British India, and New South Wales	13,349,269
8. Turkey, and Archipelago	12,836,338
9. Russia	12,100,404
10. Two Sicilies	10,195,505
11. Germany	9,769,192
12. Norway	7,367,744
13. Barbary States	7,117,805
14. Switzerland	6,910,469
15. Mexico	6,661,488
16. Prussia	5,269,263
17. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Lucca	4,665,179
18. Brazils	4,640,319
19. River Plate	4,598,756
20. Hanseatic Towns	4,161,783
Other Countries	25,289,938
Total	fr. 351,273,511

(Appendix B.)

Imports of Raw
Materials for
Consumption.

Of raw materials for consumption, the different countries from which France imported in 1832 furnished the following results:—

1. Russia	fr. 22,467,214
2. Sardinia	21,278,227
3. United States	13,491,688
4. Great Britain	13,109,066
5. Two Sicilies	10,751,397
6. Prussia	10,092,732
7. Hanseatic Towns	9,463,754
8. Germany	7,841,739
9. Turkey, and Archipelago	6,971,773
10. Belgium	5,819,373
11. Spain, with the Canaries	4,793,611
12. Holland	4,566,960
13. Austria, with Venetian Lombardy	4,525,830
14. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Lucca	4,390,650
15. Hayti	2,808,518
16. Cuba, Porto Rico	2,625,171
17. Dutch India	1,908,843
18. Switzerland	1,579,929
19. Denmark	1,539,288
20. Brazils	1,207,299
Other Countries	64,319,930
Total	fr. 215,552,992

(Appendix B.)

General Imports.

Of the whole importations into France in 1832, the following are the rates of importance of the twenty principal countries:—

1. United States	fr. 89,359,685
2. Sardinia	72,807,148
3. Belgium	63,956,052
4. Great Britain	43,952,925
5. Russia	34,727,567

6. Austria, with Lombardy	fr. 34,175,448
7. Spain	27,227,240
8. Prussia	23,368,928
9. Switzerland	23,264,843
10. Germany	22,385,405
11. Sicily	21,079,213
12. Turkey, and Archipelago	19,839,328
13. Hanseatic Towns	15,204,755
14. British India, and New South Wales	14,484,240
15. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Lucca	11,424,707
16. Holland	8,200,836
17. Mexico	7,876,760
18. Norway	7,602,501
19. Barbary States	7,199,231
20. Brazils	5,913,505
Other Countries	98,822,024
Total.	fr. 652,872,341

(Appendix B.)

The manufactured articles imported by France in 1832 from different countries are in the following amounts:—

Manufactured Imports.

1. Belgium	fr. 30,371,243
2. Switzerland	14,774,445
3. Great Britain	12,902,951
4. Prussia	8,006,933
5. Germany	4,774,474
6. Spain	3,763,979
7. Sardinia	3,691,921
8. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Lucca	2,368,878
9. Hanseatic Towns	1,579,238
10. United States	723,739
11. Austria, with Venetian Lombardy	666,811
12. Holland	575,547
13. Cuba, Porto Rico	287,367
14. Sweden	234,516
15. Norway	169,181
16. British India, and New South Wales	161,547
17. Russia	159,949
18. Two Sicilies	132,311
19. Algiers	100,241
20. Brazils	65,887
Other Countries	534,680
Total.	fr. 86,045,838

(Appendix B.)

In productiveness to the French revenues the different countries stand in the following relation:—

Productiveness to Revenue.

1. Sardinia	fr. 9,683,051
2. United States	8,026,256
3. Belgium	7,152,410
4. Hayti	4,447,673
5. Great Britain	2,990,067
6. Spain	2,848,669
7. Germany	2,371,454
8. Two Sicilies	2,062,708
9. Russia	1,992,176
10. Barbary States	1,682,919
11. British India, and New South Wales	1,551,828
12. Prussia	1,424,735
13. Hanseatic Towns	1,340,409
14. Cuba, Porto Rico	1,324,918
15. Turkey, and Archipelago	1,209,289
16. Holland	1,147,457
17. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Lucca	1,024,964
18. Sweden	955,241
19. Switzerland	949,037
20. Dutch India	944,128
Other Countries	45,767,909
Total.	fr. 100,897,988

(Appendix B.)

The relative importance of the countries to which France exports is,—

Relative importance of French Export Trade.
Appendix C.

1. Great Britain	fr. 101,737,420
2. The United States	87,630,912
3. Switzerland	55,871,769
	3 A

4. Sardinia	fr. 51,025,363
5. Belgium	50,048,593
6. Germany	49,552,925
7. Spain	40,146,757
8. Holland	25,210,188
9. Hanse Towns	16,688,515
10. Turkey, and Archipelago	16,242,015
11. Mexico	13,399,956
12. Algiers	13,011,821
13. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Lucca	12,383,212
14. Russia	11,370,266
15. Prussia	10,681,054
16. Brazils	9,397,304
17. Two Sicilies	9,346,960
18. Cuba, Porto Rico	9,228,580
19. Austria, with Venetian Lombardy	7,417,805
20. Hayti	5,434,596
Other Countries	100,456,121

Total . . . fr. 696,282,132

(Appendix C.)

Exports of
Raw Materials.

Of raw materials exported by France, the proportion taken by different countries is as follows:—

	French.	Foreign.	Total.
1. Great Britain	fr. 33,171,912	24,437,031	57,608,943
2. Switzerland	9,443,567	12,462,406	21,905,973
3. Sardinia	7,212,923	13,027,607	20,240,530
4. Belgium	13,688,428	4,987,303	18,675,731
5. United States	10,907,933	3,260,097	14,168,030
6. Hanse Towns	7,779,060	2,495,387	10,274,447
7. Spain	5,355,834	4,624,119	9,979,953
8. Holland	6,590,933	1,475,349	8,066,282
9. Prussia	6,504,666	1,042,253	7,546,919
10. Germany	5,077,252	1,723,180	6,800,432
11. Algiers	3,049,950	3,105,994	6,155,944
12. Russia	3,953,208	992,691	4,945,899
13. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Lucca	1,763,344	2,492,322	4,255,666
14. Austria, with Venetian Lombardy	935,757	2,525,784	3,461,541
15. Mexico	2,063,279	686,097	2,749,376
16. Turkey, and Archipelago	411,113	2,014,984	2,426,097
17. British India, and New South Wales	2,032,875	273,222	2,306,097
18. Two Sicilies	700,053	1,570,763	2,270,816
19. Denmark	1,501,487	180,650	1,682,137
20. Brazils	1,196,891	362,276	1,559,167
Other Countries	23,281,880	4,597,362	27,879,242

Total . . . fr. 146,622,345 38,336,877 234,959,222

(Appendix C.)

Exports of
Manufacture.

The manufactured articles exported by France in 1832 present the following results:—

	French.	Foreign.	Total.
1. United States	fr. 47,650,992	25,811,890	73,462,882
2. Great Britain	34,258,570	9,869,907	44,128,477
3. Germany	38,158,530	4,593,963	42,752,493
4. Switzerland	25,537,385	8,428,411	33,965,796
5. Belgium	27,188,994	4,183,868	31,372,862
6. Sardinia	23,419,256	7,365,577	30,784,833
7. Spain	22,677,055	7,489,749	30,166,804
8. Holland	4,585,344	12,558,502	17,143,906
9. Turkey, and Archipelago	11,809,606	2,006,312	13,815,918
10. Mexico	7,613,154	3,037,066	10,650,580
11. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Lucca	7,518,914	538,632	8,127,546
12. Brazils	5,602,121	2,236,016	7,838,137
13. Cuba, Porto Rico	6,532,874	1,130,680	7,663,554
14. Two Sicilies	6,247,120	829,024	7,076,144
15. Algiers	6,188,515	667,362	6,855,877
16. Russia	5,656,038	768,329	6,424,367
17. Hanse Towns	5,689,878	724,190	6,414,068
18. Chili	3,873,491	645,841	4,519,332
19. Hayti	3,983,181	487,685	4,470,866
20. Peru	3,787,748	290,365	4,078,113
Other Countries	62,813,854	6,857,501	69,671,355

Total . . . fr. 360,792,629 100,591,281 461,383,910

(Appendix C.)

The detailed account of the imports and exports of France (Appendix D.) shows that about one-half the Custom-House revenue, say two millions sterling, is derived from colonial produce, the official value of which is somewhat under three millions. The whole amount of imports for home consumption is twenty millions sterling, on which four millions are received by the Customs, being 25 per cent. on the imported value. Of French exports, nearly one-half are manufactured stuffs, amounting to nearly ten millions sterling—one-seventh brandy and wines. The export of farinaceous substances in 1832 was small, not having exceeded £200,000 in amount.

Duties received.
Appendix D.

Of silk manufactures, the exports to the United Kingdom in 1832 were, in official value :—

Exports of Silk
Manufactures from
France to the
United Kingdom.

Plain Goods	fr. 12,377,160
Figured ditto	511,940
Embroidered ditto	62,530
Ditto with gold or silver	12,864
Ditto tinsel	2,700
Mixed with thread	34,880
Gauze	58,941
Crape	331,672
.	20,640
Silk Lace (value)	156,746
Hosiery	23,400
Haberdashery (with gold or silver)	19,800
Ditto (tinsel)	2,700
Silk ditto	68,000
Ditto with false gold mixed	26,280
Riband	3,409,440
Silk Hats	180
Shawls	10,800
	fr. 17,130,673

The quantities that entered the Custom-Houses of Great Britain in 1832 were 154,521 lbs. weight,
38,967 square yards;

Silk Manufactures
entered in the
Custom-Houses
in England.

Amount entered at value £47,635
And the duty paid was £148,700 in all.

If 20 per cent. be added to the official value of the silks exported from France, which is necessary in order to equalize the official valuation of the two countries, the amount of export will have been about £800,000 sterling (which is however considerably less than the valuation given by the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons), on which, at a duty of 30 per cent., the revenue ought to have received £240,000 at least; the defalcation being nearly £100,000, and the amount of goods fraudulently introduced exceeding £300,000. A similar result will be drawn from the quantities exhibited by the weight; for it appears that a weight exceeding 300,000 lbs. English was exported in silk goods from France to Great Britain, and allowing one-third, in addition to the articles imported by weight, for the articles paying duty by measure or value, a fraudulent importation of 100,000 lbs. of manufactured silk must have taken place in 1832, to which an average value of 60s. per lb. may probably be given without any considerable error, and which therefore confirms the previous calculation as to the amount of the illicit trade.

Loss to the Revenue.

The quantity of brandy exported from France for the United Kingdom in 1832 was 13,617,635 litres=2,995,880 gallons;

Brandy.

The quantity imported by the Custom-Houses was 2,647,372,
Leaving 348,508 gallons

for the amount of fraudulent introduction; which amount must however be increased, as a considerable quantity of the brandy exported for English account is above proof, and the returns are made at the Custom-House on a proof average.

The quantity of gloves exported to England in 1832 was 49,635 kilos, which, at the rate of forty francs per kilo, make an official valuation of fr. 1,985,400, or £80,000 in amount. The quantity introduced into England was 1,516,632 pairs, on which a duty was paid of £27,396. The duty of the official value therefore appears to have been more than 30 per cent.; and we are confirmed in our previous observations that the illicit introduction of gloves has almost totally ceased, and that the duty imposed can be collected with considerable certainty.

Gloves.

The table of premiums paid by the French Treasury on exports for 1832 (Appendix E.) shows that this charge on the state has gone on with increasing

Appendix E.

Appendix F.

acceleration, having amounted in that year to nearly a million sterling, or one-fourth of the whole custom-house revenues. The increase on the premiums of 1831 is about 50 per cent., and on the article of sugar alone there is an increase of seven millions of francs. (Appendix F.)

Sugar.

The importations of sugar into France for home consumption were, from

	Kilos.	Francs.
The French Colonies	82,247,661, paying duty	39,257,725
Other places . . .	346,543	338,453
	<u>82,594,204</u>	<u>39,596,178</u>
The amount of Refined Sugar exported was . . .	15,478,096	
To which add for loss on manufacture 30 per cent.	4,643,428	
	<u>20,121,524</u>	or about one-fourth of the whole
import on which the Treasury paid in premiums		fr. 18,573,627

being not considerably less than half the whole income derived from sugar. This rapid absorption of the resources of the state has at last awakened the attention of the Government and the Chambers, and a diminution of the allowances for premiums to the amount of ten millions of francs has been provided for by a law passed in the last session. The cost of the French colonial system is strikingly evident from the above statements; for not only does the Treasury make a sacrifice of one-half the incomes collected on sugar of foreign origin, making a difference of nearly forty millions of francs, but is compelled to allow double the amount of the duties received, in order to enable the surplus produce of the French colonies to find vent in any other market than that of the mother country. At the same time the manufacturers of beetroot sugar escape from all contributions to the Treasury, and have the benefit in the market of the monopoly price created by the prohibitory duties on sugar of foreign origin, while (having thus paid nothing in the shape of duties to the state) they have the privilege of receiving in premiums in the export of refined sugar twice the amount of duties paid even by their colonial rivals. Such a state of things cannot long continue;—a state of things in which the public not only pays a double price for all the sugar consumed by it, but pays the difference in price for all the French colonial sugar it does *not* consume, on behalf of the stranger, to whom the surplus production is expedited.

Appendix G.
French Shipping.

The Appendix G. gives the whole amount of the shipping employed in the trade of France in 1832. The totals are,—

	Tons.
Inward,—Of Foreign Ports	1,007,621
Colonial	106,965
Fisheries	127,380
Coasters	2,346,192
	<u>Tons 3,588,158</u>

British Shipping.

During the same period the trade of the United Kingdom gives,—

Inward,—Foreign Trade (Appendix L.)	2,825,959
Coasters	10,026,297
	<u>Tons 12,852,256</u>
The outward Trade of France employed	3,230,011
That of Great Britain	12,906,789

being, as a general result, about four times that of France in amount.

The number of seamen employed in the whole of the French trade

is, inward 418,841

giving, at an average rate, $11\frac{5}{7}$ men per 100 tons.

In the whole of the inward trade of Great Britain the number of

seamen is 717,107

being an average of $5\frac{2}{3}$ men per 100 tons.

The same proportion exists in the outward trade of the foreign shipping engaged in trade with the ports of France:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Inward	5,651	714,638	50,040
Outward	4,636	461,704	39,292
	<u>10,287</u>	<u>1,176,342</u>	<u>89,332</u>
Average	5,144	588,171	44,666

The average tonnage of the vessels employed appears to be about 114 tons, and the average number of seamen per 100 tons about $7\frac{5}{12}$ men.

Of the French shipping engaged in trade with foreign ports:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Inward	3,856	292,983	26,347
Outward	3,598	236,756	23,758
	<u>7,454</u>	<u>529,739</u>	<u>50,105</u>
Average	3,727	264,870	25,052

The French vessels, therefore, do not average more than about 71 tons each, and they are manned at the rate of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ men per 100 tons.

Of the European trade of the United Kingdom the official amount of imports in 1832, according to the English Custom-House Return (Appendix H.), was £13,309,148, of which the importations from France amounted to £2,452,894, or about 18 per cent. of the whole. The duties received were £6,765,394, of which the articles from France produced to the revenue £2,278,590, or one-third of the whole. In the value of imports Russia exhibits about 50 per cent. more than France, and France double any other country, with the exception of Russia. In productiveness to the revenue, France yields as much as the united amount of the three countries which rank next to France in productiveness, namely, Portugal, Spain, and Russia. The returns of 1832 show an increased receipt of duties on French imports of more than £300,000, as compared with 1830 and 1831.

European Trade of
United Kingdom.
Appendix H.

Of the exports to France in 1832 the amount is double the average exports of 1830 and 1831, and represent about 4 per cent. of the whole. Of British manufactures exported to France the returns of 1832 exhibit an increase of 77 per cent. upon the exports of 1830, and of 33 per cent. upon those of 1831. Of foreign produce exported from Great Britain the amount shipped in 1832 exceeded by more than 230 per cent. the shipments of 1830, and by nearly 140 per cent. those of 1831.

The detailed account of the imports from France (Appendix I.) into the United Kingdom in 1831 and 1832 shows the fluctuations in the various articles of importation for home consumption, and the revenue derived therefrom. In brandy there was an augmentation of about £415,000; in gloves, an increase of about £5,600; on linens, a diminution of about £2,000; on thrown silk, a diminution of £32,000; on manufactured silks, an increase of about £11,000; on wine, a diminution of £15,500, the reduction of 1s. 9d. per gallon having come into operation; on corn, a diminution of about £14,000; on clover seed, a diminution of £17,600.

Imports from
France.
Appendix I.

The detailed account of the exports from the United Kingdom to France in 1831 and 1832 (Appendix J.) exhibits a remarkable increase in the latter year of almost every important article of British production. In

Exports to France.
Appendix J.

Apothecary Wares, an increase of	123 per cent.
Haberdashery	100 "
Unwrought Copper	85 "
Wrought ditto	340 "
Cotton Manufactures	33 "
Earthenware	110 "
Hardware and Cutlery	55 "
Iron, Pig and Bars	120 "
Ditto, Cast and Wrought	15 "
Linens	140 "
Machinery	72 "
Saddlery	270 "
Silk Manufactures	73 "
Foreign Skins dressed in Great Britain	320 "
Wool (prepared for Hatters)	87 "
Sheep's Wool	67 "
Woollen Manufactures	

The articles the export of which has decreased, are,—

Wrought Brass (decrease)	38 per cent.
Plated Wares	31 "
Stationery	37 "

Some estimate of the amount of contraband trade in France may be formed from the statement of the quantity and value of seizures in 1832 (Appendix K.).

Seizures in France.
Appendix K.

The official value of the seizures on the land and maritime frontiers was	fr. 1,324,314 52 c.
That of seizures in the interior, estimated by juries	144,615 50
	<u>fr. 1,468,930 02</u>
Seizures on exportation	9,459 75
	<u>fr. 1,478,389 77</u>

or above £59,000 sterling.

Articles seized. Of the articles seized on the frontiers the following are the twenty principal ones in value :—

Manufactured Tobacco	fr. 153,467 76 c.
Raw ditto.	121,520 27
Cotton Manufactures	113,128 47
Bobbinet	112,607 04
Cotton Twist	76,997 66
Indigo	75,328 80
Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	56,476 55
Gold Watches	56,361
Coffee	51,491 78
Silk Manufactures.	47,489 30
Refined Sugar	34,837 69
Common ditto	27,473 46
Raw ditto.	27,260 12
Horses	26,760 50
Dye Wood and Extracts therefrom	20,251 50
Skins	14,277 90
Sheep	12,396 25
Cotton Wool	11,872 50
Wool	11,586 71
Cocoa	11,240 48
	fr. 1,062,825 74
Other articles	261,488 78
	fr. 1,324,314 52

Of articles seized in the interior of the kingdom in 1832 the principal are,—

Cashmere Shawls	fr. 40,000
Bobbinet (twilled)	36,270
Cotton Twist	25,590
Cotton Manufactures	23,520
Woollen ditto	18,601 50
	fr. 143,981 50

The seizures on exportation are inconsiderable ; the most important are,—

Hare and Rabbit Skins and Pelts	fr. 4,176
Living Animals, principally Sheep	1,695 70
Other articles	3,588 5
	fr. 9,459 75

Coasting Trade of France.

Engaged in the coasting trade of France in 1832 are,—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Inward	73,883, making	2,346,192, manned by	291,243
Outward	72,156 „	2,293,037 „	280,872
	146,039	4,639,229	572 115
Averaging	73,020	2,319,615	286,057

Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom.

In the coasting trade of Great Britain and Ireland,—

Inward	123,081	9,588,004	559,114
Outward	129,826	10,026,297	580,187
	252,907	19,614,301	1,139,301
Averaging	126,454	9,807,150	569,650

From these statements it appears that the average tonnage of the vessels employed in the coasting trade of France is less than 32 tons per vessel, whilst the average of the shipping in the British coasting trade is above 80 tons per vessel.

The French coasters are manned at an average rate of 12½ hands per 100 tons ; the British coasters at an average rate of 5½ per 100 tons.

Colonial Navigation.

The colonial trade of France employed in 1822,—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Inward	434	106,965	6,043
Outward	447	110,629	6,116
	881	217,594	12,159
Average	440	108,797	6,080

being an average of 247 tons per vessel, and navigated at the proportion of 5½ men per 100 tons.

Of the West and East India colonial trade of the United Kingdom, the navigation in 1832 was,—

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
West Indies.—Inward	828	229,117	12,656
Outward	803	226,105	12,804
	<u>1,631</u>	<u>455,222</u>	<u>25,460</u>
Average	815	227,611	12,730

giving an average burthen of 279 tons per vessel, employed at the rate of $5\frac{2}{3}$ men per 100 tons.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Mauritius.—Inward	64	17,287	947
Outward	55	16,246	880
	<u>119</u>	<u>33,533</u>	<u>1,827</u>
Average	60	16,766	913

giving a burthen of 279 tons as an average, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ men per 100 tons. In the colonial trade, therefore, the proportion of seamen employed by France and Great Britain is about the same.

The cod fisheries of France employed in 1832,

Cod Fisheries.

Vessels.	Tons.	Seamen.
335	39,954	7,315

There were engaged in the British Fisheries of Newfoundland, (Tables for 1832, No. 64,)—

Vessels.	Tons.	Seamen.
1,509	132,794	17,132
Catchers and Curers . .		16,273
		<u>33,405</u>

men in all.

The average tonnage of the vessels in the French fisheries is 119 tons—these being all fitted out in the ports of France. Of those fitted out in the ports of Great Britain the average burthen is 133 tons; but, taking into account American and coasting vessels, the average burthen of the whole in the British fisheries is 88 tons. The vessels leaving the ports of France are manned at the rate of $18\frac{1}{3}$ seamen per 100 tons: those leaving the ports of England at the rate of $5\frac{4}{5}$ men per 100 tons. This extraordinary difference arises—1st, From the enormous premium granted by the French Government to every seaman engaged in the fisheries; and 2dly, to the want of resident establishments adjacent to a considerable part of the fishing ground.

The quantity exported from the French fisheries in 1832 was 5,223,639 kilogrammes, or about 104,458 quintals.

The quantities exported from the British fisheries in the same period was

707,382 quintals, an amount seven-fold greater obtained by a tonnage only about three times greater; so that if the British fisheries had not been more productive than the French, they would have given little more than 300,000 quintals instead of 700,000; while, if the French had been as productive as the British, they would have rendered, instead of 100,000, more than double that amount. And this result is purchased by the French nation at a cost in annual premiums of about four millions of francs, and by a heavy surcharge in price to the French colonists, who consume $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the fish exported.

The transit trade of France for 1832 (Appendix M.) amounted to about three millions and a half sterling, of which about two millions were expedited by sea, and one and a half million by land carriage. One million and half sterling consisted of manufactures; one million of silk; and the remainder consists of sundry articles, principally French dyes and colonials.

Transit Trade
of France.
Appendix M.

The weight of the articles passing through France in 1832, for foreign countries, was 14,142,582 kilogrammes, or 14,142 tons. The general vehicles employed for its carriage are the ordinary roulage, though in articles of value, such as silks, stage-coaches are sometimes used. This branch of French commerce has received considerable augmentation by the facilities which the laws of the session of 1832 gave to the transit of foreign commodities through France.

The Appendices (N. O. and P.) represent the state of the French bonding warehouses through the year 1832, by giving the quantities, values, and description of the different articles of merchandize, and the warehouses in which it was deposited. The whole weight of the commodities so admitted was nearly 600,000 tons, of which 384,000 were taken out for home consumption; 83,830 were re-exported or forwarded in transit; 45,000 shifted to other bonding warehouses; while the quantity in bond, on the 1st January 1833, was 83,600 tons. The comparative trade of the different ports may be judged of by the relative positions they occupy in these details.

Bonding Ware-
houses.
Appendices N.O.P.

		Tons of Merchandize.
Marseilles	bonded	300,503
Havre	"	126,869
Bordeaux	"	39,131
Nantes	"	29,171
Dunkirk	"	19,178
Rouen	"	14,569
Lyons	"	10,940
L'Orient	"	10,858
Toulon	"	10,706
Bayonne	"	3,783
Arles	"	3,565
Strasburg	"	3,245
Other Warehouses	"	23,905
Total		596,423 tons

(Appendix N.)

The ports in which the heaviest stocks remain with reference to the whole amount entered are Bordeaux and Nantes. The general average of stocks left unpaid to the yearly movement is one-sixth; it is one-fifth in the case of these two ports.

There is not so great a difference in the value of the warehoused goods in the various entrepôts as there is in the quantity. The official value of the articles which passed through the bonding warehouses of France in 1832 was about £20,000,000, of which four millions were on hand in the beginning of the year, and about the same amount in stock on the 1st January, 1833. The direct importations into the warehouses amounted to somewhat more than fifteen millions sterling, and the transfers from one warehouse to another about £1,300,000. The value taken out for home consumption somewhat exceeding eleven millions sterling, the amount shipped or exported to foreign countries four millions, and the amount shifted from one bonded warehouse to another about £1,200,000. As regards the official value of the warehoused articles, the following is the comparative general results of the principal ports:—

Marseilles	official value	fr. 183,452,987
Havre	"	136,772,107
Bordeaux	"	59,439,112
Lyons	"	58,801,771
Nantes	"	21,537,328
Dunkirk	"	15,590,455
Rouen	"	11,498,788
Bayonne	"	7,567,664
L'Orient	"	2,920,753
Toulon	"	2,793,867
Other Warehouses	"	14,969,999
Total		fr. 515,344,831

(Appendix O.)

Of the articles warehoused in France in 1832, the largest amount (about 116 millions of francs) is of colonial produce; the next in importance (91,600,000 francs) is animal substances, such as silk, wools, hides, &c.; the third (about 80 millions of francs), vegetable substances for manufactures, as cotton, flax, hemp, &c.; corn (about 60 millions); dyes, such as indigo, &c., nearly 50 millions; vegetable juices, such as oils, gum, &c., about 40 millions, follow in importance. Of manufactures bonded, the amount is above 16 millions of francs, of which Dunkirk appears the principal dépôt; for example, of 260,000 kilogrammes of cotton goods, 230,000 were warehoused at Dunkirk; of about 1,200,000 kilogrammes of linen goods Dunkirk received considerably more than half.

Exports and Imports
between France and
the United King-
dom for 1831.
Appendix Q.]

The Director of the Customs of France has furnished us with the statement of the exports and imports between France and England for 1831, which we have reduced into sterling money and English weights and measures (Appendix Q.). It gives an official value of exports of national produce from France of £2,692,760, of which the principal articles rank as follows in importance:—

Silk Goods	£641,923	Seeds	£68,586
Cambrics and Laces	286,112	Clock-work	33,951
Brandy	277,469	Paper	31,919
Wine	200,923	Cattle	28,792
Corn and Flour	138,032	Dressed Skins	25,506
Eggs	128,713	Linen	23,114
Seeds for sowing	107,031	Volatile Oils	22,700
Flax	97,613	Cotton Goods	19,006
Woollens	93,351	Porcelain	16,724
Madder	88,957	Other Articles	281,702
Gloves	80,636		

£2,692,760

(Appendix Q.)

The imports into France, direct from England, entered at the Custom-House for home consumption in 1832, amounted only to £486,900. The articles of import rank in the following order:—

Copper	£80,529	Hides and Skins	£5,856
Corn	42,555	Spermaceti	5,426
Machines	34,793	Haberdashery	5,199
Silk Goods	29,694	Acids	4,578
Tallow	27,084	Raw Silk	4,286
Wool	23,224	Furniture	4,052
Coals	21,547	Files, &c.	3,604
Iron	21,545	Grinding Stones	3,254
Seeds	13,516	Wines	2,945
Rice	6,882	Other Articles	139,472
Paper	6,649	Total	£486,690

(Appendix Q.)

The above statement of imports does not include any articles shipped to France in transit for any other country, nor articles shipped for French account to Flemish or Italian ports in order to obtain their entry for consumption, the direct importation of extra-European goods being disallowed in consequence of the Treaty of 1826.

To the operation and effect of that treaty our attention was particularly called by our instructions. Its useful consequences are the equalization of duties on the ships and on the French and English produce imported into either country by the ships of the other. But one of its results, in our judgment, is extremely pernicious ; namely, that which applies to France the navigation law which exists in England. It applies it too with greater severity and mischief, inasmuch as European articles cannot be imported from European ports direct into French ports by British vessels, though the unenumerated articles may be imported into Great Britain direct from their places of production by French vessels. To the revenues of France the Treaty of 1826 has been injurious, inasmuch as the merchandize imported direct from extra European countries pays considerably less duty than if imported from European entrepôts: to the consumer the consequences are baneful, because, whatever advantages the English markets may offer, the French merchant cannot directly import the articles for home consumption, and the Treaty bears with peculiar oppressiveness on English interests, since England alone is excluded from the direct exportation of extra European produce to France—an exclusion from which all other European countries are exempted.

Treaty of 1826.

The following analysis of the Treaty exhibits its different bearings :—

TREATY WITH ENGLAND OF 26th JANUARY, 1826.

Articles of the Treaty.	Circumstances provided for by the Treaty.	Regulations, agreed on reciprocally between the two Powers, now in Force.		REMARKS.
		In France.	In Great Britain.	
1st	French Ships. { Laden, coming from France, or going thither. In ballast, from all places, and to all destinations. English Ships. { Laden, coming from England, or going thither. In ballast, from all parts, and all destinations.	CONDITIONS OF THE VESSELS.		Agreed that in order to equalize the advantages and the expenses of the two states, France shall tax her own ships, as England does with her vessels, on the condition of reducing or abolishing the duties, according as England shall reduce or suppress hers, in favour of the two flags.
		As English.		
		As French.		
5th	Fishing boats entering ports from stress of weather.	Free of all duties, if they do not load or unload.	Free of all duties, if they do not load or unload.	

TREATY WITH ENGLAND OF 26th JANUARY, 1826,—*continued.*

Articles of the Treaty.	Circumstances provided for by the Treaty.	Regulations, agreed on reciprocally between the two Powers, now in Force.		REMARKS.
		In France.	In Great Britain.	
		CONDITIONS OF THE GOODS.		
2d	{ Goods Imported.	{ By French Vessels.	{ Equal duties as those which are paid when imported in British vessels, but French ships are not to bring into English ports any of the productions of Asia, Africa, or America, from whatever port they may come.	{ His Britannic Majesty reserves the right also of prohibiting French vessels, when he may deem fit, to import European produce which may not have been laden in French ports. This restriction is in common to other foreign vessels. The two powers further reserve the power to alter the several restrictions stated in the 2d article, when they shall judge so beneficial to the two countries.
		{ By British Vessels.	{ Equal duties, but British ships cannot import the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, from whatever port they may come, otherwise than for exportation, nor, in like manner, productions of Europe, excepting those of England, when they have not been laden in England.	
3d	{ Goods Exported.	{ Of Great Britain, by French ships, and to France.	{ No higher duties than if they had been exported in vessels of the country, and further, they enjoy the same bounties and advantages whatever.	
		{ Of France, by British ships, and to England.	{ No higher duties than if they had been exported in national vessels, and further, they enjoy the same bounties and advantages whatever.	
4th	Vessels and Goods.	No other foreign flag to obtain more favourable conditions.	No other foreign flag to obtain more favourable conditions.	
6th	{ Possessions of the two powers in Europe.	{ All the above clauses	to be common to them.	
1st Additional.	{ Colonial Importations.	{ French Ships.	{ They may import into the British colonies, excepting those possessed by the East India Company, all French goods not prohibited, without paying higher duties than the English.	{ But, his Britannic Majesty reserves the right of extending the restrictions, in order to place his own Colonies and those of France on the footing of a just reciprocity.
		{ British Ships.	{ May import as is stated opposite.	
	{ Colonial Exportations.	{ French Ships.	{ They may export from the English Colonies, excepting those possessed by the East India Company, all goods not prohibited, without paying more than the English exporting on either vessels or goods. They are to be entitled to the same bounties and advantages whatever.	
		{ British Ships.	As opposite.	
7th.	Duration of the Treaty .	{ Ten years from 5th April, 1826, unless by tacit revision, notice of which to be given by either Power twelve months previously.		

Instances of the unfavourable operation of the Treaty upon French interests are of daily experience; considerable quantities of colonial produce are constantly purchased for French account in the bonding warehouses of Great Britain; and in order to obtain admission for it into France, it must first be shipped to some other country, so that double freights, risks, and charges are incurred. It has come to our knowledge that large quantities of colonial merchandize, existing in French ports, have been shipped off to the ports of Flanders or Italy, in order to be returned to the same French port from whence they were shipped, the transshipment to some port other than British being necessary to their entry for home consumption. From the bonding warehouse of Marseilles, for example, colonial produce imported from England has been shipped to Nice or Genoa; reshipped there back to Marseilles—the reshipment qualifying it for entry to home consumption. A considerable portion of the indigo used in the French manufactures is bought in England and remitted to France by way of Ostend or Antwerp. In the Appendix R. will be found an exhibition of the influences of the Treaty on indigo. Previously to 1826 the importations from the Netherlands were only 12,297 kilogrammes per annum on an average; they are now 141,438 kilogrammes per annum. From England, before the Treaty, the average import was 343,362 kilogrammes, it is now reduced to 14,384 kilogrammes.

Operation of the
Treaty of 1826.

Indigo.

We have obtained from the French Authorities a statement of the operations of the Treaty upon the principal extra European productions, by which the changes in the sources of supply are distinctly traced.

	Kilogrammes.	Saltpetre. Appendix S.
The whole amount of saltpetre (Appendix S.) consumed in		
France from 1822 to 1825 was	4,591,577	
Of which the yearly average was	1,147,894	
Of this the quantity imported from Great Britain was.	2,752,954	
Or an annual average of	688,238	
From the British East Indies the importations during the same		
period was	197,015	
Or a yearly average of	49,254	
And from the French East Indies	1,305,085	
Or yearly	326,271	
From Sardinia the importation was	73,377	
Or yearly	18,344	
And from all other places	263,146	
Or annually	65,786	
The amount of importations from 1826 to 1831 was	8,221,189	
Or an annual average of	1,370,198	
being an increase on the general consumption previous to 1826 of 222,304, or of 222 $\frac{7}{10}$ tons per annum. With the year 1826 (during which about sixty tons were shipped from England) all importation from Great Britain ceased.		
Previously to 1826 no importations had taken place from the		
Netherlands, but from 1826 to 1830, 633,878 kilogrammes		
were imported, averaging per annum	126,775	
In 1831 there was no importation from the Netherlands.		
From Sardinia there have been imported during the same period	1,218,778	
Or annually	203,130	
Being an average yearly increase of	184,786	
From British India the amount of importations during the same		
period is	5,421,639	
Being yearly	903,606	
Showing an average yearly increase of.	854,352	
or 854 tons.		
With the French East India colonies the trade shows an average		
yearly diminution of	205,660	
The quantity imported from 1826 to 1831 being	723,664	
Or yearly	120,611	
And from all other places the importation from 1826 to 1831		
being 168,846 kilogrammes, or yearly	28,141	
Being a diminution of	37,645	

The general result therefore is,—

EUROPE.			ASIA.		
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
Netherlands . . .	126 $\frac{7}{10}$		British India . . .	854 $\frac{3}{10}$	
Sardinia	184 $\frac{7}{10}$		French do		205 $\frac{6}{10}$
England		678 $\frac{2}{10}$	Other places . . .		37 $\frac{6}{10}$
Balance	366 $\frac{8}{10}$		Balance		611 $\frac{1}{10}$

Or a diminished import from Europe of 366 tons, and an increased import from Asia of 611 tons.

Pepper and Pimento.
Appendix T.

Upon pepper and pimento (Appendix T.) the effect of the Treaty is shown by the facts that, from 1822 to 1825, the amount of importations was

Kilogrammes.

Being a yearly average of	6,841,924
From 1826 to 1831, the amount of importations was	1,710,481
Being a yearly average of	10,107,887
Exhibiting a yearly decrease of	1,684,648
From Great Britain the importation from 1822 to 1825 was	25,837
Averaging per annum	1,799,099
And from 1826 to 1831, 268,302, averaging	449,752
Or a yearly diminution of	44,717
From the Netherlands the importations of 1822 to 1825 was	405,035
20,705, averaging	
From 1826 to 1831 they were 131,436, averaging	5,176
Exhibiting an increase of, per annum	21,906
From Sardinia the imports in the first period were 225,637,	16,730
averaging annually	
In the second period 27,791, averaging	56,409
Showing a decrease of, per annum	4,965
The United States of America furnished, from 1822 to 1825,	51,444
434,565, averaging, per annum	
From 1826 to 1831, 62,713, ditto	108,641
Which gives a decrease of, per annum	10,452
French India furnished, from 1822 to 1825, 1,794,993, averaging	91,189
per annum	
From 1826 to 1831, 1,672,253, ditto	448,748
Exhibiting a decrease of, per annum	278,709
Foreign India.	170,039
From 1822 to 1825, 2,177,057, averaging per annum	
„ 1826 to 1831, 7,640,102 „	544,264
Giving an augmentation of, per annum	1,273,350
The other French colonies exported—	729,086
From 1822 to 1825, 230,107, averaging	
„ 1826 to 1831, 313,813 „	57,527
Which shows a diminution of, per annum	52,302
And all other extra European ports.	5,225
From 1822 to 1825, 159,870, averaging	
„ 1826 to 1831, 227,392 „	39,967
Giving a decrease of, per annum	37,898
Hence the general results are—	2,069

EUROPEAN PORTS.			EXTRA EUROPEAN PORTS.		
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes		Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes
England		405,035	United States		91,189
Netherlands	16,730		French India		170,039
Sardinia		51,444	Foreign India	729,086	
Balance	439,749		French Colonies		5,225
	456,479	456,479	Other extra European Ports		2,069
			Balance		460,564
				729,086	729,086

Thus the exports from Europe have diminished about 440 tons, the extra European have increased 460.

The whole importations of coffee (Appendix U.) into France for consumption are,

Coffee.
Appendix U.

	Kilogrammes.
From 1822 to 1825, 35,110,485, averaging per annum	8,777,621
„ 1826 to 1831, 54,492,084 „	9,082,014
Showing an increase of, per annum	304,393
These importations consisted of, from Great Britain,—	
From 1822 to 1825, 646,727, averaging per annum	161,682
„ 1826 to 1831, 9,313 „	1,552
Showing a decrease of, annually	160,130
From the Netherlands,	
From 1822 to 1823, 6670, averaging per annum	1,669
„ 1826 to 1831, 272,425 „	45,404
Showing an increase of, per annum	43,735
From the United States,	
From 1822 to 1825, 698,917, averaging per annum	174,729
„ 1826 to 1831, 529,677 „	88,179
Exhibiting a decrease of, per annum	86,550
From Hayti,	
From 1822 to 1825, 15,139,461, averaging per annum	3,784,865
„ 1826 to 1831, 21,710,078 „	3,618,346
Decrease per annum	166,519
Spanish America,	
From 1822 to 1825, 1,006,442, averaging per annum	251,610
„ 1826 to 1831, 7,226,844 „	1,204,474
Increase per annum	952,864
Brazil,	
From 1822 to 1825, 1,162,227, averaging per annum	290,569
„ 1826 to 1831, 2,107,131 „	351,188
Increase per annum	60,619
Mexico, Colombia, and St. Thomas,	
From 1822 to 1825, 1,171,191, averaging per annum	292,798
„ 1826 to 1831, 588,825 „	98,137
Exhibiting a decrease of, per annum	194,661
French East Indies,	
From 1822 to 1825, 154,358, averaging per annum	38,589
„ 1826 to 1831, 188,125 „	31,354
Decrease per annum	7,235
Foreign East Indies,	
From 1822 to 1825, 463,602, averaging per annum	115,900
„ 1826 to 1831, 1,069,341 „	178,223
Increase per annum	62,323
French West India Colonies,	
From 1822 to 1825, 14,349,769, averaging per annum	3,587,442
„ 1826 to 1831, 20,231,893 „	3,371,982
Decrease per annum	215,460
Other Places,	
From 1822 to 1825, 311,055, averaging per annum	77,764
„ 1826 to 1831, 469,091 „	78,182
Exhibiting an increase, per annum, of	418
The general results are—	

EUROPEAN PORTS.			EX TRA EUROPEAN PORTS.		
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
Great Britain		160,130	United States		86,550
Netherlands	43,735		Hayti		166,519
			Spanish Colonies	952,864	
			Brazil	60,619	
			Mexico, Colombia, &c.		194,661
			French India		7,235
			Foreign India	62,323	
			French W. India Colonies		215,460
			Other Places	418	
Balance	116,395		Balance		405,799
	160,130	160,130		1,076,224	1,076,224

Showing a decrease of European importation of about 116 tons, and an increase of extra European of 439 tons.

Cocoa.
Appendix V.

Cocoa (Appendix V.) was imported for home consumption to France as follows:—

General amount		Kilos.	Kilos.
From 1822 to 1825,	2,786,565, averaging per annum	.	696,641
„ 1826 to 1831,	4,140,748, „	.	690,124
Showing a decrease of,	per annum	.	6,517
England,			
From 1822 to 1825,	377,225, averaging per annum	.	94,306
„ 1826 to 1831,	829, „	.	141
Being a decrease per annum of	.	.	94,165
From the Netherlands,			
From 1822 to 1825,	22,862, averaging per annum	.	5,715
„ 1826 to 1831,	4,961, „	.	827
Being a decrease per annum of	.	.	4,888
In 1826 and 1829 there was no cocoa imported from the Netherlands into France.			
United States,			
From 1822 to 1825,	131,579, averaging per annum	.	30,395
„ 1826 to 1831,	21,742, „	.	3,623
Making a deficiency per annum of	.	.	26,772
Hayti,			
From 1822 to 1825,	31,383, averaging per annum	.	7,846
„ 1826 to 1831,	240,899, „	.	40,149
Being a yearly increase of	.	.	32,303
St. Thomas,			
From 1822 to 1825,	128,934, averaging per annum	.	32,233
„ 1826 to 1831,	281,186, „	.	46,864
Being an increase of yearly	.	.	14,631
Brazil,			
From 1822 to 1825,	816,786, averaging per annum	.	204,196
„ 1826 to 1831,	1,550,308, „	.	258,384
Being a yearly increase of	.	.	54,188
Mexico, Colombia, Chili,			
From 1822 to 1825,	110,431, averaging per annum	.	27,608
„ 1826 to 1831,	536,944, „	.	89,490
Being an increase per annum of	.	.	61,882
French Colonies,			
From 1822 to 1825,	959,545, averaging per annum	.	239,886
„ 1826 to 1831,	1,361,455, „	.	226,909
Being a decrease per annum of	.	.	12,977
Other Ports,			
From 1822 to 1825,	217,930, averaging per annum	.	54,482
„ 1826 to 1831,	160,406, „	.	26,734
Being a decrease yearly of	.	.	27,748

GENERAL RESULTS.

EUROPEAN PORTS.			EXTRA EUROPEAN PORTS.		
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
Great Britain	.	94,165	United States	.	26,772
Netherlands	.	4,888	Hayti	32,303	
			St. Thomas	14,631	
			Brazil	54,188	
			Mexico, &c.	61,882	
			French Colonies	.	12,977
			Other Ports	.	27,748
Balance	99,053		Balance	.	95,507
	99,053	99,053		163,004	163,004

which give a decrease on European importation of 99 tons, and an increase on extra European of 95 tons.

The consumption of tea in France (Appendix W.), from 1822 to 1831, has continued nearly stationary ; it was—

Tea.
Appendix W.

	Kilos.		Kilos.
From 1822 to 1825,	389,403, averaging per annum	.	97,351
„ 1826 to 1831,	595,543, „	.	99,257
Giving an increased consumption of only, per annum	.	.	1,906
The demand was supplied as follows :—Great Britain,			
From 1822 to 1825,	8,700, averaging per annum	.	2,175
„ 1826 to 1831,	1,032, „	.	172
Decrease per annum	.	.	2,003
Netherlands,			
From 1822 to 1825,	12,116, averaging per annum	.	3,029
„ 1826 to 1831,	17,673, „	.	2,945
Decrease per annum	.	.	84
Hanse Towns,			
From 1822 to 1825,	19,919, averaging per annum	.	4,979
„ 1826 to 1831,	5,947, „	.	991
Being an annual decrease of	.	.	3,988
Foreign India,			
From 1822 to 1825,	29,060, averaging per annum	.	7,265
„ 1826 to 1831,	91,893, „	.	15,315
Increase per annum	.	.	8,050
China,			
From 1822 to 1825,	35,606, averaging per annum	.	8,901
„ 1826 to 1831,	439,029, „	.	73,171
Increase per annum	.	.	64,270
United States,			
From 1822 to 1825,	272,448, averaging per annum	.	68,012
„ 1826 to 1831,	27,660, „	.	4,611
Decrease per annum	.	.	63,401
Bourbon,			
From 1822 to 1825,	1,113, averaging per annum	.	278
„ 1826 to 1831,	3,012, „	.	502
Increase per annum	.	.	224
In 1824 there was no tea imported from Bourbon into France.			
Other places,			
From 1822 to 1825,	10,851, averaging per annum	.	2,713
„ 1826 to 1831,	7,288, „	.	1,214
Decrease per annum	.	.	1,499

The general results appear to be that,—

EUROPEAN PORTS.			EXTRA EUROPEAN PORTS.		
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
Great Britain . . .	.	2,003	Foreign India . . .	8,050	
Netherlands . . .	.	84	China	64,270	
Hanse Towns . . .	.	3,988	United States . . .	.	63,401
			Bourbon	224	
			Other parts	.	1,499
Balance	6,075		Balance	.	7,644
	6,075	6,075		72,544	72,544

The result of the Treaty on this article is null, the fluctuations being only of six or seven tons.

Of elephants' teeth (Appendix X.) the consumption of France has been—

Elephants' Teeth.
Appendix X.

From 1822 to 1825, kilos.	206,802, averaging per annum	kilos.	51,700
„ 1826 to 1831,	300,279, „	.	50,046
Showing an annual decrease of	.	.	1,654

The provisions of the law have, on various occasions, been set aside, and licences have been granted, from time to time, for the importation of small quantities of elephants' teeth from England direct. But the supply, derived previously to the Treaty of 1826 from Great Britain, is now shipped from our ports to those of the

Netherlands, and then embarked for France. Particulars of the imports since 1822 follow :—

England,		Kilos.	Kilos.
From 1822 to 1825,	totals	109,151, averaging yearly	27,289
„ 1826 to 1831,		40,808, averaging yearly	6,801
Average decrease			20,488
Netherlands,			
From 1822 to 1825,		9,206, averaging yearly	2,301
„ 1826 to 1831,		90,569, „	15,095
Average increase			12,794
None were imported from France into the Netherlands in 1824.			
Egypt,			
From 1822 to 1825,		8,227, averaging yearly	2,057
„ 1826 to 1831,		16,764, „	2,794
Increase annually			737
None were imported into France from Egypt in the years 1822, 1825, and 1827.			
Barbary and African settlements,			
From 1822 to 1825,		17,024, averaging yearly	4,256
„ 1826 to 1831,		51,549, „	8,591
Increase per annum			4,335
Brazils,			
From 1822 to 1825,		2,249, averaging yearly	562
„ 1826 to 1831,		4,171, „	695
Increase yearly			133
Senegal,			
From 1822 to 1825,		21,306, averaging yearly	5,326
„ 1826 to 1831,		48,731, „	8,122
Increase yearly			2,796
Portugal,			
From 1824 and 1825,		19,822, averaging per annum.	4,955
„ 1829		21,274, „	3,546
Diminished importation per annum			1,409
Other countries,			
From 1822 to 1825,		20,009, averaging annually	5,002
„ 1826 to 1831,		20,393, „	3,365
Annual decrease			1,637

GENERAL STATEMENT.

EUROPEAN PORTS.			EXTRA EUROPEAN PORTS.		
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
Britain		20,488	Egypt	737	
Netherlands	13,794		Barbary	4,335	
Portugal		1,410	Brazils	133	
			Senegal	2,796	
			Other parts		1,637
Balance	8,104		Balance		6,364
	21,898	21,898		8,001	8,001

Upon the importations of raw and thrown silks into France, the Treaty would appear to have been wholly inoperative. The importations from China have been inconsiderable, and those from Turkey have scarcely undergone any changes. In the year 1829 a considerable shipment was made in London of China raw silk, for French account, which will be found reported (Appendix Y.) as received from the Netherlands.

Silk. Of thrown silk the whole consumption of France, from 1822 to 1832, was kilos. 3,461,780, of which kilos. 3,026,390 were received from Sardinia, giving, as an average, six-sevenths of the whole. The details of all the importations will be found in Appendix Z.

Appendix Y. and Z.

It will not be without interest to trace the progress of consumption, from 1822 to 1831, in France and Great Britain of the principal articles which have thus come under review, in endeavouring to follow the consequences of the Treaty of 1826.

FRANCE.		ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.	
1822-1825.	1826-1831.	SALTPETRE. The consumption of saltpetre in Great Britain, taking in the average of from 1826 to 1831, is, therefore, about 150,000 cwt., or, estimating the population at 24,000,000, about 12 ounces per head. That of France about 275,000 cwt., or, calculating the population at 34,000,000, about 12½ ounces per individual.	1822-1825.	1826-1831.
CONSUMPTION.			CONSUMPTION.	
Total Amount.			Total Amount.	
Kilo.	Kilo.		Cwts.	Cwts.
4,591,577	8,221,189		479,627	895,021
AVERAGE PER ANNUM.			AVERAGE PER ANNUM.	
1,147,894	1,370,198	119,917	149,170	
INCREASE.		INCREASE.		
223,304 kilo., or 19½ per cent.		29,253 cwt., or 24½ per cent.		
		PEPPER AND PIMENTO. The average annual consumption of pepper in France is 1½ ounce per head; in England 1½ ounce.		
CONSUMPTION.			CONSUMPTION.	
Total Amount.			Total Amount.	
Kilo.	Kilo.		Pepper, lbs.	lbs.
6,841,924	10,107,887		5,112,500	12,399,533
AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.			Pimento.	
1,710,481	1,684,644.	1,189,085	1,952,260	
Being an annual DECREASE of 25,837 kilo., or 1½ per cent.		6,301,585	14,351,813	
		AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.		
		1,575,396	2,391,969	
		Being an annual INCREASE of 816,573 lbs., or about 52 percent.		
		COFFEE. The annual consumption of coffee in Great Britain is 12 oz. ¾ per individual; in France 9 oz. ⅞ per individual.		
CONSUMPTION.			CONSUMPTION.	
Total Amount.			Total Amount.	
Kilo.	Kilo.		lbs.	lbs.
35,110,485	54,492,084		35,470,184	110,805,661
AVERAGE PER ANNUM.			AVERAGE PER ANNUM.	
8,777,621	9,082,014	8,867,546	18,467,610	
INCREASE.		INCREASE.		
304,392, or about 3½ per cent.		9,800,064, or above 110 percent.		
		COCOA. The consumption of cocoa in France is about ¾ of an ounce per head; in England ¼ of an ounce per head.		
CONSUMPTION.			CONSUMPTION.	
Total Amount.			Total Amount.	
Kilo.	Kilo.		lbs.	lbs.
2,780,565	4,140,748		1,220,344	2,407,011
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.			ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.	
696,641	690,124	305,086	401,162	
DECREASE.		ANNUAL INCREASE.		
6,517 kilo., or about ⅓ per cent.		96,082, or about 3½ per cent.		
		TEA. It must be remarked that the consumption of tea in England has gone on increasing every year, that in no year has there been anything but an augmentation of consumption on the previous year, and that the increase of 1831, as compared with 1822, is more than 30 per cent. The average consumption of tea in Great Britain is 1 lb. 2½ oz. per individual, on the whole population. In France the consumption is about ⅓ of an ounce, so that the English average consumption is nearly two hundred times as great as the French; in other words, one individual in England consumes, per annum, nearly as much tea as two hundred individuals in France.		
TOTAL CONSUMPTION.			TOTAL CONSUMPTION.	
Kilo.	Kilo.		lbs.	lbs.
389,403	595,543		95,936,448	168,470,632
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.			ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.	
97,351	99,257		lbs.	lbs.
INCREASE.		23,984,112	28,078,439	
1,906 kilo., or about 2 per cent.		INCREASE.		
		4,094,327, or 17½ per cent.		

FRANCE.		ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.	
1822—1825.	1826—1831.	ELEPHANTS' TEETH. The annual consumption of France is therefore about 110,000 lbs. per annum; that of England about 370,000 lbs.	1822—1825.	1826—1831.
TOTAL CONSUMPTION.			TOTAL CONSUMPTION.	
Kilo.	Kilo.		Cwt.	Cwt.
206,802	300,279		12,226	19,963
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.			ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.	
51,700	50,046		3,056½	3,327½
DECREASE.			INCREASE.	
1654 kilo. or about 30 per cent.			270⅔ cwt. or 9½ per cent.	

The effect of the Treaty of 1826 on direct intercourse with France has undoubtedly been more pernicious than any countervailing advantage has compensated. In 1814 the colonial produce imported from England amounted to £1,867,913 19 4

In 1820 it was 829,814 9 6
„ 1825 „ 892,402 18 1

In 1827 these importations were reduced to £133,503. 12s. 6d. In fact no exportations of extra European produce can take place to France unless for transit.

A removal of the impediments upon the importation of extra European produce from the ports of France and England would, in our judgment, be of great benefit to both countries. The loss to the French Treasury by the forced importation from the extra European ports may be seen in the table of differential duties, which will be found in Appendix (AA). Exportations from Great Britain to France would undoubtedly be more frequent than from France to Great Britain, from the greater stocks invariably existing in British bonding warehouses, and the lower average prices of colonial and oriental articles. Of extra European produce, imported indirectly from France, gum Senegal is the principal, and this, being generally transhipped from France to the United States, is imported in American bottoms into Great Britain; so that neither in the African nor the transatlantic voyage is British shipping ordinarily employed. It would, therefore, be for the interest even of the ship-owner to be allowed to import it from the continental warehouses. Again, as differential duties are paid by British vessels sailing from the ports of England to the Netherlands, the colonial and East India articles shipped for French account to Ostend or Antwerp are ordinarily shipped by vessels bearing the Belgian flag. In both cases, the operation of the Treaty has been the employment of vessels foreign to both nations in the carrying trade.

In directing your Lordships' attention to some changes in the tariff previous to the Treaty of 1826, I shall avail myself of a communication received from Sir John Hall, whose services I beg thankfully to acknowledge.

“ Whatever importance may generally be attached to the removal of the impediments created by the Treaty of 1826 with France, it would be a great error to believe that it is the main requisite for restoring to our commercial relations a due degree of activity; the real cause of their decline having been the graduated scale of import duties in France, as may be seen by extracts from the tariff, in which the rates collected in the first years after the peace are contrasted with those imposed by late alterations, from which it will be made manifest that the constant study of the French Government has been to exclude England from the trade in colonial, but particularly in East India produce, with France. When the first tariff was promulgated, great uncertainty prevailed both among mercantile and official men as to a direct trade being allowed by the British authorities between France and India; but after a few successful experiments had been made, and it had been found that French traders enjoyed nearly as many facilities at Calcutta as if it were their own settlement, all parties grew bolder, and the French shipowners being loud in their claims for protection and encouragement, the duties were so remodelled as to suit their views, and the intermediate trade of England gradually declined till the Ordinances of July 1825, which caused an almost total suspension of trade. Thus, for example, it will be found, that indigo exported direct from India pays but one franc per kilogramme,

Differential Duties.
Appendix AA.)

“and from ports in Europe, that is to say, from England, 3 francs per kilogramme. Turmeric, from India direct, 35 francs per 100 kilogrammes, and from England, 100 francs per 100 kilogrammes, and that on an article the value of which in England is but 9s. to 12s. per cwt. in bond. Pepper, from India direct, 60 francs; from England, 120 francs per 100 kilogrammes; the value in bond in London being but 3½d. to 4¼d. per lb. The result has been that no goods of that description are sent to France, with the exception of a little indigo, and that chiefly because the article has constantly declined for some years, and the fall has been more rapid here than in France, keeping our prices below theirs; and, notwithstanding this circumstance, the exports of that dye article to that quarter, which, prior to 1825, used to average from 4,000 to 5,500 chests, have dwindled down to some 6 or 700 chests annually.

“I might have confined myself to these few articles to show the tendency of the French import duties; but, lest they might have been supposed to have been partially selected, I have made the list longer. On its perusal it will be seen that the alterations have not been made with a view to an increase of revenue, but solely to monopolize the carrying of goods intended for French consumption, and that more especially after the import duties in England had been lowered on French wines, silks, millinery, &c. in the early part of 1825.

“A remarkable feature in the graduated scale of duties that many nations, and among others, the Americans, may import many articles of colonial produce, not the growth of their territory, and East India goods into France at a much lower duty than if shipped from England, even should the goods be allowed to enter when coming direct from England; the consequence of this is that, to my knowledge, merchandize has been shipped hence to France by way of the United States, and this in the face of the Treaty of Reciprocity concluded with France by Mr. Huskisson in 1826.”

As the Treaty expires in 1836, there will be sufficient time to reconsider all its provisions, and to remould those articles which have trammelled commercial communications without any result of benefit either to France or to Great Britain.

Looking at the general influence of the Treaty upon France, the result is, that a few hundred tons of goods are imported directly from the Colonies which might otherwise have been imported in part from England: that the difference of the additional freight which the Treaty has compelled the importer to pay on importation from British warehouses has been transferred to the ship-owners; and that the state has made the sacrifice of the differential duty by which the extra European importer is favoured. In both cases prices are raised to the consumer, who is excluded from the largest markets of the world, or compelled to purchase there under manifold disadvantages. We could only lay these observations before our colleagues. On the ground of reciprocity, England has little claim; since her legislation excludes her from all European markets of extra European articles, whatever benefits they may offer to her manufacturers or her merchants. If France suffers, England suffers in her turn. Cargoes of gums, of annato, and other articles, which she might import directly from France, are, under the present system, sent from France to Canada, the United States, and other parts of the world, that they may thence be introduced into England—the English consumer paying all the difference of freight, expense, and risk. We can only express a hope that a better example may be given by England, and that every market of every country may be opened to the enterprise of her traders.

We were desirous of establishing a general system of comparison between the export and import trade of Great Britain and France with reference to some third country, having extended relations with both; and as we were enabled to obtain tolerably accurate means for contrasting and comparing their relative position in the markets of the United States, we shall present to your Lordships those facts which appear to us of the greatest importance, referring for details to the Appendix, where will be found all the documents from which our conclusions are drawn.

In the import trade of the United States in 1830—1831 (the public returns being made on the 20th of September in each year,—see Appendix BB.), the following is the order in which the twenty principal countries stand with a reference to the value of their articles imported:—

	Dollars.
1. Great Britain and Ireland	44,093,717
2. France	14,065,743
3. Cuba	8,371,797
4. Mexico	5,166,745

Markets of United States as a means of comparison. ¶

Appendix BB.

Imports of United States.

	Dollars.
5. Hanse Towns	3,493,301
6. China	3,083,205
7. Brazils	2,375,829
8. Italy	1,704,264
9. Danish West Indies	1,651,641
10. Russia	1,608,328
11. Hayti	1,580,578
12. Other Spanish West Indies	1,580,156
13. British East Indies	1,544,273
14. „ West Indies	1,303,301
15. Spain	1,275,094
16. Columbia	1,207,154
17. Netherlands	989,837
18. Argentine Republic	928,103
19. Peru	917,788
20. Sweden and Norway	901,812
Other Countries	5,348,458
	103,191,124

Hence it appears that about nine-twentieths of the whole import trade of the United States is carried on with Great Britain, and about one-seventh with France; the importations from the two countries united forming considerably more than half the amount of the whole foreign import trade. The amount of import trade carried on with the different British Colonies stands thus:—

	Dollars.
Gibraltar	150,517
British East Indies	1,544,273
West Indies	1,303,301
American Colonies	864,909
Honduras.	44,463
	3,907,463

making, with the 44 millions of imports direct from the United Kingdom, a total amount of about 48 millions, or about 10 millions sterling, nearly one-half of the whole import trade.

From the French West Indies the imports being 671,842 dollars, added to 14,093,717 from France direct, make the amount 14,765,559 of the total import trade with France and her dependencies, or about 3 millions sterling.

The import trade of the United States is composed of the following amounts:—

	Dollars.
Imports from Europe	69,681,598
„ America	27,714,785
„ Asia	5,424,835
„ Africa.	369,826
Total	
	103,191,044

The import trade of the United States employed—

922,952 tons of American, and
281,948 tons of foreign vessels,

1,204,900 in all.

The import trade of Great Britain employed in 1832—

2,185,980 tons of British, and
639,979 tons of foreign shipping,

2,825,959 in all.

The import trade of France, in 1832, employed—

399,948 tons of French, and
714,638 tons of foreign vessels,

1,114,586 in all.

Hence, of the shipping of the United States, the proportion of which the national bears to the whole amount of tonnage, is about $76\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Of the British proportion of British shipping to the whole, is about $77\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

And of the French it is scarcely 36 per cent.

The import trade of the United States with Great Britain engages—

233,407 tons, American, and
102,352 „ British,

335,759 in all.

making the proportion of British tonnage to the whole, about 30 per cent.

The import trade from France engages—

54,623 tons, American, and
9,159 „ French,
63,782 in all.

making the proportion of French tonnage to the whole $16\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.

Of the British West Indies the proportions are—

38,046 tons, American,
23,760 „ British,
61,806

or about $38\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. British, of the whole tonnage.

The French West India trade engages—

26,704 tons, American,
2,793 „ French.
29,497

or about $9\frac{4}{5}$ per cent of the whole.

The largest proportion of British to American shipping, is that engaged in the trade with the British American Colonies, which occupies, inward—

92,672 tons, American,
82,557 „ British.
175,229

being 47 per cent. British, and 53 per cent. American, while on the outward trade the ratio is—

79,364 tons, American, and
94,776 „ British,
174,140 in all.

or about $45\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. American, and $54\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. British.

The import trade with Gibraltar, the British East Indies, and China, as well as that with Spain and her East India Colonies, was carried on wholly in American vessels.

We have given (Appendix CC.) a statement of the tonnage of the United States, from 1815 to 1830. If the whole period be divided into four epochs, the fluctuations will not be found very considerable.

Tonnage of
United States.
Appendix CC.

The average tonnage was—

	Tons.
From 1815 to 1818	1,341,360
„ 1819 to 1822	1,291,144
„ 1823 to 1826	1,420,758
„ 1827 to 1830	1,453,688
	5,506,950
Average of the whole 16 years	1,376,737 $\frac{1}{2}$

The last year, however, (1830,) presents us the lowest amount of tonnage, showing a decrease of 176,351 tons on 1815, and a decrease of 549,615 on 1828, the largest year in amount.

The export trade of America amounted in 1830, 1831, to 81,310,588, of which the twenty countries ranking highest in importance stand as follows:—

Exports of
United States.

	Total Amount.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.
1. Great Britain	Dollars. 32,989,519	30,616,513	2,373,006
2. France	9,164,802	5,635,424	3,529,358
3. Mexico	6,178,218	1,091,489	5,086,729
4. Cuba	4,893,842	3,634,144	1,259,698
5. British American Colonies	4,061,838	4,026,392	35,446
6. Hanse Towns	2,592,172	1,812,241	779,931
7. Brazil	2,076,095	1,652,193	423,902
8. Netherlands	1,920,152	1,707,292	212,860
9. Danish West Indies	1,645,577	1,421,075	224,502
10. British West Indies	1,441,253	1,417,291	23,962
11. Chili	Dollars. 1,368,155	849,493	518,662
12. Hayti	1,318,375	1,126,698	191,677
13. China	1,290,835	244,790	1,046,045
14. British East Indies	807,832	132,442	675,390
15. Dutch East Indies	760,326	128,884	631,442
16. French West Indies	717,877	704,833	13,044
17. Italy	694,525	371,515	323,010
18. Argentine Republic	659,779	415,489	244,290
19. Colombia	658,149	375,319	282,830
20. West Indies generally	635,627	628,153	7,474
Other Countries	5,435,640	3,285,387	2,150,268
Totals	81,310,588	61,277,057	20,033,526

Of the whole exports of the United States about three-fourths are of native and one-fourth of foreign productions.

Comparative
Exports of France,
the United States,
and Great Britain.

Of the whole exports of Great Britain (1832) six-sevenths, according to the official value, are British produce, and one-seventh foreign and colonial; but according to the declared value of the British produce exported, the proportions would be about two-thirds of home and one-third of foreign articles.

Of the exports of France for 1832, according to the official values, five-sevenths are of French and two-sevenths of foreign origin.

In the exports of the United States to France nearly 40 per cent. of the whole amount consist of foreign and 60 per cent. of domestic produce. In the exports to Great Britain only 7 per cent. is of foreign, while 93 per cent. is of home produce. In the case of Mexico five-sixths of the whole of the exports of the United States are of foreign productions. China receives from the United States four-fifths of foreign and one-fifth of home produce; and the same relative proportion exists in the exports to British East India. Russia receives three-fourths of foreign and one-fourth of domestic articles, while to the British West Indies and American colonies the proportion of foreign articles scarcely exceeds 1 per cent.

The export trade of the United States with the whole British dependencies is,—

	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.
Great Britain Dollars.	32,989,519	30,616,513	2,373,006
Gibraltar	594,873	429,087	165,786
East Indies	807,832	132,442	675,390
West Indies	1,441,253	1,417,291	23,962
British America	4,061,838	4,026,392	35,446
Honduras	63,965	46,233	17,732
	<u>39,959,280</u>	<u>36,667,958</u>	<u>3,291,322</u>

Hence it appears that nearly half the whole amount of the export trade of the United States is carried on with Great Britain and her colonies. That half the amount of exports of American native produce is taken by Great Britain alone, and that comprising her foreign possessions nearly 60 per cent. is imported, leaving only 40 per cent. for all other nations. Of the foreign produce exported by the United States, Great Britain and her dependencies take about $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the whole. Of the exported amount of the domestic produce of Great Britain the United States receive about one-fourth of the whole. Of the amount of French domestic produce exported the United States import $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about one-ninth of the whole.

The exports to the French West Indies from the United States amount to . . . Dollars. 717,877 704,833 13,044
Making, with exports direct to France . . 9,882,679 6,340,257 3,542,402
being about 12 per cent. of the whole of the export trade of the United States, about $10\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the exports of home produce, and $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the amount of foreign and colonial articles.

The whole export trade of the United States is thus distributed:—

	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.
Trade with Europe . . . Dollars.	50,845,535	42,199,300	8,646,215
„ America	26,882,880	18,218,327	8,668,552
„ Asia	3,217,084	587,288	2,629,796
„ Africa	365,085	272,142	92,943
Total.	<u>81,310,588</u>	<u>61,277,057</u>	<u>20,037,506</u>

The amount in pounds sterling being somewhat exceeding 16 millions.

Imports into the
United States.

The returns of the United States distinguish the exports and imports of the French ports of the Mediterranean from those of the Atlantic. Of the import trade the proportion is 92 per cent. from the Atlantic and 8 per cent. from the Mediterranean. Of the export trade $89\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the Atlantic, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the Mediterranean.

Appendix DD.

The Appendix (DD.) contains the statements of the imports into the United States of thirty principal articles from France and the United Kingdom, at two separate periods, namely, 1825–26 and 1830–31, in order to compare the changes which have taken place. The importations from Great Britain had, in that period, increased from

30 millions to 44 millions of dollars, or in a ratio of about 46 per cent. The imports of cotton manufactures had been augmented from 8 to 13 millions of dollars, or at the rate of 62 per cent. Of woollens the imports had increased from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 millions of dollars, or about 41 per cent. Of iron manufactures the augmentation was from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions of dollars, or 25 per cent. On linens, from 1,876,000 dollars to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, showing an increase of 33 per cent. On earthenware, an augmentation of 400,000 dollars, being an increase of 38 per cent. On lace, an increase of 80 per cent. On silk manufactures, the extraordinary augmentation of 200 per cent.; the amount in 1826-27 having been 356,349 dollars, and in 1830-31, 1,064,576 dollars. Of wool the importation had increased five-fold. Of hempen manufactures the increase is 24 per cent., and the same on tin plates, manufactured copper, and brass. On carpeting there is a diminution to about the same extent. On steel, an increase of about 42 per cent. On watches, an increase of 43 per cent. On leather manufactures, of about 15 per cent. Of glass, a diminished import of 40 per cent. On plated ware, an increase of 36 per cent. On books, an increase of 45 per cent.

Pursuing the same investigations into the importations from France, (Appendix D D,) we find from 1826-27 to 1830-31 an increase on the whole amount of $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars; that is, from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 millions or about 41 per cent., the latter amount being about one-third of that of the imports from Great Britain. The great increase is in the articles silk, cotton, and woollen goods.

In Silks from 4,286,842 to 7,097,949 dollars, an augmentation of 65 per cent.

„ Cottons . 306,524 „ 1,540,732 „ „ 400 ditto.

„ Woollens 498,893 „ 1,183,919 „ „ 137 ditto.

On wines, an increase of 20 per cent. On leather manufactures, 128 per cent. On linens, 72 per cent. On spirits, a diminution of 84 per cent. On brass manufactures, an increase of 100 per cent. On hair, a decrease of 45 per cent. On glass, an augmentation of 50 per cent. On paper-hangings, of 40 per cent. On gilt wares, 34 per cent. On iron manufactures, 30 per cent. On china and earthenware, 83 per cent. Of books, about 10 per cent.

Of the whole value of importations into the United States from France, silk goods form half the amount, being to the articles next in amount in the ratio of 14 to 3. There are five articles of which the import value is above half a million of dollars; and in the imports from Great Britain there are eleven such articles. There are in the imports from France eight articles of a value exceeding 100,000 dollars; and of the imports from England there are twenty-five articles above that value. The per centages therefore being on the French imports of smaller amounts, do not exhibit a real increase equal to that on the British articles. But it seemed interesting to trace the *pro rata* fluctuations.

The exports of the United States to Great Britain 1826-27 and 1830-31 (Appendix E E,) show an increase of about 7 millions of dollars, namely, from 26 to 33 millions of dollars. But two articles are the main cause of the augmentation, namely, 5 millions of dollars in flour, and two in specie. Of the leading articles of export, the fluctuations are not very remarkable. In cotton the amount scarcely varied, it being from 210 to 220 millions of lbs. at each period. The more striking changes are a diminished export of tobacco to the extent of half a million of dollars. An increased export of skins and fur to the amount of 350,000 dollars,—a diminished export of Indian corn to the extent of nearly two-thirds; notwithstanding a great increase in that of flour, wheat, rice, and other grain. Of raw silk, there was a declining import from 118,680 dollars to 80,364 dollars. Of cigars, of which none were exported in 1826-27, were shipped to the amount of 50,000 dollars in 1830-31. Of woollen manufactures, 52,696 dollars were exported in 1826-27, and only 23,328 in 1830-31. Of cottons, 33,600, and silks 28,501 dollars in the former period were exported,—in the latter, a very small amount of either.

The exports to France, from the United States, (Appendix E E,) which were $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions, in 1826-27, were reduced to $9\frac{1}{4}$ millions of dollars in 1830-31, being a diminution of $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions, or somewhat more than 25 per cent. It is in the article of cotton wool then this decline originates, the exportation being reduced from more than 70 millions of pounds to 46 millions, exhibiting a diminished value of about 3 millions of dollars. Independently of this difference, 3,393,005 dollars in bullion were exported by the United States to France in 1830-31, and only 1,562,903 dollars in 1826-27; so that the real diminution, in articles of merchandize, is about three millions of dollars. The articles which represent the most

Exports of United
States.
Appendix E E.

prominent variations are tobacco, of which above a million of dollars were exported in the earlier period, and only 150,000 in the latter. Coffee, the export of which was reduced from 730,000 dollars to 60,000. Indigo, from 185,000 to 77,000 dollars. Teas, from 126,000 dollars to 33,000. Spices, from 102,000 dollars to 18,000. Several less important articles of colonial produce have declined at the same rate, so that the whole of the exports of produce (bullion excepted) from the United States to France, are insufficient to cover the cost of one article of French manufacture, namely, silk goods.

Appendix F F.

We have drawn the comparison in considerably greater detail in the Appendix (F F), by exhibiting, under the head of every article, the contrasted accounts of the importations into the United States from Great Britain and France; showing, 1st, the articles admitted free of duty; 2d, those paying ad-valorem duties; 3d, those paying specific duties. And we have taken the same periods, of 1826-27 and 1830-31, for evidencing the fluctuations that have occurred.

In the first period the amount of imports from the two countries, was 38,808,564 dollars, of which about 22 per cent. was imported from France, and 78 per cent. from Great Britain. In the second period 58,147,348 dollars were imported from the same countries, of which 24 per cent. from France, and 76 per cent. from England; the increase of exports from France having been about $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and from Great Britain 14 millions of dollars. A reference to the documents will make it unnecessary for us to follow the investigations into those minute ramifications which they present.

Appendix G G.

The statements of the exports from the United States, which we have given in similar detail (Appendix G G), show an amount shipped to France and Great Britain of 38,916,949 dollars in 1826-27, of which 32 per cent. were expedited to France, and 68 per cent. to Great Britain.

In 1830-31 the amount of exports was 42,654,552 dollars, of which 21 per cent. were expedited to France, and 79 per cent. to Great Britain. There was a diminution of the exports to France of 3,275,573 dollars, and an increase of the exports to Great Britain of 7,013,176 dollars.

Of the articles of American growth, exported in the first period, amounting to 34,675,468 dollars, being 26 per cent. to France, and 74 per cent. to Great Britain.

Of the second period the exports of American produce were 36,252,158 dollars, of which, about 16 per cent. to France, and 84 per cent. to England.

Of foreign articles 1,983,555 were exported in the years 1826-27.

Ditto 4,757,209 1830-31.

Of which France received 97 per cent. and Great Britain 13 per cent. of the first, and France 64, and Great Britain 36 per cent. of the second period.

Of articles paying specific duties on export, and which consist mainly of colonial produce, the diminution of the shipment to France from the first to the second period is about 1,000,000 dollars, and to Great Britain an increase of about 140,000 dollars.

Baggage.

Appendix H H.

The attention of the Commissioners was called to the state of the custom-house laws as to the baggage of passengers, complaints having been made on both sides of the oppressiveness of existing regulations. We therefore obtained from the French and the English authorities the documents which will be found in the Appendix (H H), showing the present state of the laws and usages in the two countries. A common desire was expressed that some mutual accommodations should be granted, in order to facilitate the conveyance of the property of travellers, by whom the custom-house regulations on both sides are felt to be unnecessarily rigid, and often bring with them great losses and annoyances when no fraud is contemplated. The French custom-house authorities communicated their willingness to consent to any reciprocal modification, and we believe much satisfaction would be given by any changes made in a spirit of mutual liberality.

The subjects which are thus submitted to your Lordships' consideration embrace the leading and general topics which occupied the attention of the Commission during its sittings at Paris. But as the inquiries were pursued in great detail into the more important articles of the French export and import trade with England, we propose, in continuation, to take up the different articles in order, and to accompany the Report with such documents as will best elucidate each.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN BOWRING.

London, January 1, 1834.

APPENDIX A.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the TRADE of FRANCE, FOREIGN and COLONIAL, for 1832.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.												
Imports.	General Importations.			Cleared for Home Consumption.		Exports.	Total Exports.			French Articles.		
	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.	Value.	Duty Paid.		By Sea.	By Land.	Total.	Value.	Duty Paid.	
Articles for Manufactures	Francs. 252,047,342	Francs. 99,226,169	Francs. 351,273,511	Francs. 280,988,356	Francs. 33,993,986	Raw Produce	Francs. 179,770,646	Francs. 55,188,576	Francs. 234,959,222	Francs. 146,622,345	Francs. 1,012,815	
Articles of Consumption { Raw	196,118,514	19,434,478	215,552,992	196,117,755	61,978,962	Manufactures	308,660,726	152,662,184	461,322,910	360,792,629	418,662	
Articles of Consumption { Manufactured	23,415,282	62,630,556	86,045,838	27,987,377	4,925,040	Totals	488,431,372	207,850,760	696,282,132	507,414,974	1,431,477	
Totals	471,581,138	181,291,203	652,872,341	505,093,488	100,897,988							
NAVIGATION.												
Inwards.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Goods arrived by Sea.			Outwards.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	French Articles and Foreign ditto Exported by Sea.		Totals.	
			From French Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Totals.				For French Colonies.	For Foreign Countries.		
French	4,290	399,948	Francs. 66,575,892	Francs. 180,766,979	Francs. 247,342,871	French	4,045	347,285	Francs. 57,663,460	Francs. 185,416,257	Francs. 243,079,717	
Vessels—Foreign { Of the Country whence they arrive	4,625	557,985		178,581,205	178,581,205	Vessels—Foreign { Of the Countries to which bound	3,817	337,118		200,546,167	200,546,167	
Of other Countries	1,026	156,653		45,657,062	45,657,062	Of other Countries	819	124,586		44,805,488	44,805,488	
Totals	9,941	1,114,586	66,575,892	405,005,246	471,581,138	Totals	8,681	808,989	57,663,460	430,767,912	488,431,372	
BONDING WAREHOUSES.												
Amount of Goods	Left in the Warehouses, 31st December, 1831			Francs. 100,076,645		TRANSIT.						
	Entered the Warehouses in 1832 { Direct Importation and Transit			Francs. 380,975,110		Value of Goods which have reached their place of destination in 1831.						
	Change of Warehouse			Francs. 34,293,076		By Sea.						
	Total			Francs. 515,344,831		By Land.						
	Total			Francs. 515,344,831		Total.						
Amount of Goods	Withdrawn from Warehouses in { For Consumption			Francs. 286,988,685		Foreign Ships.						
	1832			Francs. 101,693,777		French Ships.						
	Total			Francs. 30,114,343		Totals.						
Remaining in Warehouses 31st December, 1832 96,548,026												
Franks. 99,600,366												
Premiums { Value of Goods Exported, receiving Premiums 99,600,366												
{ Amount of Premiums Paid 23,955,638												
The Bullion account is not included in the above Statements.												
Bullion—The Exports and Imports which have been taken account of are { Imports 133,174,809												
{ Exports 110,878,999												

APPENDIX B. continued.—IMPORTATIONS INTO FRANCE.

Official Value of Imported Articles.											
Countries whence Imported.	Imports.—General Importation.				Retained for Home Consumption.				Duties Received.	Bullion Imported.	
	Articles for Manufacture.	Articles of Consumption.		Total.	Articles for Manufacture.	Articles of Consumption.		Total.			
		Raw.	Manufactured.			Raw.	Manufactured.				
ASIA.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	
	India . {	235,046,681	131,126,832	84,378,806	450,552,275	185,215,268	120,702,332	27,606,152	333,623,752	118,569,250	
	British, and New South Wales . . .	13,349,269	973,424	161,547	14,484,240	15,033,479	1,017,381	16,820	16,067,680	103,447	
	Portuguese . . .	1,099	78	•	1,177	1,099	78	•	1,177	•	
	Dutch . . .	73,920	1,908,843	2,873	1,985,636	121,701	1,406,807	251	1,528,759	944,128	
	French . . .	1,172	381,851	14,557	397,580	397,123	114,440	947	512,510	83,910	
China . . .	1,973	46,040	919	48,932	345,606	644,226	7,745	997,577	195,399		
Cochin China, Philippines, and Polynesia . . .	50,375	517,241	3,817	571,433	9,879	609,269	2,983	622,131	288,708		
—											
AMERICA.	United States . . .	75,144,258	13,491,688	723,739	89,359,685	58,362,133	6,491,417	73,610	64,927,160	3,401,136	
	Haiti . . .	722,360	2,808,518	5,604	3,536,482	845,310	3,312,184	452	4,157,946	82,730	
	Colonies {	British (Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Antilles, and Guyana) . . .	7,277	•	873	8,150	7,277	921	873	9,071	1,629
		Spanish (Cuba, Porto Rico) . . .	515,212	2,625,171	287,367	3,427,750	685,333	1,013,118	3,594	1,702,045	179,310
		Danish (St. Thomas) . . .	342,733	145,379	4,970	493,082	386,128	78,763	189	465,080	183,220
		Dutch (St. Eustache, Curacao, Guyana) . . .	•	•	•	•	2,206	•	•	2,206	8,37
	Brazil . . .	4,640,319	1,207,299	65,887	5,913,505	4,371,778	350,118	28,118	4,750,014	1,847,100	
	Mexico . . .	6,661,488	1,192,104	23,168	7,876,760	2,175,216	1,195,364	1,469	3,372,019	3,404,310	
	Colombia . . .	264,784	197,688	9,042	471,514	295,051	95,486	9,001	399,538	280,090	
	Peru . . .	178,154	98,836	856	277,846	309,680	22	772	310,474	466,250	
Bolivia . . .	•	•	•	•	9,614	•	•	9,614	9,254		
Chili . . .	2,039,662	27,624	3,774	2,071,060	1,919,235	18,184	2,527	1,939,946	313,499		
River Plata . . .	4,598,756	1,431	52,337	4,652,524	3,516,405	320	2,045	3,518,770	121,474		
—											
FRENCH COLONIES.	Guadaloupe . . .	199,726	23,142,992	24,260	23,366,978	214,534	24,103,314	9,729	24,327,577	249,470	
	Martinique . . .	512,509	15,785,682	105,146	16,403,337	384,884	16,562,265	8,392	16,955,541	526,606	
	Bourbon . . .	88,087	14,743,966	79,765	14,911,818	157,967	13,568,786	15,360	13,741,213	55,046	
	Senegal . . .	2,589,495	1,142	4,791	2,595,428	2,021,547	251	3,957	2,025,755	82,800	
	Cayenne . . .	727,392	1,268,654	4,482	2,000,528	717,085	950,720	4,158	1,671,963	81,000	
	St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Fisheries . . .	3,436,183	3,857,344	4,276	7,297,803	3,412,733	3,879,228	3,732	7,295,693	10,800	
	Salvages . . .	80,677	3,165	82,982	166,824	70,985	2,761	84,501	158,247	44,254	
	—										
	Total . . .										
		351,273,511	215,552,992	86,045,838	652,872,341	280,988,356	196,117,755	27,987,377	505,093,488	100,897,988	133,174,809

[French Custom House Report.]

APPENDIX C.—EXPORTATIONS from FRANCE, 1832, according to the Countries to which Shipped.

Countries to which Shipped.	Value of the Goods.						Duties Received.	Bullion Exported.
	French and Foreign Articles.			French Goods.				
	Raw Materials.	Manufactured Articles.	Total.	Raw Materials.	Manufactured Articles.	Total.		
EUROPE.								
Russia	4,945,899	6,424,367	11,370,266	3,953,208	5,656,038	9,609,246	82,275	5,300
Sweden	808,763	353,207	1,161,979	681,528	314,860	996,388	11,052	
Norway	1,089,221	570,211	1,659,432	933,169	562,591	1,495,760	5,298	
Denmark	1,682,137	769,984	2,452,121	1,501,407	615,004	2,116,411	15,985	
Prussia	7,546,919	3,134,135	10,681,054	6,504,666	2,532,976	9,037,642	80,347	118,569
Hanse Towns	10,274,447	6,414,068	16,688,515	7,779,066	5,689,878	13,468,938	79,580	
Holland	8,066,282	17,143,906	25,210,188	6,590,933	4,585,344	11,176,277	45,863	3,002,600
Belgium	18,675,731	31,372,862	50,048,593	13,688,428	27,188,994	40,877,422	167,704	26,016,150
England, with Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Islands	57,608,943	44,128,477	101,737,420	33,171,912	34,258,570	67,430,482	325,994	48,462,130
Portugal, with Madeira, Cape Verd, and Azores	307,020	997,339	1,304,359	107,606	875,017	982,623	2,364	
Spain, with the Canaries	9,979,953	30,166,804	40,146,757	5,355,834	22,677,055	28,032,889	61,299	1,217,300
Austria, with Venetian Lombardy	3,461,541	3,956,264	7,417,805	935,757	3,651,006	4,586,763	16,452	9,000
Sardinia, Isle and Continent	20,240,530	30,784,833	51,025,363	7,212,923	23,419,256	30,632,179	74,329	8,645,380
Two Sicilies	2,270,816	7,076,144	9,346,960	700,053	6,247,120	6,947,173	7,030	5,448,400
Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Roman States, and Lucca	4,255,666	8,127,546	12,383,212	1,763,344	7,588,914	9,352,258	16,838	1,950,000
Switzerland	21,905,973	33,965,796	55,871,769	9,443,567	25,537,385	34,980,952	97,541	7,614,370
Germany	6,800,432	42,752,493	49,552,925	5,077,252	38,158,530	43,235,782	56,156	775,900
Greece and Archipelago	517,995	899,826	1,417,821	287,240	853,721	1,140,961	1,569	799,000
Turkey and ditto	2,426,097	13,815,918	16,242,015	411,113	11,809,606	12,220,719	10,172	1,104,300
AFRICA.								
Egypt	754,482	2,638,482	3,392,964	308,556	2,282,217	2,590,773	4,763	394,000
Algiers	6,155,944	6,855,877	13,011,821	3,049,950	6,188,515	9,238,465	30,394	1,209,600
Barbary States	1,065,258	2,766,393	3,831,651	168,702	2,179,684	2,348,386	1,848	2,507,800
English Colonies (Cape and Mauritius)	919,750	871,216	1,790,966	805,707	794,359	1,600,066	7,709	20,000
Other Settlements	86,514	373,200	459,714	46,377	300,001	346,378	1,092	
ASIA.								
India— Settlements { British, and New South Wales	2,306,097	2,505,946	4,812,043	2,032,875	1,972,759	4,005,634	21,360	123,600
{ Portuguese	3,036		3,036					
{ Dutch	217,118	248,957	466,075	162,011	240,925	402,936	1,563	616,000
{ French	57,605	34,091	91,696	4,939	25,153	30,092		
China	47,857	14,202	62,059	41,880	12,913	54,793	261	156,000
Cochin China, Philippines, and Polynesia	9,757	254,265	264,022	8,430	53,082	61,512	198	
AMERICA.								
United States	14,168,030	73,462,882	87,630,912	10,907,933	47,650,992	58,558,925	107,397	523,200
Haiti	963,730	4,470,866	5,434,596	583,233	3,983,181	4,566,414	8,052	10,000
Settlements { British (Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Antilles, and Guyana)	50,257	35,169	85,426	42,980	30,903	73,883	501	
{ Spanish (Cuba, Porto Rico)	1,565,026	7,663,554	9,228,580	1,393,032	6,532,874	7,925,906	17,060	28,400
{ Danish (St. Thomas)	818,150	2,676,868	3,495,018	672,832	2,496,705	3,169,107	8,550	
{ Dutch (St. Eustatius, Curaçao, Guyana)	112	15,628	15,740		10,360	10,360	2	
{ Swedish (St. Bartholomew)	1,616		1,616	1,616		1,616	19	
Brazils	1,559,167	7,838,137	9,397,304	1,196,891	5,602,121	6,799,012	11,637	
Mexico	2,749,376	10,650,580	13,399,956	2,063,279	7,613,154	9,676,433	19,294	
Colombia	231,252	1,009,664	1,240,916	182,785	793,792	976,557	2,247	75,000
Peru	596,581	4,078,113	4,674,694	443,238	3,787,748	4,230,986	5,400	
Bolivia		94,253	94,253		85,900	85,900	62	
Chili	808,582	4,519,332	5,327,914	713,874	3,873,491	4,587,365	5,018	
River Plata	1,030,406	3,656,749	4,687,155	816,698	3,146,807	3,963,505	9,202	
FRENCH COLONIES.								
Guadaloupe	5,569,893	17,338,598	22,908,491	5,403,737	17,082,367	22,491,104		42,000
Martinique	5,591,928	15,667,240	21,259,168	5,437,594	13,823,046	19,260,640		
Bourbon	2,165,983	3,371,420	5,537,403	1,971,710	3,200,268	5,171,978		5,000
Senegal	640,738	1,862,217	2,502,955	591,860	1,611,291	2,203,151		
Cayenne	393,781	1,633,265	2,027,046	323,262	1,621,517	1,944,779		
St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Fisheries	1,566,831	1,861,566	3,428,397	1,142,364	1,575,069	2,717,433		
Totals	234,959,222	461,322,910	696,282,132	146,622,345	360,792,629	507,414,974	1,421,477	110,878,999

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX E.—DEVELOPED STATEMENT OF GOODS EXPORTED, with Premiums paid on the same, 1882.

Description of the Articles.	Quantities Exported.	Premium Allowed.	Sums Paid.		Observations.
			Amount per Article.	Total.	
Refined Sugar	Kilogrammes. 438	Frances. 100.00	Frances. 438	Frances. 18,573,627	(a) Drawback for the Oil and Natron. (b) Allowed on the weight, with the augmentation of one-third.
Molasses	15,447,658	120.00	18,573,189	536,930	
Soap	4,474,422	12.00	536,930	648,636	
Refined Sulphur	2,653,149	(a) 2.20 (b) 1.10	24,206	24,206	
Cotton Twist { Of less than 46,000 millimetres the kilogramme Of more than 46,000 millimetres the kilogramme	1,100,315	23.00	5,764	54,707	
	25,061	23.00	444		
	1,809	23.00	4,477		
	16,893	23.00	961		
Cotton Manufactures Mahogany Furniture Acids { Nitric Sulphuric	83,549	50.00	41,774	996,798	
	707	50.00	353		
	880	57.50	506		
	685	62.50	428		
Cloths, Kerseymeres, and similar Articles	1,993,596	50.00	996,798	25,592	
	2,001	35.00	700		
	25,311	53.00	13,415		
	347,926	3.50	12,177		
Hosiery { For Oriental use Other use Twilled Plain	624,321	13½ per	1,746,723	2,982,116	
	10,834	300.00	35,503		
	5,031	240.00	12,075		
	5,426	180.00	9,767		
Woollens and Woollen Yarn { Mixed with { Cotton Silk	43,943	180.00	79,098		
	120,392	360.00	433,412		
	35,164	260.00	91,426		
	25,244	180.00	45,440		
Blankets { Fine Middle Common	88,419	150.00	132,630		
	4,690	200.00	9,381		
	126,828	150.00	190,243		
	71,263	100.00	71,263		
Carpets { Haberdashery { Fine Common	5,248	120.00	6,298		
	871	180.00	1,569		
	35,967	200.00	71,934		
	40,295	120.00	48,354		
Straw and Bark Hats { Coarse Fine	17,699 n	0.27	4,859	24,892	
	14,570	1.37	20,033		
	38,546 k	5.50	2,120		
	32,927	11.00	3,622		
Hides, tanned or curried	241,850	16.50	39,905	45,647	
	437,027	5.61	24,517		
	189,277	7.85	14,858		
	11,719	1.98	232		
Lead, sheet or milled	27,968	3.96	1,107	39,375	
	7,548	2.20	166		
	20,626	4.40	907		
Copper { Mixed with Zinc, sheet or milled Pure, sheet or milled				1,339	
Total Payments for Premiums				23,955,638	

[Return from the French Minister of Finance.]

APPENDIX F.—COMPARATIVE TABLE of the SUMS Yearly paid in PREMIUMS, from 1820 to 1832.

Years.	Refined Sugar.	Molasses.	Soap.	Refined Sulphur.	Cotton Twist.	Cotton Goods.	Mahogany Furniture.	Nitric and Sulphuric Acid.	Woollen Goods and Yarn.	Straw Hats.	Tanned Skins.	Sheet Lead.	Copper.	Totals.
1820	Frances. 270,139	Frances. 242,606	Frances. 190,269	Frances. 1,113	Frances. 11,881	Frances. 178,549	Frances. 1,195	Frances. 27,693	Frances. 47,733	Frances. .	Frances. .	Frances. .	Frances. .	Frances. 971,218
1821	1,534,479	450,544	373,005	4,131	14,704	285,528	945	17,196	485,299	.	.	.	.	3,165,761
1822	2,128,966	498,405	295,484	6,017	9,896	251,125	888	20,872	413,362	.	.	.	.	3,625,015
1823	627,326	329,487	374,470	4,525	23,906	314,715	103	19,489	439,152	.	.	.	.	2,133,173
1824	2,622,403	390,301	718,849	7,787	34,902	515,020	549	36,691	1,336,097	.	.	.	.	5,662,599
1825	4,002,746	568,573	913,272	12,198	16,110	690,887	789	20,741	3,057,692	24,055	.	.	.	9,307,063
1826	4,738,886	532,725	621,195	9,915	21,090	638,142	688	24,971	2,737,750	94,819	8,386	6,447	2,209	9,437,223
1827	5,487,296	636,361	870,442	21,595	32,493	765,358	631	23,079	2,101,901	150,884	43,448	13,173	2,772	10,149,433
1828	5,725,323	590,179	932,781	34,901	54,370	738,463	837	21,787	2,022,196	124,388	45,146	19,810	1,018	10,311,199
1829	8,010,628	686,127	545,267	35,713	37,755	893,584	2,574	16,049	2,329,811	76,107	35,824	28,824	2,579	12,700,842
1830	10,101,678	787,989	511,173	23,722	37,655	850,355	940	15,045	1,970,660	65,765	35,617	24,740	2,076	14,427,425
1831	11,614,840	518,415	550,429	38,736	69,244	909,086	1,535	30,014	2,496,728	24,415	31,562	21,143	2,823	16,308,970
1832	18,573,627	536,930	648,636	24,206	54,707	996,798	700	25,592	2,982,116	24,892	45,647	39,375	2,412	23,955,638

[French Finance Returns.]

APPENDIX G.—NAVIGATION—MOVEMENTS of all the PORTS in FRANCE, 1832.

INWARDS.									
Arrived from.	French Shipping.			Foreign Shipping.			Totals.		
	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Foreign Ports	3,856	292,983	26,347	5,651	714,638	50,040	9,507	1,007,621	76,387
French Colonies	434	106,965	6,043	.	.	.	434	106,965	6,043
Fisheries	5,490	127,380	45,168	.	.	.	5,490	127,380	45,168
Coasters	73,883	2,346,192	291,243	.	.	.	73,883	2,346,192	291,243
Totals	83,663	2,873,520	368,801	5,651	714,638	50,040	89,314	3,588,158	418,841
OUTWARDS.									
Sailed to.	French Shipping.			Foreign Shipping.			Totals.		
	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Foreign Ports	3,598	236,756	23,758	4,636	461,704	39,292	8,234	698,460	63,050
French Colonies	447	110,629	6,116	.	.	.	447	110,629	6,116
Fisheries	5,933	127,885	47,614	.	.	.	5,933	127,885	47,614
Coasters	72,156	2,293,037	280,872	.	.	.	72,156	2,293,037	280,872
Totals	82,134	2,768,307	358,360	4,636	461,704	39,292	86,770	3,230,011	397,652

[French Custom House Reports.]

APPENDIX H.

An ACCOUNT of the TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with all Parts of EUROPE, and the AMOUNT of DUTIES received thereon in the Year 1832,
(the Countries being arranged in the Order of Productiveness to the Revenue.)

Year 1832.						
Countries.	Official Value of the Trade of the United Kingdom, with all Parts of Europe.					
	Imports.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Amount of Duties received on the Trade with European Countries.
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	2,452,894	848,270	621,822	1,470,092	2,278,590	
Portugal, Proper	358,753	1,203,137	24,791	1,227,928	773,885	
„ Azores	12,332	125,770	24,157	149,927	10,523	
„ Madeira	21,077	43,909	12,496	56,405	25,897	
Spain and the Balearic Islands	874,620	714,327	103,815	818,142	750,246	
„ Canaries	45,184	39,303	10,257	49,560	31,564	
Russia	3,974,987	2,357,643	930,054	3,287,688	658,968	
Prussia	879,365	320,373	462,649	783,022	488,638	
The Netherlands	1,156,809	4,510,988	3,196,790	7,707,778	338,298	
Sweden	165,521	103,177	27,303	130,480	94,832	
„ Norway	77,812	59,400	34,980	94,380	237,505	
Germany	1,246,578	10,653,324	1,904,458	12,557,782	282,733	
„ Heligoland	2,273	782	190	972	123	
Italy and the Italian Isles	783,699	4,928,235	1,066,239	5,994,474	274,674	
Ionian Islands	120,845	93,756	15,590	109,346	246,495	
Turkey and Continental Greece	645,147	2,091,590	207,010	2,298,600	103,774	
Denmark	251,048	183,809	69,104	252,911	69,801	
Morea and Greek Islands	48,140	18,050	338	18,388	49,151	
Isles—Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	155,830	367,414	136,344	503,758	34,114	
Malta	12,167	168,215	19,141	187,356	12,787	
Gibraltar	24,067	1,077,937	174,726	1,252,663	2,796	
Total	13,309,148	29,909,400	9,042,252	38,951,652	6,765,394	

Inspector-General's Office,
Custom-House, London, 14th December, 1833.

W. IRVING.

APPENDIX I.

A STATEMENT, showing the principal ARTICLES imported into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE, in the Years 1831 and 1832, with the Quantity of each Article entered for Home Consumption, the Rate of Duty charged, and the Amount of Duty received thereon.

Principal Articles.	Quantities imported from France, and entered for Home Consumption.		Amount of Duty received thereon.		Rates of Duty.
	Year 1831.	Year 1832.	Year 1831.	Year 1832.	
Almonds, sweet, not Jordan		481	£. 1,223	£. 675	2 7 6 per cwt.—(Reduced to 1 <i>l</i> ., 3d August, 1832.)
Apples, not dried	29,315	9,107	5,877	1,828	0 4 0 per bushel.
Books	1,392	1,162	5,698	5,042	0 0 0 per cwt. on editions printed prior to 1801. 0 5 0 per cwt. on editions printed in or since 1801.
Boots, Shoes, and Calashes	42,367	44,058	3,472	3,634	0 0 2 per pair on women's boots and calashes. 0 3 0 per pair on ditto, lined or trimmed. 0 2 2 per pair on women's shoes with cork or double soles, quilted shoes, and clogs. 0 2 5 per pair on ditto, lined or trimmed. 0 1 6 per pair on women's shoes of silk, stuff, or leather. 0 2 0 per pair on ditto, lined or trimmed. 0 4 6 per pair on men's boots. 0 2 0 per pair on men's shoes. Two-thirds of the above rates are charged on children's shoes.
Boxes of all Sorts	10,404	10,626	2,081	2,125	0 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Brass, Manufactures of (except Wire)	2,713	1,172	814	352	0 0 0 "
Brimstone, Rough	5,287	12,108	132	304	0 0 6 per cwt.
Capers	66,860	61,425	1,674	1,537	0 0 6 per lb.
China, or Porcelain Ware, and Earthenware	11,336	8,502	3,233	2,384	0 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , on porcelain painted, gilt, or ornamented.
Clocks	19,714	20,086	4,994	5,028	0 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , on plain porcelain and earthenware.
Copper, Manufactures of (except Wire)	2,100	2,729	630	826	0 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cork, unmanufactured	1,642	1,938	669	796	0 0 0 "
Corn, Wheat	81,934	1,632	13,487	1,977	0 8 0 per cwt.
" Oats	7,724	.	2,675	.	The rates of duty charged on corn imported are regulated by the average prices of British corn, according to the scale inserted in the Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 60.
Cotton Manufactures	4,676	4,682	782	775	10 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , if not made up, and 3 <i>l</i> 6d. per square yard additional if printed.—(The duty of 3 <i>l</i> 6d. per square yard on printed cottons ceased 3d August, 1832.)
Cream of Tartar	2,468	1,380	594	258	0 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , if made up.
Eggs	50,401,506	55,651,243	17,502	19,342	0 4 8 per cwt.—(Reduced to 2 <i>s</i> . per cwt. 3d August, 1832.)
Embroidery and Needlework	14,897	15,584	4,469	4,676	0 0 10 per 120.
Fish, Oysters	26,241	77,950	1,968	5,846	0 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Flax and Tow	55,325	31,513	231	132	0 1 6 per bushel.
Flowers, Artificial, not Silk	2,150	2,097	537	524	0 0 1 per cwt.
Frames for Pictures	1,480	776	296	155	0 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Furs, Fitch	30,620	28,978	431	382	0 3 0 "
" Martin	27,676	20,622	692	582	0 0 2 per dozen.
" Dressed	394	344	295	258	0 0 6 each.
Carried forward	.	.	74,456	59,438	75 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

APPENDIX I. continued.—A STATEMENT, showing the principal ARTICLES imported into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE, &c.

Principal Articles.	Quantities imported from France, and entered for Home Consumption.		Amount of Duty received thereon.		Rates of Duty.
	Year 1831.	Year 1832.	Year 1831.	Year 1832.	
Brought forward	.	.	£. 74,456	£. 59,438	£. s. d.
Glass Bottles, Green or Common	463,259	461,894	7,624	7,649	{ 0 0 4 per quart, if full, and containing wine or spirits.
of other Sorts	1,037	888	1,042	1,002	{ 0 0 2 per quart, if empty, or not containing wine or spirits.
Manufactures of other than Bottles, or Plate }	2,423	2,883	1,667	2,235	{ 25 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and 4 <i>l.</i> per cwt.
or Sheet Glass	12,033	12,540	602	628	20 0 0 "
Hair, Human	1,734	1,564	520	470	0 1 0 per lb.
or Goats' Wool, Manufactures of	7,322	4,783	2,081	1,361	0 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	722,425	988,859	12,118	16,560	{ 0 5 8 each, if not exceeding 22 inches in diameter.
Leather Gloves, viz.—Habit Gloves	396,227	436,430	8,283	9,110	{ 0 11 4 " if exceeding 22 inches in diameter.
Men's Gloves	37,413	51,907	1,108	1,525	0 0 4 per pair.
Women's Gloves or Mitts	1,790	2,837	538	852	0 0 5 "
Leather, Manufactures of (except Boots, Shoes, }	28,560	22,191	8,597	6,664	0 0 7 "
and Gloves)	25,607	21,804	6,444	5,529	30 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Linen, Cambrics, Plain	6,883	7,355	2,753	2,942	0 6 0 per piece, and 3 <i>l.</i> <i>ad valorem</i> per square yard additional if printed.
Bordered Handkerchiefs					0 5 0 "
Linen, Plain, unenumerated					40 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and 3 <i>l.</i> <i>ad valorem</i> per square yard additional if printed.
					(The duty of 3 <i>l.</i> <i>ad valorem</i> per square yard on printed linen repealed 3d August, 1832.)
Madder	24,996	26,597	7,498	8,006	0 6 0 per cwt.
Madder Root	23,106	30,957	1,733	2,322	0 1 6 "
Musical Instruments	4,469	2,758	894	555	20 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Oils, Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed	13,034	23,247	2,695	3,145	0 4 0 per lb.—(Various sorts reduced to 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per lb., 3d August, 1832.)
Ochre	1,379	4,452	448	508	0 6 9 per cwt.—(Reduced to 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt., 3d August, 1832.)
Paper Hangings	17,671	7,195	885	360	0 1 0 per yard square.
Pictures	3,911	1,882	997	478	{ 0 1 0 each, and further per square foot, 1 <i>s.</i>
Prints and Drawings, Plain	193,385	123,684	802	515	{ 10 0 0 each, if 200 feet square or upwards.
Coloured	42,179	25,380	352	205	0 0 1 each.
Prunes and Dried Plums	8,292	4,723	11,458	6,520	0 0 2 "
Quinine, Sulphate of	35,603	43,693	148	183	1 7 6 per cwt.
Rape Seed and other Oil Cakes	56,387	44,605	472	374	0 0 1 per oz.
Salt	140,917	147,802			0 0 2 per cwt.
Seeds, Clover	35,411	17,646			Duty free.
Onion and Leek	27,908	16,987	35,309	17,695	1 0 0 per cwt.
Rape	4,671	804	2,112	1,282	0 1 6 per lb.
Tares	1,884	362	234	40	0 1 0 per quarter.
Silk, Raw	830,129	734,751	3,471	3,065	0 0 1 per lb.
Waste Knubs and Husks	334,790	257,016	150	115	0 1 0 per cwt.
Thrown, dyed, Singles or Tram	159	64	24	10	0 3 0 per lb.
Thrown, not dyed, Singles	183	279	47	72	0 5 2 "
Thrown, not dyed, Singles					0 1 6 "
Organzine and Crape					0 2 0 "
Tram					0 3 6 "
Organzine and Crape					
Carried forward			279,035	210,104	

APPENDIX I. continued.—A STATEMENT, showing the principal ARTICLES imported into the UNITED KINGDOM from FRANCE, &c.

Principal Articles.	Quantities imported from France, and entered for Home Consumption.		Amount of Duty received thereon.		Rates of Duty.
	Year 1831.	Year 1832.	1831.	Year 1832.	
			£.	£.	£. s. d.
Silk Manufactures, viz.					
Silk or Satin, Plain	66,406	57,456	279,035	210,104	0 11 0 per lb., or, at the option of the merchant, 25 <i>l.</i> per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" Figured or Brocaded	15,604	12,387	36,593	31,607	0 15 0 "
Gauze, Plain	1,074	1,288	11,703	9,302	0 17 0 "
" Striped, Figured, or Brocaded	32,403	45,527	913	1,095	1 7 6 "
Crape, Plain	15,954	14,033	44,565	63,642	0 16 0 "
" Figured	3,705	1,083	12,764	11,226	0 18 0 "
Velvet, Plain	4,293	6,118	3,336	975	1 2 0 "
" Figured	1,066	1,385	4,722	6,730	1 7 6 "
Plain Silk Lace or Net called Tulle	54,117	38,727	1,499	1,905	0 1 4 per square yard.
Silk mixed with Metal, Millinery, &c.			3,611	2,582	Various.
Silk, Manufactures of, unenumerated	31,085	38,990	2,049	1,946	30 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Skins, Goat, undressed	38,746	20,298	9,325	11,794	0 2 10 per dozen.
" Kid, undressed	30,780	648	457	240	0 0 4 per 100.
" Kid, dressed	599,973	663,407	3,020	3,319	0 10 0 per 100, if not dyed or coloured.
" Lamb, undressed	231,789	81,313	39	14	0 15 0 per 100, if dyed or coloured.
" Lamb, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.	41,818	5,069	211	25	0 0 4 per 100.
Soap, Hard	216	262	939	1,177	0 10 0 per 100, if tanned or tawed, and not dyed or coloured.
Spirits, Brandy	1,232,066	1,600,033	1,385,369	1,799,947	0 15 0 per 100, if tanned or tawed, and dyed or coloured.
" Cordials, &c.	1,194	2,092	1,648	2,581	4 0 0 per 100, if dressed in oil.
Stones, viz., Burrs for Millstones	25,546	35,261	971	1,345	1 2 6 per proof gallon.
Toys	1,971	1,207	394	243	1 10 0 per gallon, if sweetened or mixed.
Verdigrise	44,993	34,052	4,500	2,435	1 2 6 per gallon, if not sweetened or mixed.
Vinegar	17,120	12,900	1,343	973	3 16 0 per 100.
Water, Cologne, in Flasks, 30 of which not containing more than 1 gallon	22,933	19,963	1,147	998	20 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Wine, French	266,113	238,911	81,795	65,287	0 2 0 per lb.—(Reduced to 1 <i>s.</i> per lb., 3 <i>d</i> August, 1832.)
Wool, Sheep's	376,348	14,822	1,486	33	0 1 6 per gallon.
Woollen Manufactures	56,261	61,554	8,548	9,344	0 1 0 per flask.
Other Articles			34,711	31,380	0 7 3 per gallon.—(Reduced, 19th July, 1831, to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per gallon.)
Total			1,936,698	2,271,249	0 0 1 per lb., if of the value of 1 <i>s.</i> per lb. or upwards.
					0 0 0 0 <i>½</i> per lb., if not of the value of 1 <i>s.</i> per lb.
					15 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , if not made up.
					20 0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , if made up.
					Various.

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 14th December, 1833.

W. IRVING.

Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Quantities of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.		
	1831			1831	
	£.	s. d.		1831	1832
Apothecary Wares	3,682	0 0	Ashes, Pearl and Pot	1,235 cwts. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.	231 cwts. 1 qr. 4 lbs.
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	5,748	0 0	Barilla	8 ,, 1 ,, 15 ,,	
Beer and Ale	707	15 0	Bark, Quercitron	8,745 lbs.	24,016 lbs.
Books, Printed	5,186	10 0	Brass Ordnance, Old and Unserviceable	24,841 ,,	78,267 ,,
Brass, Wrought	3,219	0 0	Cassia Lignea		
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	2,198	0 0	Cinnamon		
Cheese	430	15 0	Cloves		
Coals	10,972	18 8	Cochineal		1,575 ,,
Copper, Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	85,542	2 6	Cocoa Nuts	353 ,,	110,491 ,,
Wrought	2,819	0 0	Coffee	72,879 ,,	52,591 ,,
Cotton Manufactures	48,969	16 0	Copper, Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs	271 cwts. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.	703 cwts. 0 qrs. 20 lbs.
Cotton Twist and Yarn	1,126	15 0	Old, for re-manufacture	16 ,, 1 ,, 18 ,,	155,291 qrs. 4 bush.
Earthenware of all sorts	828	0 0	Corn, Wheat and Wheat Flour	23,637 qrs. 6 bush.	23,365 ,, 5 ,,
Glass of all sorts	329	11 0	Other sorts		
Grindstones	824	18 0	Cortex Peruvianus, or Jesuit's Bark	11,612 pieces.	7,198 lbs.
Hardware and Cutlery	18,166	0 0	Cotton Manufactures of India	33 tons. 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. 42 tons. 13 cwts. 1 qr. 23 lbs.	19,325 pieces.
Horses	13,375	0 0	Dye and Hard Woods :—Brazil Wood		1 ,, 15 ,, 0 ,, 27 ,,
Iron, Pig, Bar, and Bolt	8,047	13 0	Lodgwood and Fustic		
Cast and Wrought	10,288	17 0	Red and Bar Wood		
Lead and Shot	1,196	0 0	Red Sanders		
Leather and Saddlery	523	0 0	Elephants' Teeth	25 cwts. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.	0 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.
Linen	9,372	11 6	Furs, Undressed :—Chinchilla	4,281 number.	187 number.
Litharge of Lead	700	4 9	Nutria		
Machinery and Millwork, not otherwise described	10,305	12 0	Gum Animi and Copal		
Musical Instruments	1,627	0 0	Lac of all sorts	12,137 lbs.	32,860 lbs.
Painters' Colours and Materials	1,184	0 0	Hats, Chip and Straw	5,766 number.	2,091 number.
Perfumery	179	0 0	Hemp, Rough	149,811 lbs.	814 cwts. 3 qrs. 17 lbs.
Pictures and Prints	1,009	10 0	Indigo		189,396 lbs.
Plants and Seeds	636	0 0	Iron, Bar		1 tons. 0 cwts. 0 qrs. 0 lbs.
Plate and Plated Wares	2,441	0 0	Lead in Pigs		32 ,, 14 ,, 2 ,, 9 ,,
Sheep	43,462	0 0	Oil of Olives	182,227 gallons.	279,563 gallons.
Silks	878	0 0	Opium	211,731 ,,	984 lbs.
Skins, Foreign, dressed in Great Britain	5,707	18 5	Pepper		6,979 ,,
Spermaceti	4,829	0 0	Pimento		7,955 ,,
Stationery	3,079	10 0	Quicksilver	1,884 ,,	11,272 ,,
Steel, Unwrought	25,148	1 2	Rhubarb	2,037 ,,	3,624 ,,
Sugars, British refined	3,254	10 0	Rice	3,994 cwts. 0 qrs. 12 lbs.	2 cwts. 0 qrs. 6 lbs.
Tin, Unwrought	27	0 0	Seeds, Clover	81 ,, 0 ,, 18 ,,	
and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	1,762	10 0	Silk, Raw, Waste, and Thrown	3,078 ,, 1 ,, 0 ,,	609 ,, 1 ,, 18 ,,
Toys	710	0 0	Manufactures of India {Bandannoes and other Handkerchiefs	3,952 pieces.	24,377 pieces.
Whalebone	23,090	14 0	Silk and Grape in Pieces	165 ,,	212 ,,
Wool, for Hatters, prepared in Great Britain	11,513	1 0	Crape Shawls, Scarfs, &c.	12 number.	5,713 number.
Wool, Sheep's	104	0 0	Manufactures of Europe, entered by weight	234 lbs. 5 ozs.	1,035 lbs. 15 ozs.
Woollen Manufactures	227,439	18 5	Skins, Seal, Undressed	2,776 cwts. 3 qrs. 5 lbs.	9,404 cwts. 1 qr. 9 lbs.
Woolen or Worsted Yarn	602,687	15 7	Spelter	18 ,, 2 ,, 20 ,,	50 ,, 0 ,, 16 ,,
All other Articles			Sugar, Unrefined	24,234 ,, 2 ,, 10 ,,	6,443 ,, 1 ,, 21 ,,
			Tallow	19 ,, 3 ,, 20 ,,	438 ,, 3 ,, 1 ,,
			Tin, Unwrought	197,441 lbs.	84,589 lbs.
			Tobacco	861 ,,	1,362 ,,
			Tortoiseshell, Rough		
			Turneric		
			Wines	6,665 gallons.	17,778 gallons.
			Wool, Cotton	181,068 lbs.	17,119 lbs.
			Sheep's and Lamb's		67,772 ,,
			All other Articles	£20,170. 18s. 8d. official value	£30,663. 1s. 7d. official value
Total Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, exported from the United Kingdom to France			Total Value of Foreign and Colonial Produce, and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to France, as calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation	£. s. d. 256,081 19 7	£. s. d. 621,822 1 8

APPENDIX K. continued.—RECAPITULATION of the Goods Seized on Importation, &c.

Nature and Description of Goods.	Maritime Frontier.				Land Frontier.				Total.	
	Ocean.		Mediterranean.		North.		East.		South.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Continuation of Sundry Articles	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.
Brought forward										
Ground Chickory					481.70	104.43	448.58	210.13		587,160.94
Chocolate	1,109.95	277.50			9.75	10.40	64.77	88.06	930.28	314.56
Chromate of Potash	408	4,800	35.50	33					334.74	567.72
Chalk	3,539	80							408	4,800
Horse Hair									1colis 3,539	2,330
Glass					23	57	57	100	84	158
Drills							342	734	342	734
Eider Down and Goose Down	2,960	371	108	8	12	2	110	17	3,963	528.85
Essence of Lemons	7	75	32.20	300	4	60	12.50	41.5	23.50	156.50
Fishing Lines			98	115	40	20			32.60	320
Forage									98	115
Cheese	420	200	47.50	31	90	10	248	50	338	60
Fruit { Green	4,524	1,250	357	30	61	34	685	481.60	5,366.40	1,557.12
{ Dried			2,578.50	745	43	32.50	2	50	4,944	1,314.50
Leather Gloves, Pairs			7	7	84	89	10	15	2,822.50	838.10
Tar	2,929	632	154	15					101	111
Fish Oil	2,116	1,692							2,682 kil.	647
Oleaginous			10	3			1,150	600	2,116	1,692
Engravings	476	480			31.50	10.50			9	613.50
Hops	2	250			9	320			746	320
Oil of Roses					270	106	2	600	4	586
Iris de Florence			249	175					249	850
Lac	1,051	3,520.85							1,051	175
Dried and Green Pulse			8,673	1,365.70			80	12	10,179.50	3,520.85
Books			365	1,200	132	48			40	1,460.70
Corkwood and Corks			139	227.50	40	207			515	207
Flax and Hemp, Heckled	22	1							649.65	1,287
Beds and Mattresses	3	130	2	60	47.85	168.10	92.80	80.50	5	664.73
Marble in Blocks and Slabs			707	100					13,705	190
Manna			369	1,100	12,998	4,318.52			369	1,100
Medicines									33.50	115
Dressed Leather	71	196	1.70	4			33.50	105	321.60	743.37
Molasses	57	25	143.50	16	130.10	347.12	43.30	88.75	222.60	49.50
Honey and Confectionery	45	19.94	29	15			22.10	8.50	124.85	89.94
Minium	483	290					38	45	483	290
Articles { Of Curiosity	101	950							101	950
{ Mechanical	cases 3	1,610							cases 3	1,610
{ Of Virtù	165	1,078.35							180.50	3,091.01
Paper		110		146.20		745.91		1,015.30		170.20
Carried over										625,906.61

APPENDIX K. *continued.*—RECAPITULATION of the Goods Seized on Importation, &c.

Nature and Description of Goods.	Maritime Frontier.				Land Frontier.				Total.			
	Ocean.		Mediterranean.		North.		East.				South.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Continuation of Manufactures.	Of Cotton	Brought forward { Other kind of { Kil. Stuffs Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Coverlets Caps Cloth Kerseymere Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			1,392	31,081	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
			9.50	370.50	35.20	237.65	11	20	4.15	50	59.85	678.15
			1,240.19	10,360.05	4,236.20	3,262.33	9,040.48	15,630.51	374.35	1,825	23,168.17	40,306.86
			450	1,064	405	368	131	143.20	32	20	16.47	2,133.20
			. . .	. . .	7.67	22.50	28.30	105	. . .	. . .	95.10	380.70
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	33	. . .	. . .	7	60
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	13.25	87	. . .	. . .	100.75	1,445
			. . .	. . .	46	42	32	43.50	75	62	1,046	2,235
			. . .	95	6	49	37.95	273.50	bags	1,108.20	met. bags	610.70
Continuation of Manufactures.	Woollen .	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	3,500	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
			246.52	1,840	. . .	. . .	23	189.50	. . .	. . .	10	3,500
			8,241.41	8,849.70	139.94	483	8,987.11	12,572.60	13,907.49	23,290.05	290	2,098.50
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	4	. . .	. . .	31,565.95	45,754.35
			132	888	. . .	. . .	20	79	1	15	307	1,449.50
			4	51	10	460	1	30	1	20	153	489
			42	250	87	63	15.75	70.50	22.30	685	16	561
			65	162.50	9	19.50	9	47.50	32	61.50	196.95	1,107.50
			4.70	80	7.50	156	5	40	4	30	226	354
Continuation of Manufactures.	Linen.	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			78	2,200	332	180	466.58	1,763.80	18.66	82.50	78	2,200
			96	460	1,207.09	2,725	1,455.80	5,161.95	154.80	564.92	2,331.24	7,486.30
			221.01	357.50	. . .	. . .	11	55	. . .	. . .	3,087.62	8,832.37
			20	24	70.70	164	27.60	105	62.98	314.90	31	79
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	166.38	600.90
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	14	22
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	781.97	3,134
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	12	3,900
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	20.75	750
Continuation of Manufactures.	Poil de Chevre	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
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Continuation of Manufactures.	Shawls and Cashmeres	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
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Continuation of Manufactures.	Silk, Raw and Thrown	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
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Continuation of Manufactures.	Sundry Stuffs { Kil.	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
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Continuation of Manufactures.	Foulards	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
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Continuation of Manufactures.	Laces	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
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Continuation of Manufactures.	Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
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Continuation of Manufactures.	Carried forward	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
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Continuation of Manufactures.	Total.	Brought forward { Other { Kil. Manufactures { Kil. Coverlets Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Number Carpets Caps Table Linen Cloth and { Kil. Cambric Handkerchiefs. Number Laces Caps Poil de Chevre Shawls and Cashmeres Silk, Raw and Thrown Sundry Stuffs { Kil. Foulards Laces Shawls, Mantles, and Scarfs Carried forward	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.	Kil.	Franks.		
			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
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APPENDIX K. *continued.*—RECAPITULATION of the Goods Seized on Importation, &c.

Nature and Description of Goods.	Maritime Frontier.				Land Frontier.				Total.	
	Ocean.		Mediterranean.		North.		East.				South.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.
Brought forward.										
{ Wide	77	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Francs.
	2,677.09	4,145	.	.	57,316.14	82,489.88	5,673.21	10,895	.	.
	564	325	14	20	.	.	.	.	77	2,900
	24,792.60	5,225	.	.	59,615.83	6,434.56	3,086.35	321.10	65,680.44	97,549.88
{ Narrow	4	180	.	.	30	571.50	.	.	564	325
	.	.	.	.	9	9,850	8	592	87,494.78	11,980.66
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	751.50
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	10,442
Total Value of Goods seized on Importation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	fr.
										1,324,314.52

FOREIGN GOODS Seized in the Interior of the KINGDOM, in virtue of Article 59, title 6 of the Law of 20th April, 1816.

Nature and Description of Goods.	Quantity.	Estimated Value.
Cotton Thread, English	Kil. 582.50	Francs. 25,590
Muslins	4,953 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,163
Cravats or Handkerchiefs	4,817	5,528
Other Manufactures	1,301 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,471
Caps	1,432.56	3,395
Sundry Manufactures	416	963
Caps	6,656	15,310
Of Goats	1,475.10	3,218.50
Cashmere Shawls	58	73
Wide	15 pieces and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	634
Narrow	63	40,000
Robes, Shawls, Bonnets, Number	37	2,300
Robes, Shawls, Bonnets, Number	7,595.15	28,574
Robes, Shawls, Bonnets, Number	605	2,979
Robes, Shawls, Bonnets, Number	10,087.62	2,417
Total Value of Goods seized on Importation	fr.	144,615.50

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX K. continued.—RECAPITULATION of the Goods Seized on Exportation, from the 1st January, 1832, to the 31st December of the same Year, inclusive.

Nature and Description of Goods.	Maritime Frontier.				Land Frontier.				Total.	
	Ocean.		Mediterranean.		North.		East.		South.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil.	Francs.	Kil. numb.	Francs.
{ Cows	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	100
{ Goats	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	37
{ Swine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	35
{ Horses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	430
{ Wethers, Ewes, and Rams	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	1,074.20
{ Lambs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
{ Asses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16.50
Butter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	45
Wood	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	steres 10	51
{ Fire	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	pairs 11	200
{ For Building	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,344 kil.	851.50
Grain	.	.	.	.	pairs 6	120	.	.	hect. 4	4
Charcoal	.	.	.	.	hect. 4	4	.	.	kil. 125	900
Cotton Twist	.	.	.	.	kil. 15	5	.	.	1,972	334.25
Bark for Tanning	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.50
Fruit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,900	100
{ Apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	60
{ Nuts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,075 gr.	70
Oil of Roses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,075 gr.	39.30
Dried Pulse, Beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	278 kil.	1.631
Skins	804 kil.	1,480	.	.	127	151	.	.	931	2,545
{ Of Hares and Rabbits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	100
{ Calf, undressed and Dried	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	418	7.50
Hair of Hares and Rabbits	408	2,490	.	.	10	55	.	.	met. 7.48	5
Silk Manufactures	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	820
{ Of Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157.90	.
{ Muslin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ Laces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ Waste Silk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Value of Seizures at Exportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,459.75

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX L.

An ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the UNITED KINGDOM, stated in Official Value, with the Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the FOREIGN TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year 1832.

Years.	Vessels entered Inwards.						Official Value of the Imports.
	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1832	13,372	2,185,980	4,546	639,979	17,918	2,825,959	£. 44,586,241

Years.	Vessels cleared Outwards.						Official Value of the Exports.
	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1832	13,292	2,229,269	4,391	651,223	17,683	2,880,492	£. 76,071,572

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 14th Dec. 1833.

W. IRVING.

An ACCOUNT of the IMPORT and EXPORT TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with FRANCE, stated in Official Value, and of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the said Trade, in the Year 1832.

Years.	Vessels entered Inwards from France.						Official Value of the Imports from France.
	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1832	1,396	110,793	1,153	63,509	2,549	174,302	£. 2,452,894

Years.	Vessels cleared Outwards to France.						Official Value of the Exports to France.
	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
1832	1,408	116,688	882	50,161	2,290	166,849	£. 1,470,092

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London, 14th Dec. 1833.

W. IRVING.

APPENDIX M.—TRANSIT TRADE OF FRANCE.—1832. Arranged under the different Articles.

Foreign Merchandize, which having been expedited through France, has reached its destination in 1832.									
Articles.	Quantities.					Value.			
	By Sea.		By Land.	Total.	By Sea.		By Land.	Total.	
	French Ships.	Foreign Ships.			French Ships.	Foreign Ships.			
Animal Substances	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
Fish	536,493	58,749	795,876	1,391,118	21,964,506	1,257,295	3,357,454	26,579,255	
Substances used for Medicine and Perfumery	.	.	2,187	2,187	.	.	5	13,550	
Hard Substances for cutting	.	.	14,054	14,054	.	.	29,180	29,180	
Farinaceous Substances for Food	.	.	101,368	101,368	.	.	23,842	23,842	
Fruits	176	.	55,367	55,543	214	.	45,874	46,088	
Colonial Produce	3	39	3,686,974	3,687,016	5	64	4,893,951	4,894,020	
Vegetable Juices	169,978	54,121	317,910	542,009	344,096	108,812	418,163	871,071	
Vegetable Substances for Medicine	113	779	113,990	114,882	72	4,690	437,540	442,302	
Common Woods	8,689	16,842	141,865	167,396	26,067	50,526	425,595	502,188	
Exotic Woods	.	.	790,720	790,720	.	.	205,293	205,993	
Fruits, Stems, and Filaments, for manufacture	.	2,109	3,549,775	3,551,884	.	4,007	7,084,540	7,088,547	
Dyes and Tannin	838	1,282	428,967	431,087	41,900	47,108	635,647	724,655	
Wastes and other similar Articles	.	1,720	12,331	14,051	.	2,232	21,242	23,474	
Stones, Earths, and other Minerals	378	3,233	112,011	115,622	733	1,604	11,536	13,873	
Metals	23,625	53,542	1,415,245	1,492,412	32,433	48,093	1,035,881	1,116,407	
Chemical Products	.	31,548	123,975	155,523	.	25,216	120,348	145,564	
Prepared Dyes	.	445	201,027	201,472	.	2,448	4,354,317	4,356,765	
Colours	10	1,025	1,761	2,796	200	6,647	1,935	8,782	
Divers Compositions	4	207	1,508	1,719	35	1,805	1,481	3,321	
Liquids for Drink	.	1,831	.	1,831	.	2,747	.	2,747	
Vitrifications	6,477	13,426	3,814	23,717	31,151	68,632	6,556	106,339	
Twist and Thread	1,547	17,964	5,673	25,184	14,192	166,519	44,371	225,082	
Woven Manufactures and Silk	128,530	508,881	366,364	1,003,775	4,476,122	19,040,849	12,498,214	36,015,185	
Paper and its produce	13,703	11,911	10,992	36,606	62,534	68,612	69,867	201,013	
Different Manufactures	79,176	74,052	65,355	218,583	1,692,146	4,157,047	1,056,231	6,905,424	
Total	969,740	853,706	12,319,136	14,142,582	28,686,406	25,064,953	36,793,313	90,544,672	

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX N.—BONDING WAREHOUSES.—QUANTITIES OF MERCHANDISE ENTERED AND DISPATCHED, AND REMAINING ON HAND, IN 1832.

Quantities.								
In Bond on 31st Dec. 1831.	Entered into Warehouses during 1832.		Total.	Withdrawn from the Warehouses during 1832.			Total.	Balance in Warehouses on 31st Dec. 1832.
	By direct Importation or Transit.	By change of Warehouses.		For Home Consumption.	For direct Re-exportation and Transit.	Change of Warehouses.		
Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.
Agde	97,400	113,899	1,286,815	1,286,815	.	.	1,286,815	13,073
Aigues Mortes	.	1,833,196	2,890,895	2,890,895	.	.	2,890,895	1,035,257
Antibes	183,465	719,583	1,034,528	1,034,528	.	.	1,034,528	7,608,735
Arles	170,308	987,167	3,565,896	3,565,896	.	.	3,565,896	188,193
Bastia	268,554	624,794	889,428	864,847	21,508	.	886,355	11,462
Bayonne	790,183	1,930,978	3,783,842	406,235	2,253,630	88,720	2,748,585	46,752
Bordeaux	9,089,900	28,484,135	39,131,033	21,687,251	3,755,974	6,079,073	31,522,298	249,741
Boulogne	115,075	809,641	1,015,667	418,302	216,729	192,443	827,474	.
Brest	31,599	141,298	1,033,308	1,034,909	6,937	.	1,041,846	.
Caen	12,295	.	582,245	534,843	650	.	535,493	.
Calais	247,036	835,792	1,116,682	782,461	38,377	46,103	866,941	.
Cannes	507,140	1,358,088	1,949,862	1,929,828	20,034	.	1,949,862	.
Cette	117,045	401,817	655,365	260,005	161,630	115,623	537,258	118,107
Cherbourg	69,855	262,260	559,284	342,416	65,179	32,704	440,299	118,985
Dieppe	378,095	671,640	1,417,062	630,967	230,568	166,439	1,027,974	389,088
Dunkirk	2,507,151	13,797,254	19,178,876	12,065,166	5,432,188	255,416	17,752,770	1,426,106
Fécamp	2,230	17,000	19,462	.	7,110	.	7,110	12,352
Granville	51,154	276,320	350,681	235,139	12,754	4,031	251,924	98,757
Gravelines	3,661	.	37,431	.	33,163	.	33,163	4,268
Honfleur	123,654	456,413	1,820,013	1,435,680	6,886	180,141	1,622,707	197,306
La Rochelle	27,029	219,660	666,794	646,775	815	17,797	665,387	1,407
Le Havre	21,551,934	103,377,148	126,869,054	91,358,155	8,284,013	8,636,151	108,278,319	18,590,735
Le Legue	335,855	631,149	977,073	507,065	432	.	507,497	469,576
L'Orient	68,084	124,548	10,858,892	10,804,515	252	24,528	10,829,295	29,597
Lyons	393,840	912,330	10,940,540	9,787,322	809,583	9,491	10,606,396	334,144
Marseilles	42,937,013	249,084,742	300,503,625	171,332,633	60,602,925	24,595,146	256,530,698	43,972,927
Morlaix	199,532	376,242	669,343	506,103	109	32,875	539,087	130,256
Martignes	50,029	373,962	596,692	596,692	.	.	596,692	.
Nantes	7,728,733	19,196,561	29,171,508	18,641,155	1,353,739	3,940,112	23,935,006	5,236,502
Narbonne	.	.	102,202	102,202	.	.	102,202	.
Port Vendre	.	.	927,924	616,968	.	310,956	927,924	.
Redou	43,180	486,659	965,572	822,004	.	.	822,004	143,568
Rochefort	14,298	.	161,164	158,137	.	.	158,137	3,027
Roscoff	13,925	75,000	114,799	.	46,710	4,344	51,054	63,745
Rouen	4,249,050	7,492,843	14,569,807	11,884,698	8,358	31,473	11,924,529	2,645,278
Saint Malo	216,894	680,376	919,232	434,215	30,973	221,678	686,866	232,366
Saint Raphael	78,006	94,529	230,903	230,903	.	.	230,903	.
Saint Tropez	.	86,002	152,046	152,046	.	.	152,046	117,599
Saint Valery sur Somme	18,757	139,673	310,145	162,133	101	30,312	192,546	.
Sierck	.	384,180	384,180	384,180	.	.	384,180	128,783
Strasbourg	201,213	2,330,694	3,245,319	2,937,859	178,677	.	3,116,536	.
Thionville	.	101,308	101,308	101,308	.	.	101,308	.
Toulon	2,062,336	7,352,460	10,706,919	10,383,520	250,315	73,084	10,706,919	.
Total	95,077,716	447,241,341	596,493,416	383,956,771	83,830,319	45,088,634	512,875,724	83,617,692

APPENDIX O.—BONDING WAREHOUSES.—OFFICIAL VALUE OF MERCHANDIZE entered, dispatched, and remaining on hand, in 1832.

Amounts.						
	Entered into Warehouses during 1832.		Total.	Withdrawn from the Warehouses during 1832.		
	By direct Importation or Transit.	By change of Warehouses.		For Home Consumption.	For direct Re-exportation and Transit.	Change of Warehouses.
In Bond on 31st Dec. 1831.			Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Agde	29,974	308,662	338,636	338,636		338,636
Algues Mortes	482,420	252,710	760,761	760,761		760,761
Antibes	189,364	34,600	272,244	272,244		272,244
Arles	259,781	633,797	938,394	938,394		938,394
Bastia	164,419	1,600	236,691	227,591	5,660	233,251
Bayonne	3,457,130	2,667,238	7,567,664	563,256	4,773,171	5,476,359
Bordeaux	37,569,471	1,684,267	59,439,112	25,356,878	8,457,826	40,260,369
Boulogne	176,129	84,005	339,305	192,663	36,210	279,309
Brest	39,511	243,693	297,483	286,613	3,890	290,503
Caen	14,963	416,967	431,930	364,794	553	365,347
Calais	281,193	590,367	2,037,049	425,115	666,623	1,815,367
Cannes	133,458	22,272	512,706	507,434	5,272	512,706
Cette	285,835	240,698	1,128,900	296,170	476,253	868,221
Cherbourg	201,743	374,474	714,495	115,587	395,812	531,219
Dieppe	120,760	132,400	484,538	296,105	9,462	372,758
Dunkirk	12,365,326	2,064,618	15,590,455	4,997,923	9,303,098	14,764,584
Fécamp	2,407	1,392	12,651		4,451	4,451
Granville	27,221	15,892	162,452	90,513	11,527	106,371
Gravelines	5,666	21,245	26,911		23,146	23,146
Honfleur	30,427	694,776	1,036,417	712,353	27,259	986,931
La Rochelle	46,516	154,162	304,545	287,944	2,445	302,993
Le Havre	26,873,865	1,861,445	136,772,107	92,242,646	10,847,349	110,814,685
Le Legue	111,063	8,354	333,287	173,957	1,424	175,381
L'Orient	22,683	2,829,681	2,920,753	2,857,303	291	2,910,979
Lyons	4,056,150	7,333,287	58,801,771	33,943,639	21,578,648	55,684,511
Marseilles	33,609,632	6,361,956	183,452,987	93,208,500	43,077,423	146,829,779
Morlaix	331,213	70,947	949,726	643,197	93	738,802
Martignes	13,166	45,448	157,025	157,025		157,025
Nantes	6,822,749	1,315,027	21,537,328	13,110,303	1,298,194	17,331,545
Narbonne		26,895	26,895	26,895		26,895
Port Vendre	32,160	212,031	244,191	162,360		244,191
Redon	14,249	114,666	289,512	242,135		242,135
Rochefort	8,865	43,379	52,244	49,427		49,427
Roscoff	37,077	55,758	119,055		59,242	65,481
Rouen	26,220	1,067,980	11,498,788	8,626,968	87,176	8,799,830
Saint Malo	3,085,195	6,445,613	20,059	225,921	18,730	384,196
Saint Raphael	110,266	24,876	60,764	60,764		60,764
Saint Tropez	20,528	17,380	40,012	40,012		40,012
Saint Valery sur Somme	16,011	90,228	181,455	109,155	86	123,760
Sierck		101,100	101,100	101,100		101,100
Strasbourg	156,834	830,151	1,860,243	1,229,468	462,392	1,691,860
Thiouville		26,660	26,660	26,660		26,660
Toulon	542,720	334,231	2,793,867	2,720,276	60,071	2,793,867
Totals	380,975,110	34,293,076	515,344,831	286,988,685	101,693,777	418,796,805
	100,076,645					30,114,343
						96,548,026

[French Official Report.]

APPENDIX Q.—COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, in 1831.

Exportations from France.		Units.	Quantities.	Values.	Importations into France.		Units.	Quantities.	Values.
Horses	.	Number.	259	£. 3,678	Horses	.	Number.	205	£. 2,945
Sheep	.	"	9,415	5,910	Raw Skins, large, green and dry	.	lbs.	322,688	5,856
Cattle	.	"	3,599	28,792	Wools	.	Value.	.	23,224
Meat	.	lbs.	319,446	6,032	Fur for Hatters and Spinning	.	lbs.	3,586	2,602
Furs	.	Value.	.	5,473	Raw and Thrown Silk	.	"	3,658	4,286
Feathers	.	lbs.	3,806	937	Tallow	.	"	2,715,184	27,084
Butter	.	"	277,339	6,795	Spermaceti	.	"	124,563	5,426
Eggs	.	"	8,871,051	128,713	Whalebone	.	"	15,864	1,007
Corn and Flour	.	"	50,423,331	138,032	Elephants' Teeth, Tortoiseshell, Mother of Pearl	.	"	5,485	567
Dry Pulse	.	"	848,556	3,847	Corn	.	Quarters.	18,315	42,555
Chestnuts	.	"	517,710	2,347	Rice	.	lbs.	889,060	6,882
Seeds for Sowing	.	"	3,916,970	107,031	Seeds	.	"	496,835	13,516
Other Seeds	.	"	6,234,772	68,586	Cocoa	.	"	300	5
Volatile Oils	.	"	12,516	22,700	Coffee	.	"	174	3
Corkwood	.	"	176,314	3,837	Pepper	.	"	31	2
Flax	.	"	4,484,910	97,613	Tobacco in Leaf	.	"	.	.
Madder	.	"	5,563,793	88,957	Vanilla	.	"	.	.
Oil Cake	.	"	6,173,304	6,717	Jesuit's Bark	.	"	6½	1
Bay Salt	.	"	8,166,689	4,443	Indigo	.	Pieces.	4,477	1,786
Cream of Tartar	.	"	204,730	6,498	Timber	.	lbs.	8,000	16
Verdigrise	.	"	81,671	3,216	Dyeing and Cabinet Makers' Woods	.	"	39½	2
Perfumery	.	"	110,314	14,558	Cotton Wool	.	"	45,278	1,567
Wines	.	Gallons.	506,294	200,923	Hemp	.	"	.	.
Brandies	.	"	1,526,748	277,469	Grindstones	.	Number.	8,102	3,254
Pottery	.	lbs.	322,425	16,724	Coal	.	lbs.	79,202,066	21,547
Glass and Crystal	.	Gallons.	204,065	11,126	Iron	.	"	4,795,379	21,545
Linen	.	lbs.	275,729	6,316	Copper	.	"	2,215,984	80,529
Cambrics and Lawns	.	"	44,535	12,653	Lead	.	"	69,225	565
Manufactures of	.	"	98,595	286,112	Tin	.	"	844,895	30,647
Felts	.	"	113,308	93,351	Arsenic	.	Ounces.	1,958	53
Paper and Paper Wares	.	"	293,194	641,923	Platina	.	lbs.	.	.
Skins	.	Pieces.	49,654	19,006	Potash	.	"	.	.
Straw Hats	.	lbs.	4,521	670	Rough Saltpetre	.	"	2	.
Basket-work	.	"	311,539	31,919	White Lead	.	"	11	.
Plated Ware	.	"	375,024	25,506	Acids	.	"	67,355	840
Clockwork	.	"	92,615	8,819	Woollen Stuffs	.	"	163,509	4,578
Haberdashery	.	"	121,230	80,636	Silk Stuffs	.	"	8,246	2,598
Millinery	.	Number.	11,390	4,057	Paper and Paper Wares	.	"	14,882	29,694
Furniture	.	lbs.	99,650	6,521	Straw Hats	.	Number.	64,283	6,649
Linen and Clothing	.	"	23,949	4,344	Coarse Mats and Plaiting	.	Yards.	3,628	1,725
Articles of Parisian Manufacture	.	"	77,831	33,951	Files, Rasps, Saws and Tools	.	lbs.	60,231	3,604
Toys	.	Value.	88,243	12,853	Machines and Mechanism	.	Value.	.	34,793
Gold and Silver, in Bars, Sheets, Wire, and Thread	.	"	.	11,742	Carriages	.	"	.	.
Carriages	.	lbs.	.	13,190	Anchors	.	lbs.	94,597	1,716
Other Articles	.	Value.	25,242	23,114	Haberdashery	.	"	21,792	5,199
	.	"	.	12,349	Furniture	.	Value.	.	4,052
	.	"	.	14,193	Curiosities	.	"	.	1,220
	.	"	.	5,332	Precious Stones	.	"	.	.
	.	"	.	1,120	Other Articles	.	"	.	92,544
	.	"	.	111					486,690
	.	"	.	82,018					
	.			2,692,760					

[Reduced from the Reports of the Director General of the French Customs.]

APPENDIX Q.

A STATEMENT of the SHIPPING employed in the TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with EUROPE, in the Year 1832; exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered Inwards, and cleared Outwards, (including their repeated Voyages,) with the Number of their Crews, separating British from Foreign Ships, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country.

Countries.	Inwards.						Outwards.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Russia	1,419	277,527	12,487	117	32,132	1,560	1,003	202,610	9,307	90	24,978	1,100
Sweden	59	8,335	432	150	25,755	1,318	69	9,660	525	88	13,403	709
Norway	42	3,798	226	549	82,155	4,429	43	3,411	269	554	86,540	4,515
Denmark.	60	7,268	367	439	35,772	2,179	393	65,658	3,154	626	70,413	3,734
Prussia	401	62,079	2,922	428	89,187	3,823	265	41,027	1,990	349	70,252	3,045
Germany	821	130,443	6,553	362	31,087	1,711	798	121,872	6,181	425	37,247	2,022
United Netherlands .	1,673	195,473	10,879	771	90,492	4,798	1,571	176,471	9,772	733	88,059	5,041
France	1,396	110,793	10,554	1,153	63,509	7,009	1,408	116,688	10,800	882	50,161	5,055
Portugal, viz. Proper .	370	41,632	2,420	41	4,571	348	317	35,013	2,153	62	10,532	601
„ Azores	133	9,752	615	„	„	„	204	16,348	1,134	2	408	22
„ Madeira	12	2,008	129	„	„	„	17	2,408	158	„	„	„
Spain and the Balearic } Islands	371	38,157	2,250	41	4,505	347	181	21,291	1,214	34	6,118	355
„ Canary Islands . . .	22	2,508	130	„	„	„	20	2,248	129	1	89	8
Gibraltar	16	2,257	138	„	„	„	161	21,931	1,311	1	100	7
Italy and the Italian Islands	292	42,992	2,382	20	3,481	249	352	51,649	2,875	23	4,384	275
Malta	6	726	43	„	„	„	34	5,873	309	1	150	10
Ionian Islands	48	6,694	373	„	„	„	23	3,143	176	„	„	„
Turkey and Continental } Greece	135	18,865	1,068	1	210	11	120	16,989	990	„	„	„
Morea and Greek Islands	13	1,985	100	„	„	„	7	1,324	67	„	„	„
Total	7,289	963,292	54,068	4,072	462,856	27,782	6,986	915,614	52,514	3,871	462,834	26,499

[Tables of the Revenue for 1833, p. 51.]

APPENDIX R.—IMPORTATION of INDIGO.

Entered for Home Consumption.			Entered for Home Consumption.		
Years.	England.	Netherlands.	Years.	England.	Netherlands.
	Kil.	Kil.		Kil.	Kil.
1819	303,000	506	1826	66,838	114,040
1820	392,176	10,482	1827	11,107	125,064
1821	617,908	2,073	1828	2,807	211,390
1822	249,176	368	1829	2,454	225,112
1823	227,879	839	1830	1,066	125,529
1824	286,226	335	1831	2,030	47,492
1825	427,856	1,477			
	2,504,221	16,080		86,302	848,627
Average Importation before the Treaty of 1826.			Average Importation since the Treaty of 1826.		
		Kil.			Kil.
From England		357,740	From England		14,384
From the Netherlands .		2,297	From the Netherlands .		141,438
Decreased Average Importation from England			343,362 kil.		
Increased Average Importation from the Netherlands			139,141 „		

[Extracted from Documents furnished by the Director General of French Customs.]

APPENDIX S.—SALTPETRE.

Years.	Quantities of Saltpetre (Nitrate of unrefined Potash) Imported into France for Consumption.						
	England.	Low Countries.	Sardinia.	India Settlements.		Other Parts.	Total.
				English.	French.		
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1822	824,584	.	54,717	6,749	104,773	21,656	1,012,479
1823	571,292	.	657	72,036	403,009	73,083	1,120,077
1824	658,774	.	18,003	105,350	250,640	97,244	1,130,011
1825	698,304	.	.	12,880	546,663	71,163	1,329,010
1826	60,384	176,199	179,735	326,183	162,430	46	904,977
1827	.	228,908	293,968	742,289	90,639	26,336	1,376,140
1828	.	78,402	375,597	776,523	74,712	24,993	1,330,227
1829	.	139,698	272,812	942,981	167,633	12,427	1,535,551
1830	.	10,671	87,372	1,290,993	60,988	28,498	1,478,522
1831	.	.	9,294	1,342,670	167,262	76,546	1,595,772

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX T.—PEPPER AND ALLSPICE.

Years.	Quantities of Pepper and Allspice Imported into France for Consumption.								
	England.	Low Countries.	Sardinia. Italian States.	United States.	India Settlements.		French Colonies.	Other Provinces.	Total.
					French.	Foreign.			
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1822	492,491	16,295	115,970	65,667	355,326	655,556	49,734	22,098	1,773,137
1823	472,133	608	47,064	93,460	374,329	486,918	73,587	24,930	1,573,029
1824	576,470	1,576	54,422	110,246	336,600	478,469	61,448	25,708	1,644,939
1825	257,915	2,226	8,162	165,192	728,738	556,114	45,338	*87,134	1,850,819
1826	7,973	6,406	6,597	7,251	356,024	1,349,529	25,630	30,468	1,789,878
1827	213	29,567	6,079	8,720	326,782	1,326,199	117,164	*68,004	1,882,728
1828	47	28,532	3,874	7,301	401,585	1,309,496	70,576	*45,151	1,866,562
1829	9	37,115	6,506	7,686	44,877	1,272,330	28,890	*36,436	1,433,849
1830	2,131	20,927	1,805	12,853	349,262	738,138	57,137	*25,434	1,207,687
1831	14	8,889	4,930	18,902	193,723	1,644,410	14,416	21,899	1,907,183

* { 1825 Mexico 53,470 1829 Mexico 26,528
 1827 „ 58,135 1830 „ 13,834
 1828 „ 29,081

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX U.—COFFEE.

Years.	Quantities of Coffee Imported into France for Consumption.											
	England.	Low Countries.	United States.	Hayti.	Spanish American Colonies.	Brazil.	Mexico. Columbia St. Thomas.	India Settlements.		French Colonies.	Other Ports.	Total.
								French.	Foreign.			
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1822	124,611	131	55,393	4,506,987	159,340	340,228	276,799	10,968	144,502	3,497,774	32,115	9,148,848
1823	245,626	538	386,943	3,309,508	373,896	511,439	533,041	60,448	29,800	2,632,503	125,228	8,208,970
1824	129,848	938	191,341	5,236,144	280,033	173,941	257,980	19,844	165,406	3,757,602	61,666	10,274,753
1825	146,642	5,069	65,240	2,086,832	193,173	136,669	103,371	63,088	123,894	4,461,890	92,046	7,477,914
1826	6,921	14,649	36,584	2,978,722	646,401	114,320	10,248	10,748	83,310	4,054,245	39,215	7,995,364
1827	701	48,013	99,537	4,125,876	989,810	484,290	153,998	83,254	86,608	3,878,875	76,635	10,027,597
1828	1,088	47,824	69,497	3,626,624	701,403	367,246	178,041	40,460	116,281	4,066,567	113,098	9,328,129
1829	204	18,691	109,645	3,361,673	1,285,715	286,733	135,363	173	260,521	3,573,103	63,521	9,095,342
1830	320	43,876	112,688	3,741,148	2,288,821	761,069	66,747	6,208	198,916	2,507,159	78,744	9,805,716
1831	79	99,472	101,126	3,876,035	1,314,694	183,473	44,428	47,282	323,705	2,151,764	97,878	8,239,936

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX V.—COCOA.

Years.	Quantities of Cocoa Imported into France for Consumption.									
	England.	Low Countries.	United States.	Hayti.	St. Thomas.	Brazil.	Mexico, Columbia, Chili.	French Colonies.	Other Ports.	Total.
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1822	29,444	987	5,705	19,142	40,722	245,172	2,009	314,829	33,990	692,000
1823	43,496	6,684	8,210	6,333	15,584	187,008	7,419	201,246	53,857	529,837
1824	61,268	165	43,522	4,163	35,550	196,965	10,316	225,775	49,358	626,882
1825	243,017	15,026	64,142	1,745	37,078	187,641	90,687	217,695	80,815	937,846
1826	119	.	2,015	6,485	30,020	126,718	71,837	344,337	10,971	592,502
1827	263	75	1,082	22,209	46,202	184,880	165,904	242,234	68,772	733,619
1828	58	4,878	8,082	96,653	76,541	448,729	100,189	199,824	19,395	954,349
1829	253	.	1,990	48,347	48,760	220,181	62,123	171,505	20,217	573,376
1830	20	3	3,486	41,580	37,943	225,087	73,123	193,389	37,484	612,115
1831	136	5	5,087	25,625	41,720	324,713	63,768	210,166	3,567	674,787

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX W.—TEA.

Years.	Quantities of Tea Imported into France for Consumption.								
	England.	Low Countries.	Hanseatic Towns.	India.		United States.	Bourbon.	Other Provinces.	Total.
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Foreign Settlements.	China.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1822	1,191	2,068	548	20,029	13,499	43,174	631	2,467	83,597
1823	2,627	1,891	2,177	161	14,574	45,290	413	2,924	70,057
1824	3,921	1,187	8,388	8,862	6,185	58,570	.	1,917	89,030
1825	961	6,970	8,806	8	1,348	125,014	69	3,543	146,719
1826	616	8,292	4,346	170	49,463	7,398	120	2,396	72,801
1827	95	5,000	390	23,864	127,954	8,262	658	1,491	167,714
1828	70	2,312	79	21,634	41,639	2,745	399	2,852	71,730
1829	67	763	471	12,320	130,919	4,119	730	587	149,976
1830	137	999	207	13,088	25,876	4,568	99	1,281	46,255
1831	47	307	454	20,817	63,178	577	1,006	681	87,067

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX X.—ELEPHANTS' TEETH.

Years.	Quantities of Elephants' Teeth (entire and cut) Imported into France for Consumption.							
	England.	Low Countries.	Egypt.	Barbary States and African Settlements.	Brazils.	Senegal.	Other Ports.	Total.
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1822	15,410	2,036	.	2,641	678	3,932	6,079	30,776
1823	18,475	6,672	600	8,097	83	4,258	2,417	40,402
1824	41,194	.	7,627	15	977	5,630	* 14,442	69,885
1825	34,080	498	.	6,271	511	7,486	* 16,893	65,739
1826	18,271	5,233	1,734	7,168	613	7,005	3,419	43,443
1827	16,767	17,933	.	12,555	1,161	13,139	3,080	64,635
1828	† 2,758	9,317	2,590	7,088	199	9,780	7,996	39,728
1829	† 72	21,405	962	7,104	664	7,847	* 23,708	61,762
1830	† 1,238	28,409	4,888	11,511	427	5,279	2,466	54,218
1831	† 1,702	14,272	6,590	6,123	1,107	5,681	998	36,473

[French Custom House Return.]

* { 1824 Portugal 11,164
1825 „ 8,658
1829 „ 21,274

† Special Authorization.

APPENDIX Y.—RAW SILK.

Years.	Quantities of Raw Silk (other than Douppions) imported into France for Consumption.								
	England.	Low Countries.	Spain.	Sardinia.	Tuscany and Roman States.	Naples and Sicily.	Turkey.	Other Ports.	Total.
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1822	4,577	87	13,848	44,319	8,864	18,149	73,853	4,497	168,194
1823	1,080	.	12,351	38,726	208	5,779	54,200	4,842	117,186
1824	967	107	2,021	41,909	1,296	26,600	43,146	2,226	118,272
1825	17,774	.	37,842	32,443	1,269	22,442	32,162	667	144,599
1826	59,097	26,422	20,384	57,447	912	31,826	84,334	5,054	285,476
1827	4,039	14,016	21,228	13,698	1,442	12,404	52,915	9,405	129,147
1828	535	18	21,310	26,959	1,057	12,908	60,296	6,978	130,061
1829	13,091	53,098	12,844	196,668	1,959	25,011	81,617	8,594	392,882
1830	1,798	9,901	10,034	83,024	2,679	20,512	59,052	2,743	189,743
1831	299	3,882	28,360	24,262	2,217	11,912	35,152	5,492	111,576

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX Z.—RAW and THROWN SILK (other than Douppions.)

Years.	Quantities of Raw and Thrown Silk (other than Douppions) imported into France for Consumption.								
	England.	Austria.	Spain.	Sardinia.	Tuscany and Roman States.	Naples and Sicily.	Switzerland	Other Ports.	Total.
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
1822	.	40	17	160,741	62,008	16,809	7,308	323	247,246
1823	76	.	50	217,175	98	9,092	6,956	13	233,460
1824	10	839	78	339,864	.	15,818	9,718	125	366,552
1825	.	43,980	54	265,379	69	20,343	6,517	666	337,008
1826	2,085	.	88	314,251	347	16,722	8,268	971	342,732
1827	765	56,374	.	250,277	171	21,942	8,407	255	338,191
1828	733	.	.	212,899	82	18,072	8,795	613	241,194
1829	1,718	81	.	340,011	99	15,530	11,600	1,045	370,084
1830	1,486	4	.	305,396	178	9,533	9,924	42	326,563
1831	1,360	.	74	278,735	4	4,466	6,273	984	291,896
1832	930	.	142	341,712	18	13,364	9,462	1,226	366,854

[French Custom House Return.]

APPENDIX A A.

FRENCH CUSTOM HOUSE RATES.

FRENCH CUSTOM HOUSE RATES IN 1816.			AT PRESENT, AS PER ORDINANCE OF 1825.		
	French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.		French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
Indigo { from the French Colonies . per 1 kil.	1.00		{ from India per 1 kil.	1.00	
{ „ India „	1.50		{ „ other places out of Europe . „	1.40	4.00
{ „ other Places out of Europe „	1.75	2.25	{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	3.00	
{ „ European Ports . . . „	2.00				
Lac Dye „	.50	.50	{ from India „	1.00	2.50
			{ other places „	2.00	
Nutmegs { from the French Colonies „	8.00		{ from India „	4.00	15.00
{ „ India „	9.00	10.00	{ „ all other places „	12.00	
{ „ other places out of Europe „	9.50				
{ „ Ports in Europe „	9.75				
Mother-of-Pearl Shells . . per 100 kil.	75.00	81.20	{ from India per 100 kil.	30.00	80.00
			{ „ all other places „	60.00	
Saltpetre „	Prohibited.		{ from India „	52.50	80.00
			{ „ all other places „	65.00	
Cinnamon { from the French Colonies . „	4.00		{ from India per 1 kil.	2.00	8.50
{ „ India „	5.00	6.00	{ „ other places „	6.00	
{ „ other places out of Europe „	5.70				
{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	5.75				
Cocoa { from the French Colonies . „	80.00		{ from Bourbon per 100 kil.	40.00	140.00
{ „ other places out of Europe „	115.00	125.00	{ „ places out of Europe . . . „	80.00	
{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	120.00		{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	120.00	
Turmeric { from French Colonies „	25.00		{ from India „	35.00	110.00
(Tariff of 1817) { „ places out of Europe „	35.00	45.00	{ „ places out of Europe . . . „	50.00	
{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	40.00		{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	100.00	
Elephants' Teeth { from French Colonies „	80.00		{ from French Settlements in Senegal. „	50.00	
(Tariff of 1816) { „ India „	90.00	110.00	{ „ India „	80.00	170.00
{ „ other places out of Europe „	100.00		{ „ places out of Europe . . . „	100.00	
{ „ of Europe . . . „	105.00		{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	140.00	
{ „ Ports in Europe „	105.00				
Tortoiseshell { from French Colonies . „	150.00		{ from India „	100.00	300.00
{ „ other places . . . „	230.00	244.00	{ „ places out of Europe . . . „	150.00	
			{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	200.00	
Tin { from India „	5.00		{ from India „	2.00	8.00
{ „ other places out of Europe „	7.00	10.00	{ „ other places „	6.00	
{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	8.00				
Fish Oils { produce of French Fishing „	1.00		{ „ produce of French Fishing „	0.15	
{ from places out of Europe „	20.00	28.00	{ „ Foreign Fishing from places „	40.00	56.00
{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	24.00		{ „ out of Europe . . . „	48.00	
Hops „	15.00	16.50	{ from Ports in Europe . . . „	48.00	
Sugar { unrefined, from the French Plantations „	45.00		{ from French Colonies beyond the Cape „	37.50	
{ Brown { India „	60.00	80.00	{ „ of Good Hope „	45.00	
{ and { places out of Europe „	70.00		{ „ on this side of do. „	45.00	
{ Yellow { Ports in Europe . . . „	75.00		{ Brown { from French Settlements „	85.00	110.00
{ White { from India „	70.00	90.00	{ and { India { „ Foreign do. . . „	90.00	
{ „ places out of Europe „	80.90		{ Yellow { from other places out of Europe „	95.00	
{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	85.00		{ „ Ports of Europe . . . „	105.00	
			{ White { from French Settlements „	100.00	
			{ „ India { „ Foreign do. . . „	105.00	130.00
			{ „ places out of Europe . . . „	115.00	
			{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	125.00	
Coffee { from French Colonies beyond the „	50.00		{ from French Colonies beyond the Cape „	50.00	
{ on this side of do. „	60.00	105.00	{ „ „ on this side of do. „	60.00	
{ from India „	85.00		{ „ India „	78.00	105.00
{ „ places out of Europe . . . „	95.00		{ „ places out of Europe . . . „	95.00	
{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	100.00		{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	100.00	
{ „ the French Colonies . . . „	60.00				
Pepper and Pimento { from the French „	78.00		{ from India „	60.00	150.00
(Law of 1816) { „ Settlements . . . „	85.00	105.00	{ „ other places „	120.00	
{ from Foreign do. „	95.00				
{ „ places out of Europe . . . „	100.00				
{ „ Ports in Europe . . . „	100.00				

[Sir John Hall.]

APPENDIX B B.—STATISTIC VIEW of the COMMERCE of the UNITED STATES; exhibiting the Value of every Description of Imports from, and the Value of Articles of every Description of Exports to, each Foreign Country; also the Tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels arriving from and departing to each Foreign Country, during the Year ending on the 20th day of September, 1831.

Countries.		Commerce.				Navigation.			
		Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.			American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Entered into the United States.	Departed from the United States.	Entered into the United States.	Departed from the United States.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	Russia	1,608,328	114,852	347,914	462,766	8,931	4,310	577	
2	Prussia	50,970	27,043		27,043	700	387		
3	Sweden and Norway	901,812	190,511	86,519	277,030	11,346	3,232	2,999	472
4	Swedish West Indies	218,918	251,937	11,111	263,048	4,793	7,199	262	552
5	Denmark	575	178,333	176,883	355,216		3,060		
6	Danish West Indies	1,651,641	1,421,075	224,502	1,645,577	27,501	41,730	2,827	2,708
7	Netherlands	989,837	1,707,292	212,860	1,920,152	24,076	23,168	349	1,994
8	Dutch West Indies.	343,799	370,857	45,274	416,131	11,296	11,430	312	194
9	Dutch East Indies	319,395	128,884	631,442	760,326	2,533	6,498		
10	England	41,854,323	28,841,430	2,367,439	31,208,869	223,345	235,345	84,324	83,461
11	Scotland	1,977,830	1,185,142	5,567	1,190,709	5,674	6,312	11,008	9,102
12	Ireland	261,564	589,941		589,941	4,388	7,838	7,020	2,306
13	Gibraltar	150,517	429,087	165,786	594,873	3,599	11,703		256
14	British African Ports		6,064		6,064		121		
15	British East Indies.	1,544,273	132,442	675,390	807,832	5,342	6,481		
16	British West Indies	1,303,301	1,417,291	23,962	1,441,253	38,046	40,922	23,760	17,903
17	Newfoundland, &c.					275	277	736	
18	British American Colonies	864,909	4,026,392	35,446	4,061,838	92,672	79,364	82,557	94,776
19	Other British Colonies					248	434		
20	Hanse Towns	3,493,301	1,812,241	779,931	2,592,172	15,934	17,147	12,175	17,487
21	France on the Atlantic	12,876,977	4,963,557	3,228,432	8,192,009	40,849	48,022	8,666	3,722
22	„ „ Mediterranean	1,188,766	671,867	300,926	972,793	13,774	15,459	493	1,477
23	French West Indies	671,842	704,833	13,044	717,877	26,704	35,334	2,793	2,254
24	Spain on the Atlantic	566,072	235,584	63,428	299,012	6,760	4,598		1,068
25	„ „ Mediterranean	709,022	75,121	7,198	82,319	9,583	1,905		536
26	Teneriffe and the other Canaries	125,159	34,931	3,446	38,377	1,963	1,418		
27	Manilla and Philippine Islands.	348,995	15,994	16,830	32,824	2,938	249		
28	Cuba	8,371,797	3,634,144	1,259,698	4,893,842	132,830	132,222	19,639	17,816
29	Other Spanish West Indies	1,580,156	261,801	53,245	315,046	24,060	8,272	3,117	1,051
30	Portugal	124,446	39,149	2,356	41,505	5,043	1,598	1,451	
31	Madeira	177,369	171,563	5,728	177,291	2,514	5,163		131
32	Fayal and the other Azores	32,092	10,549	6,049	16,598	660	475	397	251
33	Cape de Verd Islands	63,643	45,432	13,557	58,989	875	1,200		236
34	Italy	1,704,264	371,515	323,010	694,525	10,683	9,120	159	
35	Sicily	144,047	2,369		2,369	2,080	378		
36	Trieste, &c.	161,062	276,561	262,808	539,369	1,920	4,215		
37	Turkey	521,598	38,503	298,304	336,807	3,918	2,935		
38	Hayti	1,580,578	1,126,698	191,677	1,318,375	26,446	27,807	699	1,006
39	Mexico	5,166,745	1,091,489	5,086,729	6,178,218	22,377	22,303	11,498	10,019
40	Central Republic of America	198,504	141,179	165,318	306,497	2,821	3,315		
41	Columbia	1,207,154	375,319	282,830	658,149	9,174	7,188	56	
42	Honduras	44,463	46,233	17,732	59,965	1,456	1,449	600	223
43	Brazil	2,375,829	1,652,193	423,902	2,076,095	29,855	36,892	1,360	203
44	Argentine Republic	928,103	415,489	244,290	659,779	9,652	8,169		
45	Cisplatine					274	356		
46	Peru	917,788	8,560	7,616	16,176	2,577	523		
47	Chili	413,758	849,493	518,662	1,368,155	3,729	11,145		
48	South America, generally	4,924	19,922	15,731	35,653	703	1,018	94	242
49	Cape of Good Hope					929	891		
50	China	3,083,205	244,790	1,046,045	1,290,835	4,316	5,061		
51	Asia, generally	77,861	48,268	251,126	299,394	1,171	2,447		
52	East Indies, generally						669		
53	Europe, generally		25,702	15	25,717	4,169	560	2,020	
54	Africa, generally	148,932	175,166	69,891	245,057	2,511	5,098		
55	South Seas	51,186	16,910	8,963	25,873	29,581	39,470		148
56	North-West Coast of America	67,635	27,206	51,420	78,627	375	783		
57	Uncertain	11,168				80			
58	West Indies, generally	10,691	628,153	7,474	635,627	2,903	17,839		400
		103,191,124	61,277,057	20,033,526	81,310,588	922,952	972,504	281,948	271,994

[Extracts from the Reports to Congress.]

APPENDIX C C.—A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Registered, Enrolled, and Licensed TONNAGE of the UNITED STATES, from 1815 to 1830, inclusive.

Years.	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.	Years.	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	In Tons	and 95ths.			In Tons	and 95ths.	
1815	854,294.74	513,833.04	1,368,127.78	1823	639,920.76	696,644.87	1,336,565.68
1816	800,759.63	571,458.85	1,372,218.53	1824	669,972.60	719,190.37	1,389,163.02
1817	809,724.70	590,186.66	1,399,911.41	1825	700,787.08	722,323.69	1,423,111.77
1818	606,088.64	609,095.51	1,225,184.20	1826	737,978.15	796,212.68	1,534,190.83
1819	612,930.44	647,821.17	1,260,751.61	1827	747,170.44	873,437.34	1,620,607.78
1820	619,047.53	661,118.66	1,280,166.24	1828	812,619.37	928,772.50	1,741,391.87
1821	619,096.40	679,062.30	1,298,958.70	1829	650,142.88	610,654.88	1,260,977.81
1822	628,150.41	696,548.71	1,324,699.17	1830	576,475.33	615,301.10	1,191,776.43

[Returns to Congress.]

APPENDIX D D.

STATEMENT of Thirty Principal Articles of Importation into the UNITED STATES of AMERICA from the UNITED KINGDOM.

From 1st October, 1826, to 30th September, 1827.	Amount.	Quantity.	From 30th September, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.			Dollars.	
Cotton Manufactures	8,152,559		Cotton Manufactures	13,026,429	
Woollen do.	7,511,548		Woollen do.	11,170,578	
Iron do.	4,251,940		Iron and Steel do.	5,283,058	
Linens	1,876,534		Linens	2,491,589	
Earthenware and China	1,102,586		Earthenware and China	1,545,047	
Lace of various kinds	672,468		Lace of all kinds	1,207,560	
Carpetting	505,661	Sq. Yds. 700,864	Silk Manufactures	1,064,576	
Tin Plates and Sheets	436,366		Wool	667,412	lbs. 2,062,335
Copper	435,421		Hemp Manufactures	589,927	
Hemp Manufactures	388,988		Tin in Plates and Sheets	588,417	
Silk do.	356,349		Copper and Manufactures of	574,405	
Cotton Bagging	348,886	,, 3,185,414	Brass Manufactures	447,186	
Brass Manufactures	345,703		Carpetting	419,065	Sq. Yds. 512,216
Salt	343,163	Bushels 2,415,256	Salt	401,373	Bushels 2,778,190
Glass	280,932		Steel	321,466	Cwts. 23,427
Steel	227,884	Cwts. 16,393	Watches and their parts	299,358	
Furs	219,045		Manufactures of Leather	210,469	
Vestings	199,300		Furs	197,026	
Leather, manufactured	179,567		Raw Hides and Skins	196,688	
Copper Manufactures	168,291		Glass	175,297	
Watches	168,168		Plated Ware	169,694	
Coal	137,085		Wines	120,041	Galls. 112,858
Plated Ware	132,319		Books	110,441	{ Vols. 5,583
Wool	131,291		Spirits	102,528	{ lbs. 117,306
White and Red Lead	125,629	lbs. 2,082,237	Coffee	101,714	Galls. 144,393
Lead and Shot	99,240	,, 2,426,274	Hemp	96,299	lbs. 1,326,861
Slates and Tiles	80,674		Saddlery (Plated)	94,499	Cwts. 14,236
Beer, Ale, and Porter	79,512	Galls. 94,569	Block Tin	86,739	
Books	68,831	{ Vols. 3,779	Silver Specie	83,840	
Hemp	68,663	{ lbs. 63,015	Hats	76,844	
All other Articles imported . . .	1,206,084	Cwts. 8,190	All other Articles imported . . .	2,182,150	
Total	30,300,687		Total	44,101,715	

[Extracted from Returns to Congress.]

STATEMENT of Thirty Principal Articles of Importation into the UNITED STATES of AMERICA from FRANCE.

From 1st October, 1826, to 30th September, 1827.	Amount.	Quantity.	From 30th September, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.			Dollars.	
Manufactured Silks	4,286,842		Manufactured Silks	7,097,949	
Spirits	684,418	Galls. 1,258,756	Cotton Manufactures	1,540,732	
Wines	544,907	,, 1,442,849	Woollen do.	1,183,919	
Woollen Manufactures	498,893		Wines	653,413	Galls. 1,613,768
Cotton do.	306,524		Leather Manufactures	584,875	
Leather do.	256,349		Linens	432,598	
Linens	251,908		Spirits	257,530	,, 368,971
Lace of Thread, Silk, or Cotton .	176,028		Manufactures of Brass	111,745	
Silver Specie	162,987		Lace of all kinds	98,360	
Glass Ware	62,258		Glass	93,382	
Paper Hangings	62,175		Paper Hangings	87,431	
Jewellery	61,664		Gilt Wares	72,273	
Manufactured Iron	55,571		Manufactures of Iron	72,133	
Brass Manufactures	55,169		China and Earthenware	66,387	
Gilt Ware	46,718		Fruits	64,185	lbs. 869,331
Books	43,119	{ Vols. 60,906	Silver Specie	53,064	
China and Earthenware	36,067	{ lbs. 3,668	Jewellery	48,841	
Corks	35,280	lbs. 130,091	Manufactures of Wood	48,417	
Fruits of various kinds	34,933	,, 420,646	Books, Maps, and Charts	48,099	
Hats of all kinds	26,416		Watches, and Parts of	43,086	
Furs	25,215		Burr Stones	40,224	
Manufactures of Wood, includ- } ing Cabinet Wares }	24,223		Furs of all kinds	36,116	
Brimstone and Sulphur	17,124	lbs. 302,175	Manufactures of Copper	30,083	
Soap	16,270		Clothing, ready made	29,706	
Watches, and Parts of	13,401		Hats of all kinds	27,987	
Regulus of Antimony	10,930		Corks	27,411	
Plated Ware	10,778		Regulus of Antimony	15,844	
Vestings of Cotton, or Cotton } and Silk }	8,910		Brimstone and Sulphur	15,079	
Vinegar	8,886	Galls. 45,574	Plated Ware	14,279	
Oils of various kinds	7,270	,, 11,902	Sugar of Lead	10,248	
All other Articles imported . . .	676,644		All other Articles imported . . .	1,140,137	
Total	8,507,877		Total	14,045,533	

[Extracted from Returns to Congress.]

APPENDIX E E.

STATEMENT of Thirty Principal Articles of Exportation from the UNITED STATES of AMERICA to the UNITED KINGDOM.

From 1st October, 1826, to 30th September, 1827.	Amount.	Quantity.	From 30th September, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.			Dollars.	
Cotton Wool	20,876,656	lbs. 212,749,360	Cotton Wool	20,129,954	lbs. 221,110,261
Tobacco	2,376,019	Hhds. 29,498	Flour	4,931,951	Barrels 879,430
Rice	510,236	Tierces 38,224	Tobacco	1,882,336	Hhds. 26,785
Indian Corn	339,335	Bushels 570,803	Silver Specie	1,436,805	
Tar, Pitch, Rosin, and Turpentine	327,302	Barrels 151,589	Gold and Silver Coin	625,718	
Flour	260,313	,, 53,129	Skins and Furs	570,250	
Skins and Furs	220,139		Rice	553,475	Tierces 31,770
Flaxseed	188,325	Bushels 124,068	Wheat	492,680	Bushels 381,252
Silver Specie	178,211		Tar, Pitch, Rosin, and Turpentine	315,964	Barrels 159,199
Pot and Pearl Ashes	119,632	Tons 1,185	Flaxseed	210,175	Bushels 115,883
Raw Silk	118,680		Silver Bullion	142,879	
Indigo	91,274	lbs. 48,261	Pot and Pearl Ashes	137,931	Tons 2,218
Beef, Tallow, Hides	87,021		Indian Corn	133,447	Bushels 190,469
Wood, Timber, Staves, &c.	57,180		Sugar, Brown, White, Clayed, &c.	109,518	lbs. 1,974,948
Dyewoods	54,330		Raw Silk	80,384	
Cloths and Kerseymeres	52,696		Dyewood	59,457	
Cotton Manufactures	33,690		Segars	49,696	M. 3,807
Wool	28,686		Rye, Oats, and other small } Grain and Pulse }	41,546	
Silk Manufactures	28,501		Beef, Tallow, and Hides	40,766	
Pork, Hams, Bacon, and Lard	22,834		Oak Bark and other Dye	38,584	
Medicinal Drugs	21,796		Indian Meal	30,514	Barrels 37,718
Wax	18,054	,, 63,323	Gold Specie	27,237	
Coffee	12,339	,, 121,135	Manufactures of Wool	23,338	
Gold Specie	10,444	Barrels 6,728	Staves, Shingles, Timber, and } other Lumber }	19,239	
Apples	10,021		Muskets	16,660	Number 3,920
Gold and Silver Coin	10,000		Indigo	15,878	lbs. 15,027
Raw Hides and Skins	9,198		Hops	10,126	,, 92,737
Rye, Oats, and other small } Grain and Pulse }	6,839		Apples	9,583	Barrels 3,660
Mahogany	5,049		Flax	9,101	Cwts. 810
Spermaceti Oil	4,400	Gallons 5,332	Wax	8,822	lbs. 42,701
All other Articles exported	313,106		All other Articles exported	1,241,468	
Total	26,392,306		Total	33,405,482	

[Extracted from Returns to Congress.]

STATEMENT of Thirty Principal Articles of Exportation from the UNITED STATES of AMERICA to FRANCE.

From 1st October, 1826, to 30th September, 1827.	Amount.	Quantity.	From 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.			Dollars.	
Cotton Wool	7,349,404	lbs. 70,423,772	Cotton Wool	4,264,839	lbs. 46,128,387
Silver Specie	1,527,294		Silver Specie	2,679,694	
Tobacco	1,057,577	Hhds. 8,963	Gold and Silver Coin	417,725	
Coffee	732,530	lbs. 6,332,027	Gold Specie	221,925	
Pot and Pearl Ashes	250,628	Tons 2,696	Pot and Pearl Ashes	197,135	Tons 1,665
Rice	194,069	Tierces 9,772	Sugar, Brown, White, Clayed, &c.	196,094	lbs. 3,240,271
Indigo	185,188	lbs. 93,819	Rice	194,915	Tierces 10,827
Sugar, Brown, White, Clayed, &c.	145,734	,, 1,765,654	Tobacco	151,080	Hhds. 1,673
Teas	126,019	,, 292,160	Flour	134,138	Barrels 23,991
Raw Hides and Skins	120,254		Indigo	76,729	lbs. 87,010
Spices	102,200	,, 725,315	Dyewood	75,479	
Wood, Timber, Staves, and } other Lumber }	69,276		Wood, Timber, Staves, and } other Lumber }	64,365	
Wax	65,747	,, 224,745	Whalebone	63,209	,, 271,782
Whalebone	65,345	,, 195,104	Silver Bullion	60,693	
Dyewoods	48,459		Coffee	60,438	,, 936,604
Cocoa	42,448	,, 398,383	Teas	33,136	,, 44,056
Oak Bark and other Dye	40,060		Cotton Manufactures	31,920	
Saltpetre	30,873	,, 550,705	Skins and Furs	31,714	
Silk Manufactures	30,371		Whale and other Fish Oil	22,589	Gallons 64,542
Gold and Silver Coin	22,000		Oak Bark and other Dye	21,798	
Skins and Furs	18,316		Spices	18,111	lbs. 128,111
Hats, Leghorn, Straw, Chip, &c.	11,506		Beef, Tallow, Hides	16,442	
Whale and other Fish Oil	11,263	Gallons 36,112	Wax	15,334	,, 71,770
Barilla	10,900		Manufactured Silks	14,568	
Spermaceti Candles	8,435	lbs. 28,390	Gold Bullion	12,968	
Gold Bullion	8,071		Hops	9,622	,, 84,698
Indigo	6,650	,, 10,404	Manufactures of Wood	4,760	
Gold Specie	5,538		Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c.	4,059	
Beef, Tallow, Hides	4,760		Copper and Manufactures of } Brass and Copper }	3,360	
Medicinal Drugs	4,222		Segars	3,029	M. 204
All other Articles exported	229,506		All other Articles exported	147,202	
Total	12,524,643		Total	9,249,070	

[Extracted from Returns to Congress.]

APPENDIX F F.

IMPORTATIONS into the UNITED STATES, from 1st October, 1826, to 30th September, 1827.

Articles—Free of Duty.	From France.	From United Kingdom.
	Amount.	Amount.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Articles for the Use of the Government	1,023	
Philosophical Apparatus, Instruments, &c.	988	5,880
Books	7,327	10,690
Statuary, Busts, Casts, and Specimens of Sculpture		10,000
Anatomical Preparations	491	89
Regulus of Antimony	10,930	938
Lapis Calaminaris, Teuteneque, Spelter, or Zinc		615
Burr Stones, unwrought		19,255
Brimstone and Sulphur	17,124	292
Bark of Cork Tree	520	
Clay, unwrought	1,249	1,266
Rags, of any kind of Cloth	500	5,782
Furs of all Kinds	25,215	219,045
Hides and Skins, Raw	525	30,889
Plaster of Paris	4,164	
Specimens of Botany, Natural History, &c.	3,004	2,091
Models of Inventions and Machinery		2,416
Barilla	780	3,589
Dyewood	35	50
Unmanufactured Mahogany, and other		810
Animals for Breed	462	2,779
Tin, in Pigs and Bars		36,863
Copper, in Pigs and Bars		5,297
" in Plates, for Sheathing of Ships		415,158
" for the Use of the Mint		14,855
" Old, fit only to be Remanufactured		111
Silver Bullion		538
Gold Specie	1,360	
Silver "	162,987	34,073
Total	238,684	823,371
Subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i> .		
Cloths and Kerseymeres, exceeding 33½ Cents per Square Yard	50,112	3,866,675
" " not exceeding 33½ "	2,902	234,923
Flannels and Baizes	22	576,553
Blankets	53,617	646,785
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c	150	355,512
Worsted Stuff Goods	12,351	1,344,056
All other Manufactures, paying a Duty of 33½ per Cent.	379,739	487,044
Cottons, Printed and Coloured	195,381	4,920,848
" White	29,965	2,288,977
" Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c.	3,999	327,745
" Twist, Yarn, and Thread	1,041	260,664
" Nankeens	13,215	35,442
" All other Manufactures paying a Duty of 25 per Cent.	62,923	318,883
Silk Goods, Piece Goods of India	17,898	61,866
" Other Manufactures of India		1,284
" Piece Goods from other Places	2,657,562	117,025
" Other Manufactures of ditto	1,611,382	176,174
Vestings and Plaids of Wool, or Wool and Cotton, or Silk		123,525
" " Cotton, or Cotton and Silk	8,910	75,775
Linens, Bleached	244,103	1,673,122
" Checks and Stripes	2,494	22,423
" Other Manufactures of, paying a Duty of 25 per Cent.	5,311	180,989
Hempen Stuffs, Sail Duck	38	92,276
" Ticklenburgs, Osnaburghs, and Burlaps		278,450
" White Russia Sheeting		690
" Other Manufactures, except Cordage		17,572
Manufactures of { Side Arms and Fire Arms, other than Rifles and Muskets	13,439	57,112
Iron and Steel { Cutting Knives, Scythes, Sickles, Spades, and Shovels		93,935
" Screws, weighing 24lbs. and upwards		80
" " called Wood Screws		112,174
" Other Articles, not specified	30,780	3,139,066
Copper, Vessels of	28	3,480
" All other Manufactures, paying a Duty of 25 per Cent.	3,497	132,412
Brass Manufactures	55,169	324,544
Tin "	546	22,219
Pewter and Lead Manufactures, excepting Shot	1,131	19,033
Wood Manufactures, including Cabinet Wares	24,223	35,170
Leather " " Saddles, Bridles and Harness	256,349	179,567
Glass Ware, not subject to specified Duties	14,361	6,148
China or Porcelain	34,009	20,755
Carried forward	5,786,647	22,630,973

APPENDIX F F *continued*.—IMPORTATIONS into the UNITED STATES, &c.

Articles—Subject to Duty <i>ad valorem</i> , continued.						From France.	From United Kingdom.
						Amount.	Amount.
						Dollars.	Dollars.
Brought forward						5,786,647	22,630,973
Earthen and Stone Ware	.	.	.	.	.	2,058	1,081,831
Japanned Ware	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,035
Plated	„	.	.	.	.	10,778	132,319
Gilt	„	.	.	.	.	46,718	34,030
Watches, and Parts of	.	.	.	.	.	13,401	168,168
Articles composed chiefly of Pearls and Precious Stones, set	.	.	.	.	.	61,664	26,101
Lace of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, other than Coach Lace	.	.	.	.	.	176,028	672,468
Coach Lace	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Plated Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture	.	.	.	.	.	1,529	13,474
Square Wire, used for Umbrella Stretchers	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,238
Marble, and Manufactures of Marble	.	.	.	.	.	947	2,970
Slates and Tiles for Building	.	.	.	.	.	2,466	80,674
Prepared Quills	.	.	.	.	.	200	3,883
Black Lead Pencils	.	.	.	.	.	1,083	1,569
Paper Hangings	.	.	.	.	.	62,175	.
Brushes, of all kinds	.	.	.	.	.	2,582	2,860
Quicksilver	.	.	.	.	.	139	12,585
Haircloth and Hairseating	.	.	.	.	.	277	19,802
Oilcloth and Oilcloth Carpeting of every Description	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,332
Hats, Leghorn, Straw, Chip or Grass, Flats, Braids or Plats	.	.	.	.	.	19,191	2,833
„ of Fur, Wool, Leather or Silk	.	.	.	.	.	7,225	8,336
Copper Bottoms and Copper Plates, or Sheets not suited to Sheathing	.	.	.	.	.	77	30,740
Brass, in Plates and Sheets	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,159
Tin, in Plates and Sheets	.	.	.	.	.	.	436,366
Raw Silk	.	.	.	.	.	666	89
Wool, above 10 Cents per lb.	.	.	.	.	.	.	126,669
„ not exceeding 10 Cents per lb.	.	.	.	.	.	27	4,622
Opium	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,984
At 12½ per cent.						119,627	15,725
15 „						189,140	261,428
20 „						17,242	38,429
25 „						96,543	34,017
30 „						188,433	115,698
Value of Articles not specially enumerated						.	.
Total						6,806,863	26,045,412

Articles—Quantity and Value of Merchandize imported, paying specific Duties.					From France.		From United Kingdom.		
					Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.		
Carpeting of various sorts	.	.	.	.	209	Sq. Yds. 76	505,661	Sq. Yds. 700,864	
Cotton Bagging	.	.	.	.	.	.	348,886	„ 3,185,414	
Wines of various kinds	.	.	.	.	544,907	Galls. 1,442,849	36,408	Galls. 28,096	
Foreign Spirits from Grain	.	.	.	.	.	.	34,818	„ 54,404	
„ other materials.	.	.	.	.	684,418	„ 1,258,756	20,780	„ 25,435	
Molasses	.	.	.	.	498	„ 889	2	„ 6	
Beer, Ale, and Porter	.	.	.	.	.	.	79,512	„ 94,569	
Vinegar	.	.	.	.	8,886	„ 45,574	.	.	
Oils of various kinds	.	.	.	.	7,270	„ 11,902	5,092	„ 11,590	
Teas	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	lbs. 4	
Coffee	.	.	.	.	10	lbs. 108	.	.	
Chocolate	.	.	.	.	65	„ 141	.	.	
Sugar, Brown	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	„ 140	
„ White, Clayed, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	„ 33	
Fruits of various kinds	.	.	.	.	34,933	„ 420,646	8,429	„ 74,376	
Candles, Spermaceti and Wax	.	.	.	.	62	„ 109	1	„ 1	
„ Tallow	.	.	.	.	2,915	„ 28,372	2	„ 19	
Cheese	.	.	.	.	712	„ 6,155	2,003	„ 10,433	
Soap	.	.	.	.	16,270	„ 302,175	275	„ 2,052	
Tallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,200	„ 245,855	
Beef and Pork	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	„ 100	
Bacon	.	.	.	.	.	.	127	„ 859	
Butter	.	.	.	.	2	„ 7	.	.	
Saltpetre	.	.	.	.	3	„ 27	.	.	
Oil of Vitriol	.	.	.	.	38	„ 898	.	.	
Camphor	.	.	.	.	.	.	650	„ 2,242	
Epsom Salts	.	.	.	.	.	.	206	„ 4,458	
Spices,—Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper	.	.	.	.	2,368	„ 7,640	30,428	„ 507,521	
Snuff	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	„ 20	
Indigo	.	.	.	.	1,808	„ 1,496	30,631	„ 18,271	
Gunpowder	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,099	„ 53,687	
Bristles	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,961	„ 7,452	
Glue	.	.	.	.	1	„ 2	3	„ 13	
Carried forward					1,305,375	.	1,137,245	.	

APPENDIX FF *continued.*—IMPORTATIONS into the UNITED STATES, &c.

Articles—Quantity and Value of Merchandize imported, paying specific Duties, <i>continued.</i>	From France.		From United Kingdom.	
	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Brought forward	1,305,375		1,137,245	
Ochre, Dry	5,550	lbs. 422,958	9,457	lbs. 468,883
„ in Oil	„	„	353	„ 9,797
White and Red Lead, Dry or Ground in Oil	„	„	125,629	„ 2,082,237
Whiting and Paris White	„	„	3,086	„ 356,881
Lead, Bar, Sheet, and Pig	545	„ 13,391	97,386	„ 2,387,987
„ Shot	24	„ 656	1,854	„ 38,287
Cordage, Tarred and Cables	139	„ 1,446	2,217	„ 22,340
„ Untarred and Yarn	362	„ 3,500	1,408	„ 15,124
Twine, Packthread, &c.	4,801	„ 27,481	56,906	„ 181,653
Corks	35,280	„ 130,091	33	„ 87
Copper, Rods and Bolts	„	„	1,464	„ 6,573
„ Nails and Spikes	„	„	195	„ 772
Fire Arms, Muskets	75	Number 28	2,802	Number 1,032
„ Rifles	„	„	237	„ 8
Iron and Steel Wire	52	lbs. 197	78,593	lbs. 845,174
„ Tacks, Brads, and Sprigs	„	„	4,379	{ M. 19,844 lbs. 2,631
„ Nails	66	„ 554	44,792	„ 494,280
„ Spikes	„	„	2,420	„ 49,278
„ Cables and Chains, or parts thereof	1,100	„ 11,023	20,967	„ 318,310
„ Mill Saws	„	„	5,309	Number 1,356
„ Anchors	„	„	1,572	lbs. 26,125
„ Anvils	„	„	52,618	„ 1,001,134
„ Hammers and Sledges for Blacksmiths	„	„	2,071	„ 41,003
„ Castings, Vessels and all other	8,240	„ 172,980	35,326	„ 917,616
„ Braziers' Rods, or round Iron, of $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ diameter	„	„	26,676	„ 763,058
„ Nail or Spike Rods split	„	„	13,230	„ 480,300
„ Sheets and Hoops	„	„	128,156	„ 4,301,485
„ Slit or Rolled, for band, scroll, or casement rods	„	„	3,846	„ 106,236
„ in Pigs	„	„	37,484	Cwts. 26,538
„ Bar and Bolt, Rolled	563	Cwts. 244	339,977	„ 159,627
„ „ Hammered	1,331	„ 1,071	52,157	„ 18,281
Steel	„	„	227,884	„ 16,393
Hemp	„	„	68,663	„ 8,190
Alum	46	„ 4	275	„ 73
Copperas	16	„ 7	3,613	„ 3,244
Salt	5,114	Bushels 53,400	343,163	Bush. 2,415,256
Coal	„	„	137,085	„ 1,097,639
Potatoes	447	„ 1,705	8,499	„ 20,862
Paper	3,843	lbs. 12,543	8,230	lbs. 17,808
Books	35,792	{ Vols. 60,906 lbs. 3,668	68,831	{ Vols. 3,779 lbs. 63,015
Glass Ware, Cut and not specified	4,005	„ 9,906	7,368	„ 14,412
„ All other articles of	11,837	„ 38,864	85,554	„ 638,391
„ Apothecaries' Phials	140	Gross 46	22,190	Gross 9,668
„ Bottles	27,464	„ 6,685	89,961	„ 16,720
„ Demijohns	4,417	Number 11,531	„	„
„ Window	34	100 Sq. Feet 4	69,711	100Sq. Feet 5,452
Fish	14	Barrels 2	218	{ Quintals 28 Barrels 17
Shoes, Slippers of Silk, Prunella, Leather, &c.	3,882	Pairs 4,668	496	Pairs 1,136
Boots, Bootees, &c.	449	„ 175	318	„ 70
Segars	10	M. 1	„	„
Playing Cards	1,317	Packs 17,640	„	„
Total	1,462,330		3,431,904	

	From France.	From United Kingdom.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Total of Imports free of Duty	238,684	823,371
„ subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i>	6,806,863	26,045,412
„ paying specific Duties	1,462,330	3,431,904
Total	8,507,877	30,300,687

APPENDIX F F *continued*.—IMPORTATIONS into the UNITED STATES, from 30th September, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.

Articles—Free of Duty.	From France.	From the United Kingdom.
	Amount.	Amount.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Articles for the Use of the Government		292
Philosophical Apparatus and Instruments	3,602	6,990
Books, Maps, and Charts	807	10,192
Paintings, Drawings, Etchings, and Engravings		293
Medals and Collections of Antiquities		5
Specimens of Botany and Natural History	692	1,678
Models and Inventions of Machinery		1
Anatomical Preparations	1,300	90
Regulus of Antimony	15,844	330
Lapis Calaminaris, Teuteneque, Spelter, or Zinc		1,310
Burr Stones, unwrought	40,224	520
Brimstone and Sulphur	15,079	
Cork Tree Bark	45	
Clay, unwrought	894	4,818
Rags, of any kind of Cloth		3,388
Furs of all kinds	36,116	197,026
Raw Hides and Skins		196,688
Plaster of Paris	3,739	
Barilla		1,020
Dye Woods	10	6,626
Wood, unmanufactured Mahogany		42
Animals for Breed		1,588
Tin, in pigs and bars		86,739
Copper, in pigs and bars		4,010
" in plates, for sheathing of ships		510,646
" for the use of the Mint		14,735
Gold Specie	1,040	46,990
Silver Specie	53,064	83,840
Total	172,456	1,179,857
Value of Merchandize subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i> .		
Manufactures of Wool, or of which Wool is a component part, not exceeding 50 } cents per square yard	68,443	1,234,302
" " exceeding 50 cents. and not exceeding 100 cents. per square yard	209,338	2,145,820
" " exceeding 100 cents. and not exceeding 250 cents. "	130,004	2,132,400
" " exceeding 2 dollars, 50 cents. and not exceeding 250 cents. "	24,699	60,642
" " exceeding 4 dollars	602	7,916
Blankets	36,766	1,143,670
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c.	6,852	305,531
Bombasins	223,641	236,444
Worsted Stuff Goods	346,248	2,892,512
All other manufactures of Wool, or of which Wool is a component part	137,326	316,372
Manufactures of Cotton, printed or coloured	991,689	8,501,364
" " white	427,509	3,476,557
" " Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Bindings, &c.	21,540	509,470
" " Twist, Yarn, and Thread	169	378,017
" " Nankeens	3,257	10,985
" " Other	96,568	150,036
Hats, Leghorn, Straw, Chip, or Grass, Flats, Braids, &c.	17,422	22,403
" Fur, Wool, Leather, or Silk	10,565	54,441
Silks, from India, China, &c. Piece Goods		78,223
" from other places	4,863,507	753,237
" " Sewing Silk	236,923	31,765
" " Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, and Bindings	135,344	110,829
" " Other Articles	1,862,175	90,522
Lace, Silk	39,176	29,179
" Thread	37,821	142,547
" Cotton	19,465	1,031,942
" Coach	431	2,383
Manufactures of Flax—Linens bleached and unbleached	390,950	1,985,411
" " Checks and Stripes		16,480
" " Other	41,648	489,698
Clothing, ready made	29,706	66,579
Manufactures of Hemp—Ticklenburghs, Osnaburghs, and Burlaps		459,356
" " Sheeting, brown		16,815
" " " white		36,829
" " Other		76,927
Manufactures of Copper—Vessels	379	7,726
" " All other	29,704	11,966
Gold and Silver Lace	1,467	1,509
" " Watches, and parts of	43,086	299,358
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Pearls, Precious Stones	48,841	32,492
Side Arms and Fire Arms, other than Muskets and Rifles	19,905	147,175
Drawing Knives, Axes, Adzes, and Socket Chisels		29,784
Bridle Bits of every description	12	80,565
Manufactures of Iron, and Iron and Steel	39	66,823
Steelyards, Scalebeams		
Cutting Knives, Sickles, Scythes, Reaping Hooks, Spades, } and Shovels	154	105,879
Wood Screws		112,545
Other Articles, not specified	47,853	3,564,683
Wares—Glass, not subject to Specific Duties	51,676	5,059
" China or Porcelain	57,374	41,088
" Earthen and Stone	9,013	1,503,959

APPENDIX F F, continued.—IMPORTATIONS into the UNITED STATES, &c.

Value of Merchandize subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i> , continued.						From France	From the United Kingdom.
						Amount.	Amount.
						Dollars.	Dollars.
Wares, Japanned	.	.	.	.	.	161	66,341
„ Plated	.	.	.	.	.	14,279	169,694
„ Gilt	.	.	.	.	.	72,273	31,982
„ Brass	.	.	.	.	.	111,745	431,477
„ Tin	.	.	.	.	.	1,983	17,025
Manufactures of Pewter and Lead, except Shot	.	.	.	.	.	3,902	30,079
„ Wood, including Cabinet Wares	.	.	.	.	.	48,417	22,331
„ Leather, including Saddles, Bridles, and Harness	.	.	.	.	.	584,875	210,469
Plated Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture	.	.	.	.	.	13	94,499
Marble, and Manufactures of	.	.	.	.	.	1,348	518
Square Wire, used for Umbrella Stretchers	.	.	.	.	.	.	29,050
Cyphering Slates	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,645
Prepared Quills	.	.	.	.	.	38	5,505
Black Lead Pencils	.	.	.	.	.	212	1,062
Paper Hangings	.	.	.	.	.	87,431	349
Brushes of all kinds	.	.	.	.	.	6,181	9,412
Hair Seating	.	.	.	.	.	5,976	18,226
Copper Bottoms, cut round, raised to the edge	.	.	.	.	.	.	20,609
Quicksilver	.	.	.	.	.	6,314	67,209
Brass in plates and sheets	.	.	.	.	.	1,244	15,709
Tin	„	.	.	.	.	.	588,417
Opium	.	.	.	.	.	533	26,245
Raw Silk	.	.	.	.	.	2,129	3,493
Articles not specially enumerated	{	At 12½ per cent	.	.	.	386,114	73,315
		„ 15 „	.	.	.	268,498	572,046
		„ 20 „	.	.	.	33,459	70,002
		„ 25 „	.	.	.	49,127	52,907
		„ 30 „	.	.	.	262,024	227,968
		„ 33¼ „	.	.	.	.	465
		„ 35 „	.	.	.	.	7,213
		„ 40 „	.	.	.	.	133
		„ 45 „	.	.	.	.	.
„ 50 „	.	.	.	.	3,395		
Total Value of Merchandize subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i>						12,668,979	37,880,005

Quantity and Value of Merchandize subject to specific Duties.	From France.		From the United Kingdom.	
	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Manufactures of wool, not exceeding 33½ cents. per square yard	660	Sq. yds. 2,062	694,969	Sq. yds. 2,596,397
Cotton Bagging	.	.	13,929	„ 127,011
Carpeting, Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton	319	„ 203	169,588	„ 127,006
„ Venetian and in Grain.	110	„ 35	249,111	„ 384,777
„ all other, of Wool, Flax, Hemp, or Cotton	4	„ 5	366	„ 433
Patent painted or stained Floor Cloth	23	„ 26	17,735	„ 17,477
Furniture Oil Cloth	171	„ 257	5	„ 18
Floor Mattings, of Flags or other materials	.	.	75	„ 191
Sail, Duck	.	.	13,354	„ 35,495
Wines, Madeira	370	Gallons 174	20,700	Gallons 10,131
„ Sherry	13	„ 6	53,780	„ 45,677
„ Red, of France or Spain	190,437	„ 780,215	3,592	„ 9,030
„ of France, Spain, Germany, and Mediterranean, not enumerated	218,758	„ 674,452	8,778	„ 12,339
„ of Sicily and other Countries, and all Wines not enumerated	243,835	„ 158,921	33,191	„ 35,681
Oil Cloth, other than Patent Floor Cloth	21	Sq. yds. 66	289	Sq. yds. 368
Foreign Distilled Spirits, from Grain	.	.	28,214	Galls. 48,152
„ from other Materials	257,530	Galls. 368,971	74,314	„ 96,241
Molasses	2,144	„ 12,256	5,614	„ 23,519
Beer, Ale, and Porter	.	.	57,256	„ 61,727
Vinegar	6,462	„ 34,866	.	.
Chocolate	174	lbs. 567	34	lbs. 306
Oil, Foreign fishing, Whale, also Olive and Linseed	7,445	Gallons 11,242	59,701	Gallons 99,750
Cocoa	.	.	2,435	lbs. 86,796
Teas	2	lbs. 5	338	„ 623
Coffee	1	„ 10	101,714	„ 1,326,861
Sugar, Brown, &c.	1	„ 20	8,271	„ 182,647
„ White, Clayed, &c.	.	.	.	.
„ Candy and Loaf	85	„ 158	20,482	„ 212,558
Almonds, Currants, Prunes and Plums, Figs, Raisins	64,185	„ 869,331	4,136	„ 93,018
Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper	5,959	„ 202	50,624	„ 174,510
Candles, Spermaceti and Wax	80	„ 191	11	„ 22
„ Tallow	1	„ 3	.	„ 6
Cheese	3,344	„ 29,708	1,923	„ 11,633
Soap	8,241	„ 138,739	168	„ 3,137
Tallow	.	.	2,704	„ 42,203
Beef and Pork	.	.	48	„ 562
Bacon	.	.	309	„ 4,905
Butter	16	„ 113	56	„ 331
Saltpetre	.	.	22	„ 240

APPENDIX F F. *continued*.—IMPORTATIONS into the UNITED STATES, &c.

Quantity and Value of Merchandize subject to Specific Duties, <i>continued</i> .	From France.		From United Kingdom.	
	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Camphor, crude	.	.	13,705	lbs. 68,434
Epsom Salts	.	.	6	,, 131
Tobacco, manufactured, other than Snuff and Segars	.	.	1	,, 10
Snuff	7	lbs. 10	324	,, 252
Indigo	2,532	,, 3,311	62,257	,, 70,403
Gunpowder	.	.	20,028	,, 72,192
Bristles	402	,, 2,023	14,159	,, 35,673
Glue	.	.	4,600	,, 42,387
Ochre, dry	6,804	,, 472,956	11,401	,, 699,239
,, in Oil	.	.	48	,, 1,128
White and Red Lead	16	,, 304	6,424	,, 107,730
Whiting and Paris White	25	,, 2,688	605	,, 65,902
Litharge	.	.	10	,, 233
Orange Mineral	.	.	26	,, 385
Sugar of Lead	10,248	,, 84,137	3,550	,, 42,387
Corks	27,411	,, 122,737	50	,, 67
Lead, Bar, Sheet, and Pig	.	.	22,270	,, 885,008
,, Shot	.	.	283	,, 6,949
Cordage, Tarred and Cables	.	.	531	,, 4,389
,, Untarred and Yarn	.	.	5,557	,, 90,140
Twine, Packthread, and Sieves	4,953	,, 29,176	56,637	,, 228,857
Copper, Rods and Bolts	.	.	3,211	,, 16,953
,, Nails and Spikes	.	.	1,502	,, 7,497
Fire Arms, Muskets	5	1	1,508	559
,, Rifles	.	.	108	10
Iron and Steel Wire	.	.	67,427	,, 608,004
,, Tacks, Brads, and Sprigs	.	.	3,506	,, 20,889
,, Nails	68	,, 519	51,146	,, 801,735
,, Spikes	.	.	2,819	,, 67,700
,, Cables or Chains, or parts thereof	.	.	46,591	,, 919,042
,, Mill Saws	.	.	16,160	Number 5,679
,, Anchors	.	.	1,260	lbs. 26,844
,, Anvils	.	.	64,021	,, 1,252,787
,, Hammers and Sledges for Blacksmiths	.	.	4,249	,, 116,166
,, Castings, Vessels and all others	3,992	,, 108,461	27,222	,, 1,038,458
,, Braziers' Rods, or Round Iron, of $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ } diameter	.	.	13,588	,, 485,549
,, Nail or Spike Rods Split	.	.	4,507	,, 222,518
,, Sheets and Hoops	.	.	122,439	,, 5,177,306
,, Slit or Rolled, for Band, Scroll, or Casement } Rods	.	.	710	,, 22,880
,, in Pigs	.	.	153,929	Cwts. 133,198
,, Bar and Bolt, rolled	.	.	542,173	,, 343,748
,, ,, hammered	110	,, 2,307	53,857	lbs. 2,303,011
Steel	1,096	Cwts. 204	321,466	Cwts. 23,427
Hemp	4,311	,, 1,031	96,299	,, 14,236
Wool, unmanufactured	7,823	lbs. 14,308	667,412	lbs. 2,062,335
Alum	7	Cwts. 2	.	.
Copperas	10	,, 1	20	Cwts. 20
Salt	6,264	Bushels 79,369	401,377	Bush. 2,778,190
Coal	.	.	65,379	,, 520,901
Oats	.	.	16	,, 42
Potatoes	115	,, 466	4,379	,, 10,188
Paper	22,687	lbs. 128,467	26,261	lbs. 74,978
Books	47,292	{ Vols. 69,037 } { lbs. 11,031 }	110,441	{ Volumes 5,583 } { lbs. 117,306 }
Glass Ware Cut, and not specified	2,417	4,961	3,880	,, 10,189
,, All other articles of	11,942	41,186	60,464	,, 483,947
,, Apothecaries' Phials	602	Gross 146	534	Gross 227
,, Bottles	24,343	,, 6,419	48,799	,, 9,112
,, Demijohns	2,263	Number of 5,794	.	.
,, Window	139	100 sq. ft. 10	56,561	100 sq. ft. 4,190
Fish	70	{ Quintals 150 } { Barrels 10 }	203	{ Quintals 24 } { Barrels 8 }
Shoes and Slippers	10,192	Pairs 15,070	600	Pairs 802
Boots and Bootees	916	,, 319	301	,, 86
Segars	540	M. 105	3,121	M. 314
Playing Cards	5	Packs 19	.	.
Roofing Slates	.	.	70,349	Tons 17,825
Total Value of Merchandize subject to Specific } Duties	1,204,098	.	5,041,853	.

	From France.	From United Kingdom.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Total of Imports Free of Duty	172,456	1,179,857
,, Subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i>	12,668,979	37,880,005
,, Subject to Specific Duties	1,204,098	5,041,853
Total	14,045,533	44,101,715

[Extracted from Returns to Congress.]

APPENDIX G G.

EXPORTS from the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, from 1st October, 1826, to 30th September, 1827.

Articles of American Growth, Produce, or Manufacture.				
Articles.	To France.		To United Kingdom.	
	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Fish, Dried or Smoked	269	Quintals 119	.	.
„ Pickled	1,497	Barrels 419	.	.
Oil, Spermaceti	.	.	4,400	Gallons 5,332
„ Whale, and other Fish	11,263	Gallons 36,112	.	.
Whalebone	65,345	lbs. 195,104	.	.
Spermaceti Candles	8,435	„ 28,390	.	.
Wood, Staves, Shingles, Boards, Hewn Timber, &c.	68,283	.	30,830	.
„ other Lumber	977	.	5,148	.
„ Masts and Spars	16	.	.	.
„ Oak Bark and other Dye	40,060	.	20,758	.
„ All Manufactures of	544	.	444	.
Naval Stores, Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine	586	Barrels 357	327,302	Barrels 151,589
Pot and Pearl Ashes	250,628	Tons 2,696	119,632	Tons 1,185
Skins and Furs	18,316	.	220,139	.
Beef, Tallow, Hides	4,760	.	87,021	.
Pork, Hams, Bacon, and Lard	3,174	.	22,834	.
Flour	88	Barrels 19	260,313	Barrels 53,129
Indian Corn	.	.	339,335	Bushels 570,803
„ Meal	4	2	1,222	Barrels 405
Rye, Oats, and other small Grain and Pulse	.	.	6,839	.
Biscuit, or Ship Bread	.	.	556	„ 150
Potatoes	39	Bushels 130	2	Bushels 2
Apples	4	Barrels 2	10,021	Barrels 6,728
Rice	194,069	Tierces 9,772	510,236	Tierces 38,224
Indigo	6,650	lbs. 10,404	1,708	lbs. 3,455
Cotton	7,349,404	„ 70,423,772	20,872,299	lbs. 212,707,481
Tobacco	1,057,577	Hogsheads 8,963	2,376,019	Hogshds. 29,498
Flaxseed	.	.	188,325	Bushels 124,068
Wax	65,747	lbs. 224,745	18,054	lbs. 63,323
Household Furniture	520	.	55	.
Beer, Porter, and Cider	58	.	412	.
Tallow Candles	109	363	.	.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco	527	4,333	.	.
Brown Sugar	108	1,670	.	.
All Manufactures of Iron, or of Iron and Steel	60	.	410	.
Medicinal Drugs	4,222	.	21,796	.
Wearing Apparel	200	.	75	.
Books and Maps	610	.	2,873	.
Marble and Stone Manufactures	12	.	23	.
Gold and Silver Coin	22,000	.	10,000	.
Artificial Flowers and Jewellery	600	.	.	.
All Articles not enumerated, Manufactured	1,233	.	8,624	.
„ „ Raw Produce	9,764	.	20,005	.
Total	9,187,758	.	25,487,710	.

Articles of Foreign Growth, Produce, or Manufacture.		
Free of Duty.		
Articles.	To France.	To United Kingdom.
	Amount.	Amount.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Furs of all kinds	.	413
Hides and Skins, Raw	120,254	9,198
Specimens of Botany, Natural History, and Mineralogy	.	22
Barilla	10,900	.
Dyewoods	48,459	54,330
Unmanufactured Mahogany	2,136	5,049
Gold Bullion	8,071	.
Silver „	1,790	1,446
Gold Specie	5,538	10,444
Silver „	1,527,294	178,211
Total	1,724,442	259,113

APPENDIX G G, continued.—EXPORTS from the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Value of Articles of Foreign Growth, &c. Exported, subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i> .				
Articles.			To France.	To United Kingdom.
			Amount.	Amount.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
Cloths and Kerseymeres, exceeding 33½ cents. per square yard			.	52,696
Cotton Manufactures, Printed and Coloured			.	25,259
,, White			.	8,031
,, Nankeens			172	
,, all other, paying a Duty of 25 per cent.			.	400
Silk Piece Goods from India			8,125	25,118
,, Other Manufactures from India			1,276	
,, Piece Goods from other places			15,659	2,883
,, Other Manufactures			5,311	500
Manufactures of Flax, Linens bleached and not			1,483	248
,, Iron and Steel			.	2,072
,, Brass			.	383
,, Wood, including Cabinet Wares			.	400
,, Leather, including Saddlery			317	
Plated Wares			.	1,056
Watches, or parts of			100	
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Pearls, &c.			.	400
Paper Hangings			.	1,250
Hats, Leghorn, Straw, Chip or Grass, Flats, Braids, &c.			11,506	
Brass in Plates or Sheets			.	1,400
Raw Silk			3,763	118,680
Wool, above 10 cents. per pound			.	28,686
Articles subject { at 12 per cent.			130,019	220,030
to Duties <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> .	{	,, 15 ,,	60,696	37,565
		,, 20 ,,	.	
		,, 25 ,,	.	50
		,, 30 ,,	2,010	2,850
Total			240,437	529,957

Quantity and Value of Articles of Foreign Growth, &c. Exported, paying Specific Duties.				
Articles.	To France.		To United Kingdom.	
	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Madeira Wine	1,292	Gallons 397	1,410	Gallons 445
Teas	126,019	lbs. 292,160		
Coffee	732,530	,, 6,332,027	12,339	lbs. 121,135
Cocoa	42,448	,, 398,383		
Sugar, Brown, &c.	131,972	,, 1,653,290		
,, White, Clayed, &c.	13,762	,, 112,364		
Raisins	2,798	,, 56,274		
Saltpetre	30,873	,, 550,705		
Spices	102,200	,, 725,315	3,015	,, 10,300
Indigo	185,188	,, 93,819	91,274	,, 48,261
Cotton	1,444	,, 11,608	4,357	,, 41,879
Lead, (Shot)	.	.	900	,, 11,200
Cordage, Tarred, and Cables	98	,, 1,278		
Iron, in Pigs	.	.	500	Cwts. 302
,, Bar and Bolt, rolled	.	.	731	,, 172
Paper	1,200	6,390		
Books	51	Volumes 40	1,000	Volumes 527
Glass Ware, Cut, and not specified	14	lbs. 40		
Segars	117	M. 8		
Total	1,372,006		115,526	

Total of Exports of Articles.			To France.	To United Kingdom.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
Of American Growth, Produce, &c.			9,187,758	25,487,710
,, Foreign ,, free of Duty			1,724,442	259,113
,, ,, subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i>			240,437	529,957
,, ,, Specific Duties			1,372,006	115,526
Total			12,524,643	26,392,306

APPENDIX G G, *continued*.—EXPORTS from the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.

				To France.	To United Kingdom.
Articles of Foreign growth, produce, or manufacture,—Free of Duty.				Amount.	Amount.
				Dollars.	Dollars.
Specimens of Botany				400	
Models of Inventions and Machinery				325	
Lapis Calaminaris, Teuteneque, Spelter, or Zinc				504	
Furs of all kinds					15,243
Hides and Skins, Raw				575	5,197
Dyewood				75,479	59,457
Unmanufactured Mahogany and other Woods				946	6,300
Copper in Plates, suited for Sheathing of Ships				1,500	
„ old, fit only to be re-manufactured				360	
Gold Bullion				12,968	8,722
Silver „				60,693	142,879
Gold Specie				221,925	27,237
Silver „				2,679,694	1,436,805
Total				3,055,369	1,701,840
Foreign Articles subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i> .					
Manufactures of Wool, or of which Wool is a compo- nent material	Not exceeding 50 cents. per square yard				2,336
	Exceeding 50 cents. and not exceeding 100 cents. per sq. yard				1,442
	„ 100 „ 250 „				5,295
	„ 250 „ 400 „				10,664
Blankets					608
All other Manufactures of					1,243
Cottons, Printed and Coloured				415	1,750
„ White				7,265	2,988
„ Nankeens				22,590	3,108
„ All other Manufactures of				1,650	2,145
Silks, Piece Goods				12,668	6,345
„ Other Articles				1,900	905
Cotton Lace					3,455
Linen, bleached and unbleached				800	3,373
Hats, Leghorn, Chip, Straw, Grass, &c.				711	1,245
Clothing, ready made					115
Manufactures of Iron, Side Arms and Fire Arms, other than Muskets, &c.					1,045
„ Cutting Knives, Sickles, Scythes, Spades, &c.					2,836
„ Other Articles				250	2,733
China or Porcelain					963
Manufactures of Brass				220	200
„ Pewter and Lead, except Shot					9
„ Wood, including Cabinet Wares				550	
Crude Saltpetre					5,880
Raw Silk				700	80,384
Value of Articles not specially enumerated	At 12½ per cent.			8,700	176,170
	„ 15 „			22,632	92,496
	„ 30 „			2,890	6,024
	„ 50 „			328	
„ Total Value				84,275	416,246
Total				168,544	832,003

Exports of Foreign Articles paying specific Duties.	To France.		To United Kingdom.	
	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Sail Duck			1,265	Sq.Yards 2,574
Madeira Wine	1,107	Gallons 522	3,699	Gallons 2,783
Red Wine of France or Spain	310	„ 583		
Other, of France or Spain	30	„ 26		
Of all other Countries, and all Wines not enumerated			1,696	„ 848
Teas	33,136	lbs. 44,056		
Coffee	60,438	„ 936,604	1,970	lbs. 32,842
Cocoa	2,431	„ 28,323	222	„ 7,249
Brown Sugar	105,337	„ 2,109,312	54,222	„ 1,196,900
White, Clayed, &c. Sugar	88,485	„ 1,073,282	55,296	„ 778,048
Spices	18,111	„ 128,111	2,804	„ 34,646
Saltpetre			4,374	„ 59,746
Indigo	76,729	„ 87,019	15,878	„ 15,027
Cotton			22,599	„ 293,415
White and Red Lead			8,222	„ 115,576
Bar, Sheet, and Pig Lead			780	„ 15,680
Shot			1,120	„ 11,200
Cordage, tarred, and Cables	235	„ 3,269	1,202	„ 15,000
Muskets			16,660	Number 3,920
Iron Castings, Vessels and others			133	lbs. 3,641
„ in pigs			30	Cwts. 6
„ hammered			400	lbs. 6,720
Flax, unmanufactured			9,101	Cwts. 810

APPENDIX G G, continued.—EXPORTS from the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, &c

Exports of Foreign Articles paying specific Duties, <i>continued.</i>	To France.		To the United Kingdom.	
	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Wool, unmanufactured			1,369	lbs. 3,607
Salt	140	Bushels 360		
Paper	200	lbs. 711		
Books			715	,, 1,482
Glass Ware, cut, and not specified			953	,, 292
,, all other Articles of			514	,, 292
Segars	33,029	M. 204	49,696	,, 3,807
Total of Foreign Articles paying specific Duties	389,718		254,920	
Exports of Domestic Articles.				
Fish, Pickled	1,230	Barrels 246		
Spermaceti Oil			6,796	Gallons 9,363
Whale and other Fish Oil	22,589	Gallons 64,542	5,545	,, 14,138
Whalebone	63,209	lbs. 271,782	6,483	lbs. 26,176
Spermaceti Candles	1,221	,, 4,913	154	,, 663
Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Plank, } Hewn Timber	60,628		14,662	
Other Lumber	3,737		4,617	
Oak Bark, and other Dye	21,798		38,584	
All Manufactures of Wood	4,760		661	
Tar, Pitch, Rosin, and Turpentine	12	Barrels 12	315,964	Barrels 159,199
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	197,135	Tons 1,665	137,931	Tons 2,218
Skins and Furs	31,714		555,007	
Beef, Tallow, Hides	16,442		40,766	
Butter, Cheese	13		3,428	
Pork, Hams, Bacon	4,059		1,833	
Wheat			492,680	Barrels 381,252
Flour	134,138	Barrels 23,991	4,931,951	,, 879,430
Indian Corn	300	Bushels 400	183,447	Bushels 190,469
Indian Meal	2	Barrels 1	30,514	Barrels 37,718
Rye Meal			187	,, 44
Rye, Oats, and Small Grain and Pulse	165		41,546	
Biscuit	118		494	
Potatoes			2	Bushels 10
Apples	21	,, 9	9,583	Barrels 3,660
Rice	194,915	Tierces 10,827	553,475	Tierces 31,770
Cotton	4,264,839	lbs. 46,128,387	20,117,355	lbs. 220,816,864
Tobacco	151,080	Hhds. 1,673	1,882,336	Hhds. 26,785
Flax Seed	624	Bushels 364	210,175	Bushels 115,883
Hops	9,622	lbs. 84,698	10,126	lbs. 92,737
Wax	15,334	,, 71,770	8,822	,, 42,701
Household Furniture	224		26	
Hats			58	
Spirits from Grain			112	Gallons 120
Manufactured Tobacco	1,416	,, 11,546	4,791	lbs. 100,347
Spirits of Turpentine			1,345	Gallons 4,090
Brown Sugar	2,272	,, 57,677		
Pig and Bar Iron			153	Tons 3
Refined Sugar			30	lbs. 350
Copper and Brass, and Copper Manufactured	1,500			
Medicinal Drugs	1,034		6,684	
Bags, and all Manufactures of Hemp and Flax, } except Cloth and Thread	100			
Wearing Apparel	905			
Musical Instruments			150	
Books and Maps	264		3,163	
Paper and other Stationery			110	
Paints and Varnish			2,075	
Manufactures of Glass	86		1,888	
,, Marble and Stone			107	
Gold and Silver Coin	417,725		625,718	
Molasses	6			
Brick and Lime			45	
Domestic Salt			136	Bushels 40
Articles not enumerated, Manufactured	2,184		5,499	
,, other	7,804		409,254	
All Manufactures of Steel, or of Iron and Steel	214		291	
Total	5,635,439		30,616,719	
			To France.	To United Kingdom.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
Total of Exports of Foreign Articles, free of Duty			3,055,369	1,701,840
,, subject to Duties <i>ad valorem</i>			168,544	832,003
,, paying Specific Duties			389,718	254,920
,, Domestic Articles			5,635,439	30,616,719
Total			9,249,070	33,405,482

[Extracted from Returns to Congress.]

APPENDIX H H.

FRENCH CUSTOM HOUSES.

Regulations in favour of the Articles belonging to Foreign Travellers in France.

CLOTHING AND LINEN. (PERSONAL.)

The body linen, which is in the ordinary use of travellers, is exempt from duty, whether import or export.

Old clothes, even when not accompanied by their owners, when packed in the same boxes with other articles, and the number does not exceed six of each article, are admitted without duty.

In the application of this rule the officers are instructed not to be severe, but to extend the number when they appear to be *bonâ fide* for the wearing of the owner, and when they are in proportion with other articles.

BED AND TABLE LINEN.

Bed and table linen is taxed by the tariff at high duties, or prohibited, as it may be manufactured of hemp, flax, or cotton; but the administration of the Customs authorizes its introduction at 15 on the value, when the articles have been used and form part of a household stock.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD STUFF.

Furniture, table and kitchen utensils belonging to strangers intending to inhabit France, are admitted at a duty of 15 per cent., provided the articles are not new.

BOOKS.

Books belonging to travellers, and not intended for sale, are admitted duty free.

SILVER PLATE.

Silver plate is admitted temporarily on the deposit of the Custom-house duties, or an obligation to re-export in 3 years.

If the definitive introduction is demanded, it must be presented at the Assay-office, in order to be stamped, and to pay the stamp duty. It is usual for the Minister of Finance to return the Custom-house duty.

CARRIAGES.

Carriages of travellers are admitted, notwithstanding the prohibition, on the deposit of one third of their value.

If re-exported within three years, three-fourths of the amount deposited is returned to the owner; but the claim must be made within two years of the re-exportation.

[Furnished by M. Gréterin, Director-General of the Customs of France.]

ENGLISH CUSTOM HOUSES.

LONDON.

What is the amount of duties received from the baggage of passengers annually in the port of London?—The amount of duties levied upon articles contained in the baggage of passengers, examined in the Steam Packet Baggage Warehouse, from France, Holland, and Hamburgh, since the year 1827 (except 1830) has been as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
1827	2,940	0	0
1828	3,424	16	2
1829	3,584	17	6
1830	0	0	0
1831	3,115	11	1
1832	2,920	17	9

These amounts include parcels of goods imported as merchandize, and may amount upon the average to about 500*l.* or 600*l.* in each year.

What are the laws under which these duties are levied?—All foreign articles are subject to duty under the general laws of the Customs, and the duties levied agreeably to the several schedules of duties in the enactments.

Are worn clothes subject to the duties, and under what circumstances?—It is the invariable practice to deliver old wearing apparel, including body linen, whether of foreign manufacture or not, duty free, but old foreign household linen is charged with the duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Is re-exportation allowed, and under what circumstances?—Any articles subject to duty, or where the same are prohibited, the proprietors may leave them in the King's warehouse for six months, to give the party an opportunity of either paying the duties or taking them back with them.—Board Minutes, 6th August, 1822.

Any facts illustrative of the extent of the demand of the Custom House, and value of the duties collected?—The extent of the demand on account of duties upon articles contained in passengers baggage is stated in the answer to the first question, and amounts to between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* per annum in one department only. The articles upon which the duties have been principally levied are books, china, musical instruments, millinery, eau de Cologne, prints, shoes, and other manufactured

articles under the denomination of goods, wares, and merchandize, except such of the articles as are allowed to be delivered duty free under the following Treasury and Boards' Minutes, viz.—

BOARDS' MINUTES.

7th July, 1818.
6th August, 1822.
3d February, 1831. } General orders regulating the delivery, duty free, of passengers' baggage.

5th August, 1817.—Allows drawings and sketches executed abroad by artists or persons, for their amusement or improvement, and not for sale, upon proof, duty free.

8th October, 1818.—Allows the delivery of foreign books and maps taken from this country by the proprietor and brought back by him, duty free. (It is intended to extend this to musical instruments.)

7th July, 1828.—Allows a flute, musical or surgical instrument, if *bond fide* the property of the artist, and has been in constant use of the party in the ordinary exercise of his profession.

19th April, 1828.—Allows deposits to be made, not exceeding 10*l.* for duties due, upon articles in passengers' baggage, to facilitate the immediate delivery.

3d June, 1831.—Religious vestments duty free. To be strictly confined to cases where they are *bond fide* the property of a clerical functionary, and imported by himself for his own use in the performance of his religious duties.—Sacrament plate is not delivered duty free except in cases of a special nature.

23d September, 1829.—Rescinds the Boards' Order of the 6th of July, 1825, "Directing that neither a fowling piece nor a pair of pistols brought with the baggage of a passenger should be charged with duty," and directs that pistols only, when old and used, and not exceeding one pair to a passenger, may be delivered duty free; but fowling pieces brought by passengers in their baggage, in all cases, are to be charged with the duty.

[Furnished by the London Custom House.]

ENGLISH CUSTOM HOUSES.

DOVER.

Baggage of Passengers.

What is the amount of duties received from the baggage of passengers annually in the port of Dover?—Upon the actual baggage of passengers no duties are received; but upon their effects, such as books, maps, prints, boots, shoes, and gloves, new, musical instruments new or old, new millinery, and other articles, also foreign horses and carriages, duties are collected to the amount of 4,200*l.* annually; on silk goods, 1,350*l.*; other goods, 2,850*l.*

What are the laws and usages under which these duties are levied?—The general table of duties, per Acts 6 Geo. IV. c. 3; 10 Geo. IV. c. 23 and 43; and 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 84.

Are worn clothes subject to duty, and under what circumstances?—Worn clothes are not subject to duty, unless such as have been purchased in France and brought to this country in large quantity for sale.

Is re-exportation allowed, and under what circumstances?—Passengers bringing articles liable to duty or prohibited, are allowed to leave them in the Custom House for a period of six months, to give them an opportunity of taking back the goods on their return to the continent, paying warehouse rent at the rate of 2*d.* per week for each package.

Any facts illustrative of the extent of the demand of the Custom House, and the nature of the duties collected?—The apparel of passengers bearing visible marks and appearance of having been worn, and in *bond fide* use, is not subject to duty; but articles of silk millinery, so slightly worn as to be in a state of newness, and the quantity excessive, are charged with the duty of 30*l.* per cent. New silk goods brought by passengers are charged with the duty as follows, viz.—

	£	s.	d.
New Dress	2	10	0
Hat or bonnet	1	5	0
Turban or cap	0	15	0

The duty of 30*l.* per cent. is charged on foreign carriages, and no drawback is allowed on exportation.

On books the duty is charged if they are not under the weight of 2 lbs., in the whole, in one passenger's baggage; excepting such foreign books as have been charged with duty before, or have been purchased in this country and exported by the parties claiming the exemption, who are required to make proof to that effect. The same regulation applies to maps.

Sketches, drawings, and pictures executed by the parties themselves for private use and not for sale, are exempt from duty on declaration to that effect.

Carriages and horses of ambassadors are exempt from duty.

Dressing cases in use are not charged with duty.

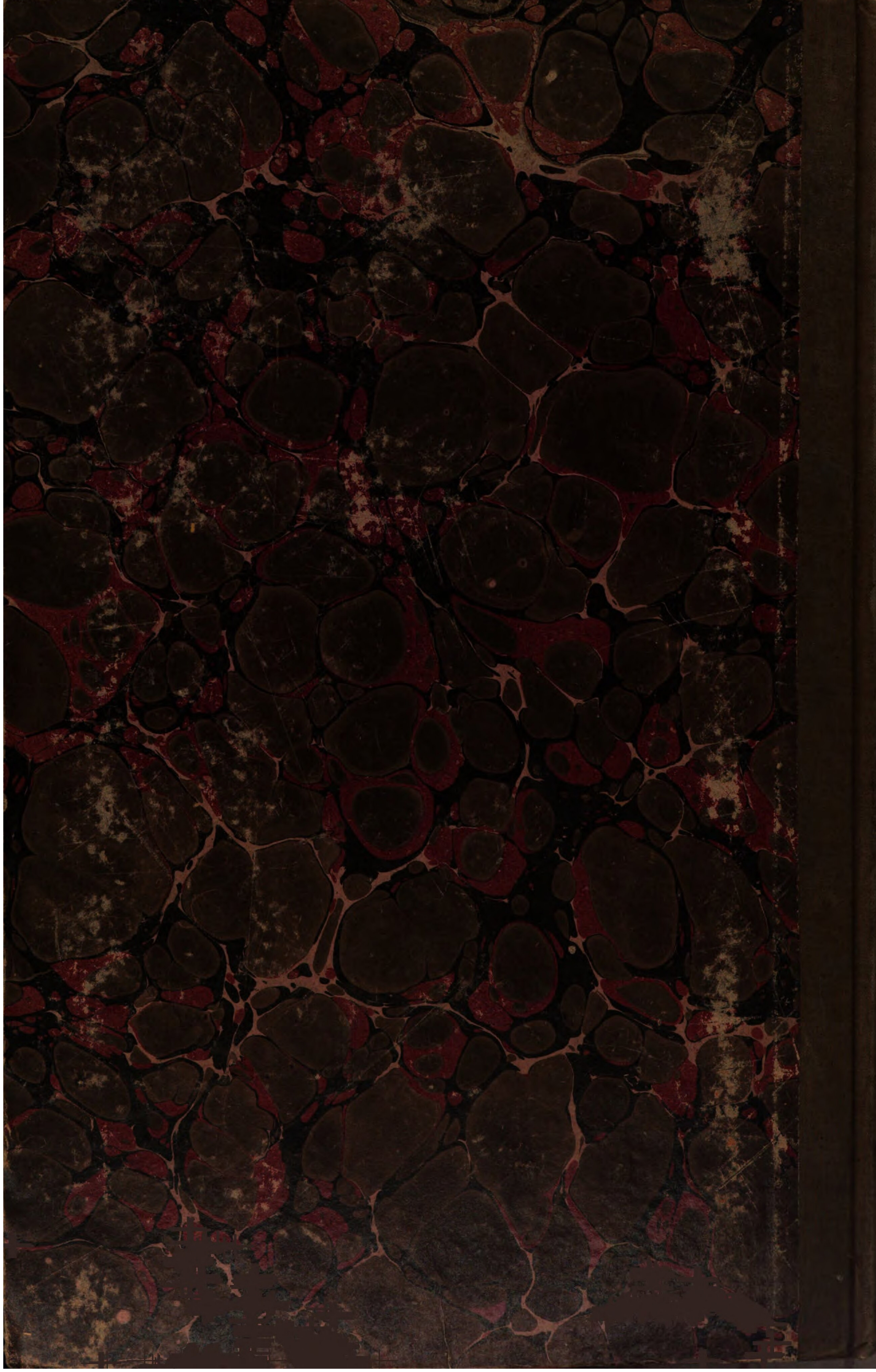
Most other articles brought by passengers, on which the duty would amount to about 2*s.* or upwards, are charged, excepting a single new pair of boots or shoes; but generally the duties are extended to all articles new, and to such as are not *bond fide* apparel, or necessary for the traveller's personal and immediate use.

Foreign plate is always charged with duty, excepting a silver spoon or fork brought by a traveller for his use on the journey.

Custom House,
Dover, 16th January, 1833.

(Signed) JOHN WARD, Collector.

London:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES,
Duke-street, Lambeth.



Villiers, George

First Report on the Commercial Relations between France and Great Britain
Addressed to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy
Council for Trade and Plantations

London 1834

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